

RESULT 930  
ACD30091/C  
ID ACD30091 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ACD30091;  
XX  
DT 08-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #252.  
DE  
XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; cell death; neuropathy;  
XX peripheral neuropathy; diabetic peripheral neuropathy;  
KW AIDS associated neuropathy; Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease;  
KW Refsum's disease; Abetalipoproteinemia; Tangier disease;  
KW Krabbe's disease; Metachromatic leukodystrophy; Fabry's disease;  
KW Dejerine-Sottas syndrome; chromosome mapping; gene mapping; gene therapy;  
KW PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003050240-A1.  
XX  
PD 13-MAR-2003.  
XX  
PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978403.  
XX  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080349P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083589P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085373P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0090633P.  
PR 28-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 28-JUN-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-01002141.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 22-NOV-1998; 98US-0113285P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-01000106.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-01005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-01005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0143698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0162506P.





```

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084436P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085333P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090663P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0106897P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0106898P.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113286P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00000106.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-00254502.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284491.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-00311632.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.

```

```

PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0031243.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 99US-0031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 99US-0031274.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 99US-0031274.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 99US-0031274.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 99US-0031274.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 99US-0031274.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 99US-0031274.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 99US-0031274.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 99US-0031274.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 99US-0031274.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 99US-0031274.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 99US-0031274.
PR 02-APR-2000; 99US-0031274.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 99US-0031274.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 99US-0031274.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 99US-0031274.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 99US-0031274.
PR 24-JUN-2000; 99US-0031274.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 99US-0031274.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 99US-0031274.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 99US-0031274.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 99US-0031274.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 99US-0031274.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 99US-0031274.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 99US-0031274.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 99US-0031274.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 99US-0031274.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 99US-0031274.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 99US-0031274.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 99US-0031274.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 99US-0031274.
PR 28-JUN-2001; 99US-0031274.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 99US-0031274.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 99US-0031274.
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX PA Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferreira N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CY 5196 TCAGCTGAGGACCAAGT 5215
DB 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGTT 1
RESULT 932
ADA14838
ID ADA14838 standard, DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADA14838;
XX
XX DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Hairpin target sequence, #2, used in an example of the invention.
XX
XX KM Hairpin sensor; hairpin loop; complementary probe; inverse repeat arm;
quenchable fluorescing agent; microarray; semiconductor; nanocrystal;

```

KW rhodamine B-labelled dye; detection; gold support; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT misc\_binding 1..20  
FT /tag= a  
FT /bound molecy= "Hairpin oligonucleotide #2"  
FT /note= "Forms a double-stranded region with the hairpin  
FT oligonucleotide shown in examples 3, 4 and 5"  
XX  
XX US2003013109-A1.  
XX  
XX 16-JAN-2003.  
XX  
XX 21-JUN-2002; 2002US-00176055.  
XX  
XX 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299460P.  
XX  
XX (BALL/) BALLINGER C T.  
XX (LOCA/) LOCASCIO M.  
XX (LAND/) LANDRY D P.  
XX  
XX Ballinger CT, Locascio M, Landry DP;  
XX WPI; 2003-596312/56.  
XX  
XX Hairpin sensor useful for detecting a target nucleotide sequence in a  
PT sample, comprises a hairpin loop assembly including a complementary probe  
PT and a quenchable fluorescing agent.  
XX  
XX Example 3, Page 11; 16pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention discloses a hairpin sensor comprising a hairpin loop  
CC assembly including a complementary probe positioned between a first  
CC inverse repeat arm and a second inverse repeat arm, and a quenchable  
CC fluorescing agent joined, directly or indirectly, to the end of the  
CC second inverse repeat arm of the hairpin loop assembly opposite the  
CC complementary probe. Also claimed is a microarray comprising the hairpin  
CC sensor, where the end of the first inverse repeat arm opposite the  
CC complementary probe is bound, directly or indirectly, to a support, a kit  
CC for detecting a target nucleotide sequence in a sample comprising the  
CC hairpin sensor, and a support, and a hairpin sensor system, in which the  
CC particle is conductive or semi-conductive, including at least one of the  
CC above hairpin sensor assemblies. The hairpin sensor further comprises a  
CC functional group joined to the end of the first inverse repeat arm  
CC opposite the complementary probe, or first spacer opposite the first  
CC inverse repeat arm, the functional group selected from amino, carboxyl,  
CC thiol and hydroxyl. Further, the sensor comprises a ligand positioned  
CC between the second inverse repeat arm and the quenchable fluorescing  
CC agent, where the ligand is selected from mercapto, hydroxyl, amino,  
CC nitrile and carboxyl, carboxylic acid, organic acid and amino acid. The  
CC second spacer is positioned between the second inverse repeat arm and the  
CC quenchable fluorescing agent which comprises a semiconductor nanocrystal  
CC or rhodamine B-labelled dye. Within the microarray the support is capable  
CC of accepting a charge. At least one hairpin sensor comprises two or more  
CC hairpin sensors. The two or more hairpin sensors include complementary  
CC probes that are the same or different and respective quenchable  
CC fluorescing agents that are the same or different. The two or more  
CC hairpin sensors are arranged in a spatially-defined pattern. The sensor  
CC and system are useful for detecting a target nucleotide sequence in a  
CC sample. Further, the method involves identifying the target nucleotide  
CC sequence by the location of the complementary probe to which the target  
CC nucleotide sequence binds. The two or more hairpin sensors include  
CC complementary probes or quenchable fluorescing agents, that are  
CC different. The sequence presented is the hairpin oligonucleotide target  
CC sequence, #2, used in an example of the invention.  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAATCAAAAAGAAA 5412  
DB 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
RESULT 933  
ACF04232/c  
ID ACF04232 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ACF04232;  
AC  
XX  
XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX Murine embryonic cell line carboxypeptidase A PCR primer #1.  
DE  
XX  
XX Embryonic stem cell; ES cell; mouse; differentiation; nerve cell;  
KW pancreatic islet cell; cell transplant therapy; antidiabetic;  
KW neuroprotective; neurotropic; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Mus sp.  
OS  
XX  
XX WO2003062405-A2.  
PN  
XX  
XX 31-JUL-2003.  
PD  
XX  
XX 27-JAN-2003; 2003WO-JP000699.  
PF  
XX  
XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002US-00054789.  
PR  
XX  
XX (OKUMA-) OKUMA CONTRACTILENS KENKYUSHO YG.  
PA (INDU/) INDOU K.  
XX  
XX Inoue K, Kim D, Gu Y, Ishii M;  
PI  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-598750/56.  
DR  
XX  
XX Inducing differentiation of mammalian embryonic stem (ES) cells into  
PT functioning cells, for treating e.g. diabetes, comprises culturing ES  
PT cells in a medium containing leukemia inhibitor factor and basic  
PT fibroblast growth factor.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 64; 70pp; English.  
PS  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to a method of inducing differentiation of  
CC mammalian embryonic stem cells into functioning cells, which comprises  
CC culturing embryonic stem cells in a medium comprising leukemia inhibitor  
CC factor and basic fibroblast growth factor. In particular, the invention  
CC relates to the differentiation of murine embryonic stem cells. The method  
CC is useful for inducing differentiation of mammalian embryonic stem cells  
CC into functioning cells. Other methods are useful for treating a mammalian  
CC patient having disorders in pancreatic function, and in nerve function.  
CC The cells are pancreatic islet like cell clusters and nerve like cells.  
CC Functioning cells induced from embryonic stem cells using the present  
CC method may be used for treating disorders in pancreatic islet function  
CC (e.g. diabetes), neuronal degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease and  
CC Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease) or spinal cord disorders. The functioning  
CC cells are useful not only for cell transplant therapy, but for in vitro  
CC screening of various new drugs which affect or restore islet or nerve  
CC function, and for safety evaluation of new drugs. The present sequence is  
CC a PCR primer used in the exemplification of the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2523 GGCATCAACCAACGTTTC 2542  
DB 20 GGCATCAACCAACGATTGC 1

RESULT 934  
ACD29506/c  
ID ACD29506 standard; DNA, 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ACD29506;  
XX  
DT 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #255.  
XX  
XX Human, secreted and transmembrane protein, PRO, viral infection;  
KM tumour growth; retinal disorder; injury; sight loss;  
KM retinitis pigmentosum; age-related macular degeneration;  
KM sport-related joint problem; articular cartilage defect; osteoarthritis;  
KM rheumatoid arthritis; wound healing; obesity; diabetes; immunodeficiency;  
KM kidney disorder; mesangial cell function; Berger disease; nephropathy;  
KM celiac disease; dermatitis; Crohn disease; neuropathy;  
KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; peripheral neuropathy;  
KM diabetic peripheral neuropathy; autonomic neuropathy;  
KM reduced motility of the gastrointestinal tract;  
KM atony of the urinary bladder; post polio syndrome; Krabbe's disease;  
KM Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease; Fabry's disease; Tangier disease;  
KM Refsum's disease; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003049633-A1.  
XX  
PD 13-MAR-2003.  
XX  
PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978585.  
XX  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00840220.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082588P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083452P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083456P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083458P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083588P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083598P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084411P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085589P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98WO-US000106.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98US-00254465.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 98WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 98US-00265886.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 98WO-US005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-00267213.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-0123957P.

```
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

```
QY 5196 TCAGCGTGAGGACCCACGTG 5215
DB 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGTG 1
```

```
RESULT 935
ADA06159
ID ADA06159 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADA06159;
XX
DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
```

```
XX Nanoparticle labelled oligonucleotides, spacer DNA #2.
DE
XX
XX ss; nanoparticle; colloidal gold; semiconductor; nanomaterial;
KM nanostructure; viral disease; human immunodeficiency virus infection;
KM hepatitis virus infection; herpes virus infection;
KM cytomegalovirus virus infection; Epstein-Barr virus; bacterial disease;
KM sexually transmitted disease; inherited disorders; paternity testing;
XX cell line authentication; gene therapy.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX US2003068622-A1.
XX
XX 10-APR-2003.
XX
XX 12-OCT-2001, 2001US-00976863.
XX
XX 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
XX 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
XX 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
XX 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
XX 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
XX
XX (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
XX Mirkin CA, Letsinger RU, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI Taton TA;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-576420/54.
XX
XX Detecting nucleic acids having at least 2 portions comprises use of
PT nanoparticles which have oligonucleotides attached to them that are
PR complementary to portions of the target nucleic acid sequence.
XX
XX Example 18; Page 44; 130pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to detecting a nucleic acid (NA) having at least 2
XX portions comprising providing a type of nanoparticles (NP. e.g. colloidal
XX gold) having oligonucleotides (O) attached (where (O) on each NP has a
XX sequence complementary to sequence of at least two portions of NA),
XX contacting NA and NP to allow hybridisation of (O) on NP with 2 or more
XX portions of NA, and observing a detectable change brought about by
XX hybridization of (O) on NP with NA. Also included are aggregate probes,
XX core probes, substrate having NP attached to it, a metallic or
XX semiconductor NP having (O) attached to it, nanomaterials/nanostructures
XX comprising nanoparticles and methods of nanofabrication utilising
XX nanoparticles and satellite probes. The methods, probes nucleic acids,
XX nanoparticles and oligonucleotides are useful for separating a selected
XX nucleic acid having at least two portions, from other nucleic acids, and
XX for detecting nucleic acids having at least two portions, for detecting
XX NA having at least two portions. The method is useful for detecting any
XX type of nucleic acids which may be used for diagnosis of disease and in
XX sequencing of nucleic acids. Preferably, the method is useful for
XX detecting nucleic acids for diagnosis and/or monitoring of viral diseases
XX (human immunodeficiency virus, hepatitis virus, herpes virus,
XX cytomegalovirus and Epstein-Barr virus), bacterial diseases, sexually
XX transmitted diseases, inherited disorders, in forensic, in DNA
XX sequencing, for paternity testing, for cell line authentication, for
XX monitoring gene therapy, etc. The method is useful in research and
XX analytical laboratories in DNA sequencing, in the field to detect the
XX presence of specific pathogens, etc. Detecting nucleic acids based on
XX observing a colour change with the naked eye is cheap, fast, simple and
XX robust, and do not require specialised expensive equipment. The present
XX sequence is a spacer oligonucleotide used to illustrate the method of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

```
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

Oy	5393	AAAAAAAAAAGAAA	5412
Dh	1	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	20
RESULT 936			
ACD26995			
ACD26995	standard; DNA; 20 BP.		
XX	ACD26995,		
XX	15-OCT-2003 (first entry)		
XX	Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method oligonucleotide #54.		
XX	Nanotechnology; nucleic acid detection; nanofabrication; nanoprobe; ss.		
XX	Synthetic.		
XX	Key	Location/Qualifiers	
FT	modified_base	/*tag= a	
FT		/mod_base= OTHER	
FT		/note= "OTHER= Thiol modified" "	
XX	US2003049630-A1.		
XX			
XX	20-SEP-2001; 2001US-00957318.		
XX	29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.		
PR	21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.		
PR	29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.		
PR	25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.		
PR	26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.		
PR	26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.		
XX			
PA	(NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.		
PI	Mirkin CA, Letsinger RU, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JJ, Elghanian R;		
PI	Taton TA;		
XX			
DR	WPI; 2003-615795/58.		
XX			
PT	Detecting nucleic acid having two portions, by providing nanoparticles		
PT	having oligonucleotides attached to it, contacting nucleic acid and		
PT	nanoparticles to allow hybridization, and observing detectable change.		
XX			
PS	Example 18; Page 43; 129pp; English.		
XX			
CC	This invention relates to a novel method for detecting nucleic acids. The		
CC	method comprises providing nanoparticles with oligonucleotides attached		
CC	to them, which have a sequence complementary to a sequence of two		
CC	portions of nucleic acid, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles		
CC	to allow hybridization of the oligonucleotides with two or more portions		
CC	of the nucleic acid, and observing a detectable change brought about by		
CC	the hybridization. The nucleic acid to be detected must have at least two		
CC	portions and the distances between these are chosen so that when the		
CC	nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate binds the target sequence a		
CC	detectable change occurs. The method of the invention is useful for		
CC	detecting two or more nucleic acids (from a biological source) having at		
CC	least two portions, such as viral RNA, bacterial or fungal DNA, a gene		
CC	associated with a disease, synthetic, or structurally-modified natural		
CC	or synthetic RNA or DNA, or a product of a polymerase chain reaction		
CC	amplification. Nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates of the invention		
CC	are useful for preparing a nanoprobe conjugate for detecting an analyte,		
CC	and for detecting a nucleic acid bound to an electrode surface.		
CC	Nanoparticles and nanoparticle conjugates of the invention are useful for		
CC	nanofabrication and for separating a selected nucleic acid having two		
CC	portions from other nucleic acids. Diagnostic assays employing		
CC	nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates improve the sensitivity of		

```

CC      nucleic acid detection methods and can be used to detect nucleic acids
CC      that are present in only small amounts in a sample. The present sequence
CC      represents a choli modified oligonucleotide sequence used to demonstrate
CC      the method of the invention
CC      CC
XX      SQ      Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX      Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
OY      5393      AAAAAAAAAAAGAAA 5412
XX      ||||| ||||| |||
XX      1      AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20
XX
XX      RESULT 937
XX      ADB37074/C
XX      ID      ADB37074 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      AC      ADB37074;
XX      XX
XX      DT      04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX      XX
XX      DE      Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #688.
XX      KW      ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
XX      KW      hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX      OS      Synthetic.
XX      XX
XX      PN      US2003087848-A1.
XX      PD      08-MAY-2003.
XX      XX
XX      PE      02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
XX      PR      03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
XX      PA      (BRAT//) BRATZLER R L.
XX      PA      (PETE//) PETERSEN D M.
XX      PA      (FOUR//) FOURON Y.
XX      PI      Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
XX      DR      WPI; 2003-657977/62.
XX      PT      Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
XX      PT      nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX      PS      Disclosure; Page 16; 22pp; English.
XX      CC      The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
XX      CC      asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
XX      CC      in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
XX      CC      invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
XX      CC      especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
XX      CC      an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX      CC
XX      SQ      Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX      Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
OY      5129      AGGAATGAGAGGACATGGA 5148
XX      ||||| ||||| |||||
XX      20      AGGATCAGAGCAGCATGGA 1
XX
XX      RESULT 938
XX      ADB36933
XX      ID      ADB36933 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

```

```

XX AC ADB36933;
XX XX
XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #547.
XX XX
XX KW ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
XX KW hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US2003087848-A1.
XX PD
XX PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
XX PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
XX XX
XX PA (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
XX PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
XX PA (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
XX PI Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
XX DR WPI; 2003-657977/62.
XX XX
XX PT Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
XX PT nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 13; 221pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
XX CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
XX CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
XX CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
XX CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
XX CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 939
ADB36601/C
ID ADB36601 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADB36601;
XX XX
XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #215.
XX XX
XX KW ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
XX KW hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US2003087848-A1.
XX PD
XX PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
XX PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
XX XX

```

```

XX PA (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
XX PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
XX PA (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
XX XX
XX PI Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
XX DR WPI; 2003-657977/62.
XX XX
XX PT Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
XX PT nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 8; 221pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
XX CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
XX CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
XX CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
XX CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
XX CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 940
ADB36929/C
ID ADB36929 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADB36929;
XX XX
XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #543.
XX XX
XX KW ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
XX KW hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US2003087848-A1.
XX PD
XX PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
XX PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
XX XX
XX PA (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
XX PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
XX PA (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
XX PI Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
XX DR WPI; 2003-657977/62.
XX XX
XX PT Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
XX PT nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 13; 221pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
XX CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
XX CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
XX CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
XX CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents

```

CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAGAAA 5412  
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

## RESULT 941

ADB81470  
ID ADB81470 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADB81470;

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oestrogen receptor alpha antisense oligonucleotide DNA (SeqID 90).

XX antisense; human; ss; oestrogen receptor alpha; ESR-alpha;

KM oestrogen receptor 1; ESR1; NR3A1; bone maintenance;

KW cardiovascular system; cancer; gene therapy; hyperproliferative disease;

KM inflammation; tumour formation; infection; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;

KW antimicrobial.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

XX

PN MO2003052072-A2.

XX 26-JUN-2003.

PF 13-DEC-2002; 2002W0-US040083.

PR 18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00027983.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Double KW, Roach MP;

DR WPI, 2003-577322/54.

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

Example 15; Page 79; 232pp; English.

This invention relates to human oestrogen receptor alpha (ESR-alpha), and the novel antisense oligonucleotides that modulate its expression. The oestrogen receptor alpha protein is also known as oestrogen receptor 1, ESR1, and NR3A1. Oestrogen, the steroid hormone ligand of ESR-alpha, is an important for bone maintenance and plays a protective role in the cardiovascular system, as well as being required for normal sexual maturation through promoting growth and differentiation. Splice variants of ESR-alpha, however, have been associated with various cancers including the breast and pituitary. Accordingly, antisense oligonucleotides that inhibit the expression of ESR-alpha in cells or tissues can be used in gene therapy to treat conditions such as hyperproliferative disease, inflammation, tumour formation and to prevent or delay infection. As such, the present invention describes these

CC antisense oligos as having cytostatic, antiinflammatory and antimicrobial  
XX activities. This oligonucleotide sequence is an antisense oligo used to  
CC inhibit expression of human oestrogen receptor alpha of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3639 AATTGCTGAGATTGACAGG 3658  
Db 1 AACTGCTGAGATTACAGATG 20

## RESULT 942

ADB74083/C  
ID ADB74083 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADB74083;

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Human PRO DNA PCR primer #252.

XX Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;

KM cell death; neuropathy; neuropathy related disease;

KW Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder; Refsum's disease; Krabbe's disease;

KM chromosome mapping; gene mapping; genetic disorder; septic shock;

KW antibacterial; immunosuppressive; neuroprotective; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

XX

PN US2003045462-A1.

XX 06-MAR-2003.

PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978608.

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.

PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.

PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.

PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.

PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.

PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00804220.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.

PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.

PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079669P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.

PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.

PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.

PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.

PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.

PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083543P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-008358P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-008460P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00169978.  
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00211441.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.

PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-010232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0031183Z.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-0038014Z.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007533.  
PR 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
PR 28-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.  
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
XX  
XX  
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;



Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
CY 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGCTG 5215  
DB 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGCTG 1  
RESULT 943  
ADB76799/C  
ID ADB76799 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX ADB76799;  
AC  
XX  
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human PRO associated DNA sequence, SEQ ID NO:577.  
DE  
XX  
XX Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;  
KW cell death; neuropathy; neuropathy related disease;  
KW Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder; Refsum's disease; Krabbe's disease;  
KW chromosome mapping; gene mapping; genetic disorder; septic shock;  
KW antibacterial; immunosuppressive; neuroprotective; ds.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003083248-A1.  
XX  
PD 01-MAY-2003.  
XX  
PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978757.  
XX  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081239P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98MO-US021141.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98MO-US024855.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130322P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131452P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131455P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US010733.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99MO-US012252.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.



PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083332P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084336P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084588P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0085333P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-005000106.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-005054465.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-00505028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00263686.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00505190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131042P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.

PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0107333.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0122522.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0026313.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0026313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0028551P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0028565P.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0030095P.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0031243.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0031274.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000277.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-0006319.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0007532.  
PR 17-MAR-2000; 2000US-0008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0011705.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-0032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
PR 28-DEC-2000; 2000US-0034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.  
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-0019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-0021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
XX  
XX  
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGCTG 5215  
DB 20 TCAGGTGAAGGCCACGCTG 1

RESULT 945  
AD61985/c  
ID AD61985 standard; DNA, 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AD61985;  
XX

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
XX  
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
KW ophthalmological; aneurysmic; osteopathic; antineuritic; vulnery;  
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003049684-A1.  
PD  
XX 13-MAR-2003.  
PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00017081.  
XX  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-008336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085733P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-008579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-008580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-008582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-008582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085897P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-008597P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086032P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0021144.  
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0024855.  
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-0000106.  
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-00050028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123357P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0031883P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.

```
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028513.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US016744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.34; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.04; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5196 TCAGCGGAGGAGCGACGCGT 5215
Db 20 TCAGGTGAAGGCGACGCGT 1
RESULT 946
ADCC63949/C
ID ADCC63949 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADCC63949;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.
XX
XX Human; BB; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antiinflammatory; vulnary;
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW
```

```
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2003054405-A1.
XX
XX 20-MAR-2003.
XX
XX
XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999833.
XX
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
XX 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080339P.
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081617P.
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
XX 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
XX 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
XX 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
XX 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
XX 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
```

PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085703P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145688P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.

PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.  
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
XX  
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGTTG 5215  
Db 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGTTG 1  
RESULT 947  
ADc67049/c  
ID ADc67049 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADc67049;  
XX  
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
XX  
XX vulnerable; virucide; neuroprotective; cytoskeletal; gene therapy;  
KM tumour cell proliferation inhibitor;  
KM secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; viral infection; wound healing;  
KM tissue growth; muscle generation; muscle regeneration;  
KM amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; neuropathy; AIDS-associated neuropathy;  
KM diabetic peripheral neuropathy; chromosome identification; antagonist;  
KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX

XX	US2003060406-A1.	XX	24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.	PR	24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
XX	27-MAR-2003.	XX	27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709323.	PR	27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709323.
XX	30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.	XX	01-DEC-2000; 2000US-00723749.	PR	01-DEC-2000; 2000US-00723749.
XX	17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.	XX	20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.	PR	20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
XX	03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.	XX	28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.	PR	28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
XX	13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.	XX	22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00815744.	PR	22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00815744.
XX	21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.	XX	22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00815920.	PR	22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00815920.
XX	10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.	XX	22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.	PR	22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
XX	11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.	XX	10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.	PR	10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
XX	11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077661P.	XX	25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.	PR	25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
XX	12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.	XX	01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.	PR	01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
XX	13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.	XX	01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.	PR	01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
XX	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.	XX	05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.	PR	05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
XX	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.	XX	19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.	PR	19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
XX	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.	XX	20-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.	PR	20-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
XX	25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.	XX	29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.	PR	29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
XX	26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.	XX	09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021066.	PR	09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
XX	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.	XX		XX	
XX	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.	XX	(GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.	XX	
XX	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.	XX	Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Bolstein D, Deanyova J, Baton DL;	XX	
XX	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.	XX	Ferrara N, Flyvbjerg E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;	XX	
XX	30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.	XX	Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;	XX	
XX	31-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.	XX	Klajavins IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;	XX	
XX	31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.	XX	Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI,	XX	
XX	26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.	XX	WPI, 2003-596568/56.	XX	
XX	07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.	XX		XX	
XX	02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.	XX	Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides	XX	
XX	06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.	XX	encoding them, useful for treating wound healing, tissue growth and	XX	
XX	20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.	XX	muscle generation and regeneration, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or	XX	
XX	07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.	XX	neuropathy.	XX	
XX	22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.	XX		XX	
XX	05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.	XX	Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 4722P; English.	XX	
XX	05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.	XX		XX	
XX	08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.	XX	The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO	XX	
XX	10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265866.	XX	polypeptide (I). PRO polypeptide such as PRO213, PRO700, PRO320 or PRO615	XX	
XX	12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.	XX	is useful in biotechnological and medical research, as well as in various	XX	
XX	12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.	XX	industrial applications. PRO polypeptide such as PRO300, PRO866, PRO703,	XX	
XX	14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.	XX	PRO708, PRO320, PRO351, PRO352, PRO381, PRO615, PRO618, PRO772, PRO853,	XX	
XX	02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US010732.	XX	PRO860 or PRO846 is useful for therapeutic purposes. PRO363 is useful	XX	
XX	25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.	XX	therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral infection.	XX	
XX	25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.	XX	PRO200 is useful for the treatment of wound healing, tissue growth and	XX	
XX	30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028813.	XX	muscle generation and regeneration. PRO337 is useful for treating	XX	
XX	02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028851.	XX	amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, neuropathy, AIDS-associated neuropathy or	XX	
XX	02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028855.	XX	diabetic peripheral neuropathy. A polynucleotide (II) encoding (I) is	XX	
XX	16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028855.	XX	useful for generating transgenic animals or knockout animals which are	XX	
XX	30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.	XX	useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful	XX	
XX	30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.	XX			

Qy	5196	TCAGCGTGGAGCCCAAGTG	5215
DB	20	TCAGTGTGAAGGCCCAAGTG	1
RESULT 948			
ADCC69173/c			
ADCC69173	standard,	DNA; 20 BP.	
AC			
XX			
DT	18-DEC-2003	(first entry)	
DE	Human PRO 772	Taqman PCR primer #2.	
XX			
KW	Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytoskeletal; ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;		
KW	auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;		
KW	articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;		
KW	wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.		
OS	Homo sapiens.		
PN	US2003064407-A1.		
XX			
PD	03-APR-2003.		
PE	24-OCT-2001;	2001US-00999834.	
XX			
PR	17-OCT-1997;	97US-0062250P.	
PR	03-NOV-1997;	97US-0064249P.	
PR	13-NOV-1997;	97US-0065311P.	
PR	21-NOV-1997;	97US-0066364P.	
PR	10-MAR-1998;	98US-0077450P.	
PR	11-MAR-1998;	98US-0077632P.	
PR	11-MAR-1998;	98US-0077641P.	
PR	11-MAR-1998;	98US-0077649P.	
PR	12-MAR-1998;	98US-0077791P.	
PR	13-MAR-1998;	98US-0078004P.	
PR	17-MAR-1998;	98US-00040220.	
PR	20-MAR-1998;	98US-0078886P.	
PR	20-MAR-1998;	98US-0078910P.	
PR	20-MAR-1998;	98US-0078936P.	
PR	20-MAR-1998;	98US-0078939P.	
PR	25-MAR-1998;	98US-0079294P.	
PR	26-MAR-1998;	98US-0079656P.	
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079663P.	
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079664P.	
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079689P.	
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079728P.	
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079786P.	
PR	30-MAR-1998;	98US-0079920P.	
PR	30-MAR-1998;	98US-0079923P.	
PR	31-MAR-1998;	98US-0080105P.	
PR	31-MAR-1998;	98US-0080107P.	
PR	31-MAR-1998;	98US-0080165P.	
PR	31-MAR-1998;	98US-0080194P.	
PR	01-APR-1998;	98US-0080327P.	
PR	01-APR-1998;	98US-0080328P.	
PR	01-APR-1998;	98US-0080333P.	
PR	01-APR-1998;	98US-0080334P.	
PR	08-APR-1998;	98US-0081049P.	
PR	08-APR-1998;	98US-0081070P.	
PR	08-APR-1998;	98US-0081071P.	
PR	09-APR-1998;	98US-0081195P.	
PR	09-APR-1998;	98US-0081203P.	
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081229P.	
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081617P.	
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081819P.	
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081838P.	
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081952P.	
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081955P.	

PR	21-APR-1998	98US-0082568P
PR	21-APR-1998	98US-0082569P
PR	22-APR-1998	98US-0082700P
PR	22-APR-1998	98US-0082704P
PR	22-APR-1998	98US-0082797P
PR	22-APR-1998	98US-0082804P
PR	23-APR-1998	98US-0082809P
PR	27-APR-1998	98US-0083336P
PR	28-APR-1998	98US-0083332P
PR	28-APR-1998	98US-0083392P
PR	29-APR-1998	98US-0083545P
PR	29-APR-1998	98US-0083549P
PR	29-APR-1998	98US-0083588P
PR	29-APR-1998	98US-0083599P
PR	30-APR-1998	98US-0083742P
PR	05-MAY-1998	98US-0084366P
PR	06-MAY-1998	98US-0084414P
PR	06-MAY-1998	98US-0084441P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084598P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084600P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084627P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084637P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084639P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084640P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084643P
PR	13-MAY-1998	98US-0085323P
PR	13-MAY-1998	98US-0085338P
PR	13-MAY-1998	98US-0085339P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085573P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085570P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085579P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085704P
PR	18-MAY-1998	98US-0086023P
PR	22-MAY-1998	98US-0086539P
PR	22-MAY-1998	98US-0086414P
PR	22-MAY-1998	98US-0086430P
PR	22-MAY-1998	98US-0086486P
PR	22-MAY-1998	98US-0087098P
PR	28-MAY-1998	98US-0087106P
PR	28-MAY-1998	98US-0087208P
PR	26-JUN-1998	98US-00105413
PR	26-JUN-1998	98US-0090863P
PR	26-JUN-1998	98US-0091010P
PR	01-JUL-1998	98US-0091359P
PR	30-JUL-1998	98US-0094651P
PR	11-SEP-1998	98US-0100038P
PR	07-OCT-1998	98US-00168978
PR	07-OCT-1998	98US-00211441
PR	02-NOV-1998	98US-00184216
PR	06-NOV-1998	98US-00187368
PR	20-NOV-1998	98US-00190340
PR	20-NOV-1998	98US-00204855
PR	07-DEC-1998	98US-00202054
PR	22-DEC-1998	98US-00218517
PR	22-DEC-1998	98US-0011326P
PR	23-DEC-1998	98US-00113621P
PR	05-JAN-1999	99MC-US000106
PR	05-MAY-1999	99US-00254465
PR	08-MAY-1999	99MC-US001028
PR	10-MAY-1999	99US-00265686
PR	10-MAY-1999	99MC-US005190
PR	12-MAY-1999	99US-00267213
PR	12-MAY-1999	99US-0123957P
PR	12-MAY-1999	99US-01264733
PR	29-APR-1999	99US-001824291





```

PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094611P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0102141P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113286P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-05000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-05005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-05005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126737P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-05010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-05012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-05028513.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-05028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-05028555.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-05030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-05031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-05031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-05000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-05000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0500376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-05003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-05004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-05005004.

```

```

PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0505841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-0506319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000US-0507532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0508439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-05013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-05014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-05014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-05015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-05023710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-05023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-05032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-05034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-05005520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-05009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-05017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-05017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-05019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-05021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-05021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Bolstein D, Desnoyers L, Baton DJ,
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DJ,
PI Stewart TA, Tuma D, Williams PM, Wood WI,
XX
XX WPI; 2003-695924/66.
XX
XX New isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides, useful in the
XX preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to the
XX polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 467bp; English.
XX
PS The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
XX in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
XX peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
XX mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
XX comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
XX CC fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
XX antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
XX polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
XX Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
XX polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
XX CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
XX CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX CC

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5196 TCAGCTGGAGGCCACGCG 5215
DB 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGCG 1

RESULT 950
ADCC68298/c
ID ADCC68298 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADCC68298;
AC
XX
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX

```



PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
  
(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX  
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers I, Eaton DL,  
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME,  
PI Goddard A, Godowski RJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI,  
XX  
XX MPI; 2003-657582/62.  
XX  
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides, designated PRO  
PT polypeptides, and polynucleotides encoding them useful for treating  
PT kidney diseases, bone, cartilage and retinal disorders.  
XX  
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 468bp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting

XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX OS  
XX US2003072745-A1.  
XX PN  
XX PD 17-APR-2003.  
XX PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013929.  
XX  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079566P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084411P.

```

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085333P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085589P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085657P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085706P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085709P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086033P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086466P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0100214P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0113265P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113266P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-0500010P.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-0500502P.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0500519P.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131465P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0501073P.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0501225P.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145688P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0502831P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0502855P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0502856P.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0503005P.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0503124P.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0500219P.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0500277P.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0500376P.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0500365P.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0500431P.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0500504P.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0500581P.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-0500631P.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000US-0500753P.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0500843P.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-05013705P.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-05014042P.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-05014941P.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-05015264P.

```

```

PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-05020710P.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-05023328P.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-05032678P.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-05034956P.
PR 28-DEC-2000; 2000US-0506520P.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0509552P.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-0509552P.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-05017092P.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-05017800P.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-05019692P.
PR 29-JUL-2001; 2001US-05021066P.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-05021735P.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585P.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Baker KP, Borstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kijavyn IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-743806/70.
XX
XX Novel isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides, useful in the
PT preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to the
PT polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 466pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGTTG 5215
XX Db 20 TCAGTGTGAAAGGCCACGTTG 1
XX
XX RESULT 952
XX ADG67673/c
XX ID ADG67673 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADG67673;
XX
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.
XX
XX KW vulnerrary; vincide; neuroprotective; cyostatic; gene therapy;
XX tumour cell proliferation inhibitor; PRO; viral infection; wound healing;
XX tissue growth; muscle generation; muscle regeneration;
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; neuropathy; AIDS-associated neuropathy;
XX diabetic peripheral neuropathy; chromosome identification; antagonist;
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003073131-A1.
XX

```

PD 17-APR-2003.  
XX  
PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00016177.  
XX  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085233P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-008582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085889P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085970P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131402P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031099.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023728.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US03678P.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.



PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087088P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
PR 04-FEB-2000; 2000US-0180165P.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.

PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.  
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
XX  
XX  
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGTG 5215  
Db 20 TCAGGTGAAGGCCACGTG 1  
|||||  
ADCC2242/c  
ADCC2242 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
ID  
XX  
AC ADCC2242;  
XX  
XX  
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX  
DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
XX  
XX  
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;,  
KW audiotory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX  
PN US2003104998-A1.  
XX  
PD 05-JUN-2003.  
XX  
XX  
PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978643.  
XX  
XX  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.



PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079234P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079665P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079669P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98MO-US021141.  
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98MO-US024855.  
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.  
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US010733.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US012252.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139657P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-OCT-1999; 99MO-US028513.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.  
PR 03-DIC-1999; 99MO-US031274.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US011705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023238.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00703238.  
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.

```
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX

Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No.9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGTG 5215
      ||||| ||||| |||||
Db      20 TCAGCTGGAAGGCCACGTG 1

RESULT 955
ADE49611/c
ID      ADE49611 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      ADE49611;
AC
XX      29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE      Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.
XX
XX      Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX      ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnerary;
XX      auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX      articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX      wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
XX      US2003096744-A1.
PN
XX
PD      22-MAY-2003.
XX
PF      28-JAN-2002; 2002US-00978187.
XX
XX
XX      17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
XX      03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
XX      13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
XX      21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
XX      10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
XX      11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
XX      11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
XX      11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
XX      12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
XX      13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
XX      17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
XX      20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
XX      20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
XX      20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
XX      20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
XX      25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
XX      26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
XX      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
XX      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
```

```
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083546P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085682P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
```

PR	26-JUN-1998	98US-0091010P
PR	01-JUN-1998	98US-00901359P
PR	30-JUL-1998	98US-0094651P
PR	11-SEP-1998	98US-0100038P
PR	07-OCT-1998	98US-01016878P
PR	07-OCT-1998	98US-0021141P
PR	02-NOV-1998	98US-01084216
PR	06-NOV-1998	98US-00187368P
PR	20-NOV-1998	98US-01093040P
PR	20-NOV-1998	98US-00248455
PR	07-DEC-1998	98US-00202054P
PR	22-DEC-1998	98US-00218517P
PR	23-DEC-1998	98US-0113296P
PR	23-DEC-1998	98US-0113621P
PR	05-JAN-1999	99US-00500106
PR	05-JAN-1999	99US-00254465
PR	08-MAR-1999	99US-00502028P
PR	10-MAR-1999	99US-00265686P
PR	10-MAR-1999	99US-005005190
PR	12-MAR-1999	99US-00257213P
PR	12-MAR-1999	99US-01239577P
PR	12-MAR-1999	99US-0126773P
PR	12-MAR-1999	99US-00284491P
PR	12-APR-1999	99US-01302322P
PR	12-APR-1999	99US-0131022P
PR	16-APR-1999	99US-0131445P
PR	16-APR-1999	99US-00311832P
PR	14-MAY-1999	99US-0134287P
PR	14-MAY-1999	99US-00310733P
PR	16-JUN-1999	99US-005012252P
PR	16-JUN-1999	99US-0139557P
PR	22-JUN-1999	99US-0141027P
PR	07-JUL-1999	99US-0142680P
PR	26-JUL-1999	99US-0145688P
PR	28-AUG-1999	99US-00380137P
PR	28-AUG-1999	99US-01462222P
PR	28-AUG-1999	99US-00380138P
PR	28-AUG-1999	99US-00380138P
PR	28-OCT-1999	99US-01625062P
PR	30-NOV-1999	99US-005028131P
PR	02-DEC-1999	99US-005028511P
PR	02-DEC-1999	99US-00502855P
PR	16-DEC-1999	99US-005030095
PR	30-DEC-1999	99US-005031243
PR	05-JAN-2000	2000US-005031274
PR	05-JAN-2000	2000US-00500319P
PR	06-JAN-2000	2000US-00500376
PR	11-FEB-2000	2000US-005003565
PR	14-FEB-2000	2000US-005003441
PR	14-FEB-2000	2000US-005005004
PR	02-MAR-2000	2000US-00506411P
PR	10-MAR-2000	2000US-00506519P
PR	21-MAR-2000	2000US-00507532
PR	31-MAR-2000	2000US-00508439
PR	17-MAY-2000	2000US-005013705
PR	22-MAY-2000	2000US-005014042
PR	30-MAY-2000	2000US-005014941
PR	02-JUN-2000	2000US-00501564
PR	28-JUN-2000	2000US-005020710
PR	24-AUG-2000	2000US-005023328
PR	08-NOV-2000	2000US-00709238P
PR	27-NOV-2000	2000US-00723749P
PR	10-DEC-2000	2000US-007432678
PR	20-DEC-2000	2000US-00747259P
PR	20-DEC-2000	2000US-005034956
PR	26-FEB-2001	2001US-00506520P
PR	26-FEB-2001	2001US-00816744P
PR	22-MAR-2001	2001US-00816920P
PR	22-MAR-2001	2001US-008095522
PR	10-MAY-2001	2001US-00854208
PR	10-MAY-2001	2001US-0084280
PR	25-MAY-2001	2001US-0084280
PR	25-MAY-2001	2001US-005017092

[illegible]

to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993 polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide. Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337 polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337 polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337 polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders, sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects, osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR primer used investigate PRO gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.

Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.3%	Score 15.2;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Best Local Similarly	85.0%;	Pred. No. 9.3e+02;		
Matches 17; Conservative	0;	Mismatches 3;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;

5196 TCAGCGTGGGAGGCCACGTG 5215

Db 20 TCACTGTGAAGGCCACGTG 1

RESULT 957  
ADE16779/c  
ID ADE16779 standard; DNA; 20 BP

AC ADE16779;

DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human PRO 772 Taqman PCR primer #2.

KM Human; ss: PCR; secreted protein; transmembranprotein; PRO; cytosolitic;  
KM ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vlnarery;  
KM auditory; tumor growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KM wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.

**Homo sapiens.**

PN US2003203435-A1

PD 30-OCT-2003.

PF 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145092.

PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.

PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

XX

PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Bot

PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

PI Aashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,  
PI Ferrara N, Flyvbjerg E, Fong S, Garber H, Gerritsen ME,  
PI Goddard A, Godwaki PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
PI Kijavitt IJ, Kuo SS, Napier M, Pan J, Peoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI,  
XX  
WR 2003: 875642/81.

DR WPI; 2003-875642/81.

PT New genes, and its encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides  
PT useful for treating e.g. lung or breast  
PT tumors, osteoarthritis,  
PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,  
PT hypoinsulinemia or wounds.

PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 452pp; English

The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimaeric molecule comprising PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993 polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide. Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337 polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337 polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337 polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders, sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects, osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in mammals. The present sequence is a Taqman PCR primer used to investigate PRO gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.

Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.3%	Score 15.2;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%	Pred. No. 9.3e+02;		
Matches 17; Conservative	0;	Mismatches 3;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;

5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGTG 5215

Db 20 TCACTGTGAAGGCCACGTG 1

RESULT 958  
ADD73394/C

ID ADD73394 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX ADD73394;  
 AC  
 XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
 DE  
 KM Human; BS; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
 KM ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;  
 KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KM wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003203436-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 30-OCT-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145129.  
 XX  
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.  
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX  
 XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PA  
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL,  
 PI Ferrara N, Flivarcoff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerdner H, Gerritsen ME,  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ,  
 PI Kijavyn IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI,  
 XX WPI; 2003-875643/81.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT New PRO genes and encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides, useful  
 PT for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid  
 PT arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia, hypotension, hypotension or  
 PT wounds.  
 PS  
 XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 453pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337

CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,  
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR primer used investigate PRO  
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5196 TCAGCGTGAGGAGGACGCTG 5215  
 DB 20 TCAGTGTAAGGACGACGCTG 1  
 RESULT 959  
 ADD72752/c  
 ID ADD72752 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX ADD72752;  
 AC  
 XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
 DE  
 KM Human; BS; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
 KM ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;  
 KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KM wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003194781-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 16-OCT-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00164929.  
 XX  
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98MO-US021141.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98MO-US024855.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.  
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005190.  
 PR 15-APR-1999; 99MO-US008313.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US010733.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99MO-US012252.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.  
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.

PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.  
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.  
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PA Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Baton DL;  
 XX Ferrera N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski FU, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Shelton DL;  
 PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA,  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX MPI; 2003-852598/79.  
 XX  
 PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO nucleic acids and polypeptides, useful  
 PT for stimulating the release of tumor necrosis factor alpha from human  
 PT blood and stimulating the proliferation of differentiation of chondrocyte  
 PT cells.  
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 462pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
 CC polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumor growth, retinal disorders,  
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR primer used investigate PRO  
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.  
 XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGTG 5215  
 DB 20 TCAGTGTGAAAGGCCACGTG 1  
 RESULT 960  
 ADEL17403/C  
 ID ADEL17403 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADEL17403;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JUN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosol;  
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;  
 KW auditory; tumor growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003203433-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 30-OCT-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145016.  
 XX  
 XX 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Baton DL;  
 PI Ferrera N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski FU, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Shelton DL;  
 PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA,  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX MPI; 2003-875640/81.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT New genes, and its encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides,  
 PT useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,  
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,  
 PT hypotension and wounds.  
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 459pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 CC

CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
CC PRO723, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725,  
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725,  
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
CC polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,  
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR primer used investigate PRO  
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.

SQ Sequence 20 BP, 4 A, 7 C, 4 G, 5 T, 0 U, 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5196 TCAGCTGGAGGCCACCTG 5215  
DB 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACCTG 1

RESULT 961  
ADE65508  
ID ADE65508 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC ADE65508;  
XX  
XX  
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
DE Human FRP5 forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:41.  
XX  
XX 88; primer; human; PCR; WNT; chronic rheumatoid arthritis; WNT10B;  
KM rheumatoid arthritis; osteoarthritis.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
PN WO2003093508-A1.  
XX  
PD 13-NOV-2003.  
XX  
PF 25-APR-2003; 2003WO-JP005358.  
XX  
PR 02-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00130883.  
XX  
PA (NISC-) JAPAN SCI & TECHNOLOGY CORP.  
XX  
PI Imai K;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-854488/79.  
XX  
XX Detection of over expression of WNT10B by analysis of synovial fluid,  
PT joint tissue or peripheral blood for diagnosis of chronic rheumatoid  
XX arthritis.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 41; 28bp; Japanese.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a novel method for diagnosis of chronic

CC rheumatoid arthritis in which synovial fluid, joint tissue or peripheral  
CC blood is analysed to detect greater than normal expression of WNT10B. The  
CC method is useful for simple diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis and its  
CC discrimination from osteoarthritis. The present sequence represents a PCR  
XX primer used in the invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP, 5 A, 3 C, 8 G, 4 T, 0 U, 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4595 AACTGATGACAGTCTG 4614  
DB 1 AACTGATGACAGTCTG 20

RESULT 962  
ADE69508  
ID ADE69508 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC ADE69508;  
XX  
XX  
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
DE Tapesia yallundae; PCR primer SEQ ID NO:66.  
XX  
XX  
XX detection; wheat; barley; fungus; fungal pathogen; fungicide; cereal;  
KM Tapesia yallundae; Tapesia acutiformis; eyespot disease; PCR primer; 88.  
XX  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Oculimacula yallundae.  
XX  
XX WO2003085378-A2.  
XX  
PD 16-OCT-2003.  
XX  
PF 27-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US009706.  
XX  
PR 03-APR-2002; 2002US-0369796P.  
XX  
XX (SYGN) SYNGENTA PARTICIPATIONS AG.  
XX  
XX Barnett CJ, Beck JI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-804348/75.  
XX  
XX  
XX New nucleic acid molecules useful for detecting a fungal pathogen, for  
PT monitoring disease development in plant populations and for deriving  
PT primers for polymerase chain reaction-based diagnostic assays.

Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 66; 41bp; English.

XX  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a method for detecting wheat and barley  
CC fungal pathogens which are resistant to certain fungicides. The wheat and  
CC barley fungi are Tapesia yallundae and Tapesia acutiformis, which cause  
CC eyespot disease. The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules,  
CC a kit and a method which are useful for detecting the fungal pathogen,  
CC and can be used for monitoring disease development in plant populations.  
CC The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the present  
XX invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP, 6 A, 6 C, 4 G, 4 T, 0 U, 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 855 CACTTCACCGCAGTCTAA 874  
DB 1 CACTTCACCGCAGTCTAA 20



```

RESULT 963
ADP09421
ID   ADP09421 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC   ADP09421;
XX
DT   12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE   Linking oligonucleotide #55.
XX
XX   Linking oligonucleotide; ss; nucleic acid detection;
KM   nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate.
XX
XX   Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX   US2003148282-A1.
PN
XX
XX   07-AUG-2003.
PD
XX
XX   12-OCT-2001; 2001US-00976968.
PF
XX
XX   29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
PR   21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
PR   29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
PR   25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
PR   26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
PR   26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
XX
XX   (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
PA
XX   Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JU, Elghanian R;
PI   Taton TA;
XX
XX   WPI; 2003-897536/82.
DR
XX
XX   Detection of nucleic acid having at least two portions comprises
PT   connecting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles under conditions to allow
PT   hybridization of the oligonucleotides, and observing detectable change
PT   brought by hybridization.
XX
XX   Example 18; SEQ ID NO 55; 129pp; English.
PS
XX
XX   The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid with at
CC   least two portions by providing a type of nanoparticle-oligonucleotide
CC   conjugate, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles to allow
CC   hybridization of the oligonucleotides with the two or more portions of
CC   the nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by
CC   hybridization. The oligonucleotides have a sequence complementary to the
CC   sequence of at least two portions of the nucleic acid. Hybridisation of
CC   the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the nucleic acid results
CC   in a detectable change. This sequence represents a linking
CC   oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX   Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      5393 AAAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412
DB      1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

```

```

XX
XX   Linking oligonucleotide; ss; nucleic acid detection;
KM   nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate.
XX
XX   Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX   US2002146720-A1.
PN
XX
XX   10-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX   20-SEP-2001; 2001US-00961949.
PF
XX
XX   29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
PR   21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
PR   29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
PR   25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
PR   26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
PR   26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
XX
XX   (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
PA
XX   Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JU, Elghanian R;
PI   Taton TA;
XX
XX   WPI; 2003-174167/17.
DR
XX
XX   Detecting nucleic acid having two portions, by providing nanoparticles
PT   having oligonucleotides attached to it, contacting nucleic acid and
PT   nanoparticles to allow hybridization, and observing detectable change.
XX
XX   Example 18; SEQ ID NO 55; 130pp; English.
PS
XX
XX   The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid with at
CC   least two portions by providing a type of nanoparticle-oligonucleotide
CC   conjugate, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles to allow
CC   hybridization of the oligonucleotides with the two or more portions of
CC   the nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by
CC   hybridization. The oligonucleotides have a sequence complementary to the
CC   sequence of at least two portions of the nucleic acid. Hybridisation of
CC   the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the nucleic acid results
CC   in a detectable change. This sequence represents a linking
CC   oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX   Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      5393 AAAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412
DB      1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

```

```

RESULT 965
AAD64709
ID   AAD64709 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC   AAD64709;
XX
DT   12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE   Coadsorbed diluent thiol modified oligonucleotide.
XX
XX   Nanoparticle; ss.
KM
XX
XX   Unidentified.
OS
XX
XX   Key Location/Qualifiers
FH   modified_base 1
FT   /tag= a
FT   /mod_base= OTHER
FT   /note= "labelled with thiol group"

```



XX US2003180783-A1.  
XX 25-SEP-2003.  
XX 09-APR-2003; 2003US-00410324.  
XX 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.  
XX 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.  
XX 29-JUN-1999; 99US-00240735.  
XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.  
XX 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.  
XX 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-00961949.  
XX (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.  
XX Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JJ, Elghanian R;  
XX Taton TA;  
XX WPI; 2003-863931/80.  
XX  
XX Detection of nucleic acid with two portions comprising providing  
XX nanoparticles having oligonucleotides, contacting nucleic acid and  
XX nanoparticles to allow hybridization of oligonucleotides on  
XX nanoparticles, and observing detectable change.  
XX Example 18; SEQ ID NO 55; Opp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to methods of detecting nucleic acids  
XX whether natural or synthetic and whether modified or unmodified. The  
XX invention also relates to materials for detecting nucleic acids and to  
XX methods of separating a selected nucleic acid from other nucleic acids.  
XX The invention is useful for detecting nucleic acid having at least 2  
XX portions. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used to synthesise  
XX and purify fluorescein labelled oligonucleotides  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAGAAA 5412  
DB 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
RESULT 966  
ADF47417/C  
ID ADF47417 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX ADF47417;  
XX AC  
XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
XX  
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytostatic;  
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antiinflammatory; vulnary;  
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003195333-A1.  
XX  
XX 16-OCT-2003.  
XX  
XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978194.  
XX  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
XX

PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085233P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085589P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085597P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086322P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00380137.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000217.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000279.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.

PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.  
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
XX  
XX  
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5196 TCAGCTGGAGGACCACTGG 5215  
Db 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGACCACTGG 1  
|||||

RESULT 967  
ADF09808/C  
ID ADF09808 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADF09808;  
XX  
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human b-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotide seq id 77.  
XX  
XX tumour metastasis; human; raf; raf expression inhibitor; cytostatic;  
KW antiarteriosclerotic; antisense-therapy; hyperproliferative disorder;  
KM atherosclerosis; tumour; b-raf kinase; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US200319769-A1.  
XX  
PD 26-JUN-2003.  
XX  
PF 14-JUN-2002; 2002US-00173225.  
XX  
XX 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.  
PR 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.  
PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.  
PR 07-JUL-1997; 97US-00889882.  
PR 06-JUL-1998; 98WO-US013961.  
PR 28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143214.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-00506073.  
PR 25-JAN-2002; 2002US-00057550.  
XX  
PA (MONT/) MONIA B P.  
XX

PI Monta BP;  
XX WPI; 2003-863446/80.  
XX Preventing and/or treating conditions associated with raf expression,  
PT such as hyperproliferative disorders, atherosclerosis and tumors, using  
PT antisense oligonucleotide modulation of human raf gene expression.  
XX Example 18; SEQ ID NO 104; 41pp; English.  
PS The invention describes a method of preventing or treating tumour  
CC metastasis in an animal comprising administering to the animal an  
CC oligonucleotide 8-50 nucleotides in length, which is targeted to mRNA  
CC encoding human raf and capable of inhibiting raf expression. Also  
CC disclosed are raf oligonucleotides, nucleic acids, proteins and  
CC compositions used in the methods of the invention. The oligonucleotides  
CC have cytostatic and antiatherosclerotic properties, are useful as Raf-  
CC inhibitors and in antisense-therapy. The methods and compositions of the  
CC present invention are useful for preventing and/or treating conditions  
CC associated with raf expression, such as hyperproliferative disorders,  
CC atherosclerosis and tumours. This sequence represents a human b-raf  
CC kinase antisense oligonucleotide.  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 1 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5412 AAAATGAAATTAAGGATA 5431  
DB 20 AAAAGGAAATTAATGACA 1  
RESULT 968  
ADF65590  
ID ADF65590 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX ADF65590;  
XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
XX Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method associated #54.  
XX Linking oligonucleotide; ss; nucleic acid detection;  
XX nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX US2003124528-A1.  
XX 03-JUL-2003.  
XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-00976601.  
XX 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.  
XX 21-JUL-1997; 97MO-US012783.  
XX 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.  
XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.  
XX 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.  
XX 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.  
XX (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.  
XX Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Nucleic RC, Storchoff JV, Elghanian R;  
PI Taton TA;  
XX WPI; 2003-810979/76.  
XX Detection of nucleic acid useful for, e.g. research and analytical  
PT laboratories in deoxyribonucleic acid sequencing, comprises contacting  
PT nucleic acid with at least two types of nanoparticles attached with  
PT oligonucleotides.

XX Example 18; SEQ ID NO 55; 130pp; English.  
PS The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid with at  
CC least two portions by providing a type of nanoparticle-oligonucleotide  
CC conjugate, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles to allow  
CC hybridisation of the oligonucleotides with the two or more portions of  
CC the nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by  
CC hybridisation. The oligonucleotides have a sequence complementary to the  
CC sequence of at least two portions of the nucleic acid. Hybridisation of  
CC the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the nucleic acid results  
CC in a detectable change. This sequence represents a linking  
CC oligonucleotide of the invention.  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5393 AAAAATTCAAAAGGAAA 5412  
DB 1 AAAAATTCAAAAGGAAA 20  
RESULT 969  
ADF92514/C  
ID ADF92514 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX ADF92514;  
XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
XX Bread wheat amylase synthetase Wx-Die-related mismatch PCR primer 4.  
XX Wx-Die; waxy; amylose synthetase; bread wheat; plant; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX Triticum aestivum.  
XX JP2003259898-A.  
XX 16-SEP-2003.  
XX 12-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00066746.  
XX 12-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00066746.  
XX (DOKU-) DOKURITSU GYOSEI HOJIN NOGYO SEIBUTSU SH.  
XX WPI; 2003-869109/81.  
XX Identifying wheat variety having Wx-Die gene involves detecting presence  
PT or absence of amylose synthetase gene.  
XX Claim 11; SEQ ID NO 18; 38pp; Japanese.  
XX The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a wheat variety  
CC having the Wx-Die (waxy) gene comprising detecting the presence or  
CC absence of the amylose synthetase (Wx-Die gene). The method of the  
CC invention may be useful for efficiently identifying a wheat variety  
CC having the Wx-Die gene. The current sequence is that of the bread wheat  
CC Wx-Die-related PCR primer of the invention.  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 568 CTGAAGAGAGAGAGCTGAA 587  
DB 20 CTGAAGAGAGAGAGCTGCA 1

```
RESULT 970
ADP88151/c
ID ADF88151 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADF88151;
XX
XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism detection primer, SEQ ID No 1734.
XX
XX human; single nucleotide polymorphism; microarray; side effect; ss;
XX primer; PCR.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2003235571-A.
XX
XX 26-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 12-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00034717.
XX
XX 12-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00034717.
XX
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIUTSU SHINKO JIGODAN.
XX
XX WPI; 2003-820454/77.
XX
XX Novel polynucleotide useful for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms
XX in human gene.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1734; 704bp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel polynucleotide isolated and purified
XX from a human gene having any one of 935 fully defined sequences as given
XX in specification, or a sequence having a base substitution. The invention
XX further relates to: an oligonucleotide containing single nucleotide
XX polymorphisms; a PCR primer set chosen from the combination of two DNA
XX fragments from any one of 1220 fully defined sequences as given in
XX specification; a labelling probe containing the SNP containing oligo; and
XX a microarray equipped with the SNP containing oligo. The isolated human
XX gene of the invention is useful for detecting the single nucleotide
XX polymorphisms in human gene. The isolated human gene is also useful for
XX diagnosis of disease and determination of side effect to a medical agent.
XX The isolated human gene is also effective in detecting single nucleotide
XX polymorphisms in a human gene. This polynucleotide sequence represents
XX one of the PCR primers used in the single nucleotide polymorphism
XX detection method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 3973 CTGCTGACATCAAGCTGA 3992
DB 20 CTGCTGAGAGCTAGGCTGA 1
XX
RESULT 971
ADP88208
ID ADF88208 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADF88208;
XX
XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism detection primer, SEQ ID No 1791.
XX
XX human; single nucleotide polymorphism; microarray; side effect; ss;
```

```
KW primer; PCR.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2003235571-A.
XX
XX 26-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 12-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00034717.
XX
XX 12-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00034717.
XX
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIUTSU SHINKO JIGODAN.
XX
XX WPI; 2003-820454/77.
XX
XX Novel polynucleotide useful for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms
XX in human gene.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1791; 704bp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel polynucleotide isolated and purified
XX from a human gene having any one of 935 fully defined sequences as given
XX in specification, or a sequence having a base substitution. The invention
XX further relates to: an oligonucleotide containing single nucleotide
XX polymorphisms; a PCR primer set chosen from the combination of two DNA
XX fragments from any one of 1220 fully defined sequences as given in
XX specification; a labelling probe containing the SNP containing oligo; and
XX a microarray equipped with the SNP containing oligo. The isolated human
XX gene of the invention is useful for detecting the single nucleotide
XX polymorphisms in human gene. The isolated human gene is also useful for
XX diagnosis of disease and determination of side effect to a medical agent.
XX The isolated human gene is also effective in detecting single nucleotide
XX polymorphisms in a human gene. This polynucleotide sequence represents
XX one of the PCR primers used in the single nucleotide polymorphism
XX detection method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2108 GCCTGATGCAGCATGAG 2127
DB 1 GCCTGATGCAGCATGAG 20
XX
RESULT 972
ADG53174/c
ID ADG53174 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADG53174;
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX ophthalmological; anarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnery;
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003216561-A1.
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003.
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013927.
XX
```

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079789P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082787P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083332P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083549P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083588P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083599P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084588P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085589P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085597P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086704P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086823P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086922P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086941P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086986P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0087088P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0100211P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113261P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113262P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-0113262P.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-0113262P.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0113262P.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0141073P.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0141073P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141073P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 28-AUG-2000; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 99US-0162506P.

```
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Aehkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Pizoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX MPI; 2003-902053/82.
XX
XX New PRO nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for
XX diagnosing or treating tumor or for tissue typing.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 457bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
XX in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
XX peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
XX peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
XX mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
XX comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
XX PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
XX antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
XX polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
XX Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
XX polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGCTG 5215
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGCTG 1
XX
XX RESULT 973
XX ADG60494/c
XX ID ADG60494 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADG60494;
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnery;
XX auditory; tumor growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003206915-A1.
XX
XX 06-NOV-2003.
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013916.
XX
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
XX 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
```

```
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Aehkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;
XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
XX Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
XX Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Pizoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
XX Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX MPI; 2003-901034/82.
XX
XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids, useful
XX in gene therapy for treating obesity or diabetes, in chromosome and gene
XX mapping, and as chromosome markers in tissue typing.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 520bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
XX in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
XX peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
XX peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
XX mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
XX comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
XX PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
XX antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
XX polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
XX Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
XX polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
XX molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
XX causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
XX to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
XX useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
XX polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
XX the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
XX polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
XX biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
XX modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
XX polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
XX PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
XX the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
XX polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumor growth, retinal disorders,
XX sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
XX osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
XX mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR primer used investigate PRO
XX gene amplification in certain tumor cell lines.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGCTG 5215
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGCTG 1
XX
XX RESULT 974
XX ADH59608/c
XX ID ADH59608 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADH59608;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
```

DE Non-nucleotide probe of the invention #12.  
 XX non-nucleotide probe; Bacterial Artificial Chromosome clone; BAC; ss;  
 KM probe.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 XX WO2003027328-A2.  
 XX 03-APR-2003.  
 XX 24-SEP-2002; 2002MO-US030573.  
 XX 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324499P.  
 XX (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.  
 XX (DAKO-) DAKOCYTOMATION DENMARK AS.  
 XX Kirtsen NV, Hyldig-Nielsen JJ, Williams BF;  
 XX WPI, 2003-421160/39.  
 XX Non-nucleotide probe for suppressing binding of detectable nucleic acid  
 PT probes to undesired sequences, has aggregate nucleobase sequence  
 PT homologous to randomly distributed repeat sequence of genomic nucleic  
 PT acid.  
 XX Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 14; 103pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present sequence represents a non-nucleotide probe. The probe is  
 CC useful for suppressing the binding of one or more detectable nucleic acid  
 CC probes, that are greater than 100 base pairs and that have been derived  
 CC from genomic nucleic acid, to one or more undesired sequences in an assay  
 CC for determining target genomic nucleic acid of a sample. The method  
 CC comprises contacting the sample with the mixture of probes (preferably  
 CC comprising 5-50 probes), contacting the sample with the one or more  
 CC detectable nucleic acid probes, and determining the target genomic  
 CC nucleic acid of the sample by determining the hybridization of the one or  
 CC more detectable nucleic acid probes to the target genomic nucleic acid of  
 CC the sample. The genomic nucleic acid is contained in a fixed tissue or a  
 CC cell, and the sample is metaphase spreads, interphase nucleic or nucleic  
 CC found in paraffin embedded tissue material or frozen tissue sections. The  
 CC probe is also useful in comparing a sample of genomic nucleic acid with  
 CC that of a control sample using a genomic nucleic acid reference array.  
 CC The method comprises treating a sample of genomic nucleic acid and  
 CC control genomic nucleic acid, which are differentially labelled, the  
 CC array or both the sample and control genomic nucleic acid and the array  
 CC with the mixture of the probe under suitable hybridization conditions,  
 CC contacting the array with treated mixture of sample and control genomic  
 CC nucleic acid under suitable hybridization conditions, and comparing the  
 CC intensities of the signals from the differential labels of the array to  
 CC that caused by hybridization of the probes to genomic nucleic acid, thus  
 CC determining one or more variations in copy numbers of sequences in the  
 CC sample as compared with the relative copy numbers of substantially  
 CC identical sequences in the control. The hybridization of the genomic  
 CC array is determined using an intercalating dye or a detectable antibody,  
 CC or its fragment, that is specific for a nucleic acid/nucleic acid hybrid.  
 CC The sample of genomic nucleic acid to be tested and the reference of  
 CC nucleic acid are labelled with detectable moiety such that hybridization  
 CC of the genomic array is determined by determining the presence, absence,  
 CC amount or location of the detectable label on the one or more genomic  
 CC arrays. The genomic array comprises nucleic acid that is prepared from  
 CC Bacterial Artificial Chromosome (BAC) clones. The present sequence  
 CC represents a non-nucleotide probe of the invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1  
 RESULT 975  
 ID ADH59620  
 ADH59620 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ADH59620;  
 AC  
 XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Non-nucleotide probe of the invention #24.  
 DE non-nucleotide probe; Bacterial Artificial Chromosome clone; BAC; ss;  
 XX probe.  
 XX Synthetic.  
 XX WO2003027328-A2.  
 XX 03-APR-2003.  
 XX 24-SEP-2002; 2002MO-US030573.  
 XX 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324499P.  
 XX (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.  
 XX (DAKO-) DAKOCYTOMATION DENMARK AS.  
 XX Kirtsen NV, Hyldig-Nielsen JJ, Williams BF;  
 XX WPI, 2003-421160/39.  
 XX Non-nucleotide probe for suppressing binding of detectable nucleic acid  
 PT probes to undesired sequences, has aggregate nucleobase sequence  
 PT homologous to randomly distributed repeat sequence of genomic nucleic  
 PT acid.  
 XX Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 26; 103pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present sequence represents a non-nucleotide probe. The probe is  
 CC useful for suppressing the binding of one or more detectable nucleic acid  
 CC probes, that are greater than 100 base pairs and that have been derived  
 CC from genomic nucleic acid, to one or more undesired sequences in an assay  
 CC for determining target genomic nucleic acid of a sample. The method  
 CC comprises contacting the sample with the mixture of probes (preferably  
 CC comprising 5-50 probes), contacting the sample with the one or more  
 CC detectable nucleic acid probes, and determining the target genomic  
 CC nucleic acid of the sample by determining the hybridization of the one or  
 CC more detectable nucleic acid probes to the target genomic nucleic acid of  
 CC the sample. The genomic nucleic acid is contained in a fixed tissue or a  
 CC cell, and the sample is metaphase spreads, interphase nucleic or nucleic  
 CC found in paraffin embedded tissue material or frozen tissue sections. The  
 CC probe is also useful in comparing a sample of genomic nucleic acid with  
 CC that of a control sample using a genomic nucleic acid reference array.  
 CC The method comprises treating a sample of genomic nucleic acid and  
 CC control genomic nucleic acid, which are differentially labelled, the  
 CC array or both the sample and control genomic nucleic acid and the array  
 CC with the mixture of the probe under suitable hybridization conditions,  
 CC contacting the array with treated mixture of sample and control genomic  
 CC nucleic acid under suitable hybridization conditions, and comparing the  
 CC intensities of the signals from the differential labels of the array to  
 CC that caused by hybridization of the probes to genomic nucleic acid, thus  
 CC determining one or more variations in copy numbers of sequences in the  
 CC sample as compared with the relative copy numbers of substantially  
 CC identical sequences in the control. The hybridization of the genomic  
 CC array is determined using an intercalating dye or a detectable antibody,  
 CC or its fragment, that is specific for a nucleic acid/nucleic acid hybrid.  
 CC The sample of genomic nucleic acid to be tested and the reference of  
 CC nucleic acid are labelled with detectable moiety such that hybridization  
 CC of the genomic array is determined by determining the presence, absence,  
 CC amount or location of the detectable label on the one or more genomic  
 CC arrays. The genomic array comprises nucleic acid that is prepared from

CC Bacterial Artificial Chromosome (BAC) clones. The present sequence  
CC represents a non-nucleotide probe of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5393 AAAAATATACAAAAGAAA 5412  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
RESULT 976  
AD161254/c  
ID AD161254 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AD161254;  
XX  
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
XX  
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;  
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003077700-A1.  
XX  
PD 24-APR-2003.  
XX  
PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999830.  
XX  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.

PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084419P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085589P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123577P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.



PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99KO-US010733.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99KO-US012252.  
 PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028513.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
 PR 15-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000431.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032578.  
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US0095520.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
 PR 28-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,  
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ,  
 PI Kijavyn IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2003-765401/72.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT New isolated PRO polypeptide e.g. PRO200, PRO322, PRO540, PRO846 or  
 PT PRO617 polypeptide, useful for treating sight loss due to retinitis  
 PT pigmentosum by enhancing retinal neural cells survival.  
 PT  
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 465bp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing a PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGTG 5215  
 Db 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGTG 1  
 RESULT 977  
 AB286068  
 ID AB286068 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AB286068;  
 XX  
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
 XX  
 XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; de.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN W0200285308-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 PI NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
 PI WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 PT corresponding RNAse, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 PT ubiquinone.  
 PT  
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1310; 872bp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches	17;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	3;	Indels	0;	Gaps	0;
QY	2639	CCCTGCAGCTGCTGCTGAG	2658						
Db	1	CGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCCG	20						

	Matches	17;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	3;	Indels	0;	Gaps	0;
Qy	5393	AAAAAAAAATACAAAAAAGAA	5412							
Db	1	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	20							

RESULT	978
AB288267	
ID	AB288267 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	AB288267;
XX	
DT	17-Oct-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human oligonucleotide sequence.

RESULT	979
ABZ88565	
ID	ABZ88565 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ABZ88565;
XX	
DT	17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human oligonucleotide sequence.

KM Human; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KM antiallathmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytotoxic; gene therapy;  
KM antinease gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; de-

KM Human; rhinense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquitinome; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KM antiallergic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KM antisenescence gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285308-A2.

PN WO200285308-A2

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrabagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

xx

**X**

XX

XX 1

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired respiration, has oligo(s) antisenese to specific gene(s) or its corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or ubiquinone.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubitiquone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3509; 872pp; English

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3807; 872pp; English

The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at [http://wipo.int/pub/published\\_pat\\_sequences](http://wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequences)

The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense, to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergy's, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at [ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\\_pat\\_sequences](http://ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequences)

**SQ** Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 other;

**Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;**

Query Match 0.38; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Query Match	0.38; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
-------------	------------------------------------

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

	Matches	17, Conservative	0, Mismatches	3, Indels	0, Gaps	0, Ns
QY	5393	AAAAAAAAATCAAAAAAAAAAGAAA	5412			
Db	1	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	20			

RESULT 980  
ABZ88619  
ID ABZ88619 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ88619;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

Human oligonucleotide sequence.

KM Human; atelectasis; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KM antiallergic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytotoxic; gene therapy;  
 KM antinease gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; dr.

**Homo sapiens.**

WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

23-APR-2002, 2002WO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D; PI

XX  
XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNA, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3861; 872pp; English

The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' and genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytoskeletal activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at [ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\\_pot\\_sequences](http://wipo.int/pub/published_pot_sequences)

Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.3%	Score 15.2;	DB 1;	Length 20
Best Local Similarity	85.0%	Pred. No. 9.3e+02;		

```

Matches 17, Conservative 0, Mismatches 3, Indels 0, Gaps 0,
QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAGAAA 5412
      ||||| | ||||| |||
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

```

RESULT 981  
ABZ90374  
ID ABZ90374 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ90374,

DT	17-OCT-2003	(first entry)
----	-------------	---------------

Human oligonucleotide sequence.

KM Human adenovirus; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KM antinflammatory; steroid; ubiquitinone; antinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KM antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KM adenovirus gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; de.

**Homo sapiens.**

PN WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

XX  
XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ublignone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5616; 872pp; English

The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergy, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at [ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\\_pct\\_sequences](http://wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences)

Sequence 20 BP; 17 A; 3 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.34;	Score 15.2;	DB 1;	length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.04;	Pred. No. 9.3e+02;		

```
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 5393 AAAAAAAAAAAGAAA 5412
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAGAAA 20

RESULT 982
ABZ89705
ID ABZ89705 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ89705;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4947; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
```

```
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 5393 AAAAAAAAAAAGAAA 5412
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAGAAA 20

RESULT 983
ABZ88816
ID ABZ88816 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88816;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4058; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
```



Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 5391 TTAATAATACAAAAAGA 5410  
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
Db 1 TTAATAATACAAAAAGA 20

RESULT 986  
ABZ89706  
ID ABZ89706 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ89706;  
XX  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
PN WO200285308-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX  
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX  
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4948; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGA 5412  
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
Db 1 AAAAAATACAAAAAGA 20

RESULT 987  
ABZ99104  
ID ABZ99104 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ99104;  
XX  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
PN WO200285308-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX  
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX  
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14346; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;



Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3592 GTTGCACGGCTATCTCAA 3611

Db 1 GTTGCACGGCTATCTCAA 20

## RESULT 988

ABZ88620  
ID ABZ88620 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ88620;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisease; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiallergic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisease gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; de.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285308-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisease to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3862; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisease to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiallergic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisease gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 5412

Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

## RESULT 989

ABZ88880  
ID ABZ88880 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ88880;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisease; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiallergic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisease gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; de.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285308-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisease to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4122; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisease to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiallergic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisease gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 0 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

```
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 5392 TAAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 5411
Db 1 TAAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 20

RESULT 990
ABZ89179
ID ABZ89179 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ89179;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antilastmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4421; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antilastmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 0 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
```

```
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 5392 TAAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 5411
Db 1 TAAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 20

RESULT 991
ABZ92865
ID ABZ92865 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ92865;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antilastmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8107; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antilastmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
```



Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5389 AATTAAATAATCAAAAA 5408  
Db 1 AAGTAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

## RESULT 992

AB288814  
ID AB288814 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AB288814;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antiense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; gene therapy;  
XX antiense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; de.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN W0200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisease to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4056; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisease to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytoskeletal activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisease gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5393 AAAAAATCAAAAAAGAA 5412  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

## RESULT 993

AB288456/c  
ID AB288456 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AB288456;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antiense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; gene therapy;  
XX antiense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; de.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN W0200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisease to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3698; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisease to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytoskeletal activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisease gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches	17/;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	3;	Indels	0;	Gaps	0;
---------	------	--------------	----	------------	----	--------	----	------	----

QY           920 AGAGAAAGCGTTTGGACAGC 939  
               |||||                   ||  
Db           20 AGAGAAGATGATGAGACAG 1

```

RESULT 994
ABZ89241
ID      ABZ89241 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC      ABZ89241;
DT      17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DE
XX      Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW      Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KM      antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquitinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KM      antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; gene therapy;
KM      adenosine gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KM      adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX      lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD      31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF      23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PP      24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR
PX
XX      (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
PI      NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI      Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
DR      WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT      Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT      respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT      corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT      ubiquinone.
PS
PS      Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4483; 872pp; English.
CC
CC      The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC      first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC      initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC      5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC      junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC      nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC      antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC      has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC      immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC      use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC      preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC      for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC      antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC      of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC      receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC      lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC      lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC      Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC      specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC      at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```

Query Match	0.3%;	Score 15.2;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Best local Similarity	85.0%;	Pred. NO. 9.3e+02;		

Matches	17;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	3;	Indels	0;	Gaps	0;
Qy	5393	AAAAAAAAATCAAAAAAGAAA	5412						
Db	1	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	20						
RESULT	995								
ABZ90650	ID	ABZ90650 standard; DNA; 20 BP.							
XX	AC	ABZ90650;							
XX	XX	17-OCT-2003 (first entry)							
XX	DE	Human oligonucleotide sequence.							
XX	KW	Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;							
XX	KW	antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;							
XX	KW	antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyclostatic; gene therapy;							
XX	KW	antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;							
XX	KW	adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;							
XX	KW	lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.							
XX	OS	Homo sapiens.							
XX	XX	WO20285308-A2.							
XX	PN	31-OCT-2002.							
XX	PD	23-APR-2002; 2002KO-US013135.							
XX	PF	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.							
XX	PR	(EPIG-) BPIGENESIS PHARM INC.							
XX	PA	Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;							
XX	PI	Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;							
XX	PI	WPI; 2003-229219/22.							
XX	DR	Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired							
XX	PT	respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its							
XX	PT	corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or							
XX	PT	ubiquinone.							
XX	PS	Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5892; 872pp; English.							
XX	XX	The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a							
XX	CC	first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the							
XX	CC	initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,							
XX	CC	5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of							
XX	CC	junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or							
XX	CC	nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an							
XX	CC	antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention							
XX	CC	has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,							
XX	CC	immunosuppressive, and cyclostatic activity. The composition may have a							
XX	CC	use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or							
XX	CC	preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also							
XX	CC	for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an							
XX	CC	antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels							
XX	CC	of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine							
XX	CC	receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or							
XX	CC	lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,							
XX	CC	lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.							
XX	CC	Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed							
XX	CC	specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO							
XX	CC	at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences							
XX	XX	Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;							
Query Match	0.3%;	Score 15.2;	DB 1;	Length 20;					
Best Local Similarity	85.0%;	Pred. No. 9.3e+02;							

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAAGAAA 5412  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

## RESULT 996

AB288301  
ID AB288301 standard, DNA, 20 BP.

AC AB288301;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
XX antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN W0200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
XX ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3543; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,  
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.34; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 3056 CTGGCTGTGGCTTCACAGCT 3075  
Db 1 CTGGCTGTGGCTTCAGGT 20

## RESULT 997

AB288618  
ID AB288618 standard, DNA, 20 BP.

AC AB288618;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
XX antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN W0200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
XX ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3860; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,  
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 1 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.34; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

```
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5402 CAAAAAAGAAAAATGAAA 5421
Db 1 CAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 998
ABZ88815
ID ABZ88815 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABZ88815;
AC
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200285308-A2.
PN
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PP
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4057; 872bp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
```

```
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5393 AAAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 5412
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 999
ABZ89131/c
ID ABZ89131 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABZ89131;
AC
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200285308-A2.
PN
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PP
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4373; 872bp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 1 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
```

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5119 AGCGCAAGAGATGGA 5118

DB 20 AGCGCAAGAGAGAAA 1

RESULT 1000

AB285311/c

ID AB285311 standard, DNA; 20 BP.

XX AB285311,

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisease; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KM antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KM antisease gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; de.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285308-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisease to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 553; 872bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisease to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisease gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 5412

DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1001

AB286071

ID AB286071 standard, DNA; 20 BP.

XX AB286071,

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisease; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KM antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KM antisease gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; de.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285308-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisease to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1313; 872bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisease to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisease gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches	17; Conservative	0; Mismatches	3; Indels	0; Gaps
QY	2636	CGTCCCTGCACTGCTGCTG	2655	
Db	1	CGCCGCTGCTGCTGCTG	20	

	Matches	17;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	3;	Indels	0;	Gaps	0;
QY	1537	GGGAAGTCAACACTGSCCAG	1556							
Db	1	GGGATATCAACACTGCCCAG	20							

RESULT	1002
AB290566	
ID	AB290566 standard; DNA; 20 Bp.
XX	
AC	AB290566;
XX	
DT	17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human oligonucleotide sequence.

RESULT	1003
ID	AB285435/c
XX	AB285435 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	AB285435;
XX	
DT	17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human oligonucleotide sequence.

KM Human; allsienae; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KM antiallergic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KM allsienae gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

KM Human; anisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KM antiinflammatory; steroid; ubiquitinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KM antiallergic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyclostatic; gene therapy;  
KM anisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO200285308-A2.

OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	W0200285308-A2

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandraasagra A, Ketz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S,  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

PI MYCE JW, LI Y, Sandhaasra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

WPI; 2003-229219/22.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
ubiquinone.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5808; 872pp; English

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 677; 872pp; English.

The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to, adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at [http://wipo.int/pmid/published/pct\\_sequences](http://wipo.int/pmid/published/pct_sequences)

The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at [ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\\_pat\\_sequences](http://ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequences)

**SQ** Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

**SQ** Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.3%;	Score 15.2;	DB 1;	length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%;	Pred. No. 9.3e+02;		

Query Match	0.3%;	Score 15.2;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%;	Pred. No. 9.3e+02;		



Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5393 AAAAAAAAAAAGAA 5412  
 Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

## RESULT 1004

AB286075  
 ID AB286075 standard; DNA, 20 BP.

AC AB286075;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; de.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 PT ubiquinone.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1317; 872bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytoskeletal activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2636 CGGCCGCGAGCGCGCTG 2655  
 Db 1 CGCCGCTGCTGCTGCTG 20

## RESULT 1005

AB288817  
 ID AB288817 standard; DNA, 20 BP.

AC AB288817;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; gene therapy;  
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; de.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 PT ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4059; 872bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytoskeletal activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412  
|||||  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1006  
ABZ88939

ID ABZ88939 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ88939;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN W0200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4181; 872bp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412  
|||||  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1007  
ABZ89302

ID ABZ89302 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ89302;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN W0200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4544; 872bp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;



Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAGAA 5412  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

## RESULT 1008

ABZ88566  
ID ABZ88566 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ88566;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KM antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3808; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAGAA 5412  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

## RESULT 1009

ABZ93280/c  
ID ABZ93280 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ93280;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KM antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8522; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;



Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 582 GCTGAGAGTTCAGCTC 601  
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
Db 1 GCTGACAGTTCAGCTCC 20

## RESULT 1012

AB288813  
ID AB288813 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AB288813;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisease; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KM antiallergic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KM antisease gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS NO200285308-A2.

PN 31-OCT-2002.

PD 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.

PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PR (BPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PA NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

PI MPI, 2003-229219/22.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisease to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4055; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisease to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiallergic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisease gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 16 A; 0 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5388 GAATTAATAAATACAAAA 5407  
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
Db 1 GAATTTAAAAA 20

## RESULT 1013

AB293391/c  
ID AB293391 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AB293391;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisease; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KM antiallergic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
KM antisease gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS NO200285308-A2.

PN 31-OCT-2002.

PD 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.

PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PR (BPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PA NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

PI MPI, 2003-229219/22.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisease to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8633; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisease to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiallergic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisease gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches	17; Conservative	0; Mismatches	3; Indels	0; Gaps
QY	2635	CCGTCCTCGACGCTGCT	2654	
Db	20	CCGTCATCCGGCTGCT	1	

	Matches	17, Conservative	0, Mismatches	3, Indels	0, Gaps
Qy	5393	AAAAAAAAATCAAAAAAAAAAGAA	5412		
		-			
Db	1	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	20		

RESULT	1014
AB285533	
ID	AB285533 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	AB285533;
XX	
DT	17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX	
KW	Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW	antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW	antichemetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW	antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW	adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW	lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

RESULT 1015  
ABZ89015  
ID ABZ89015 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC  
XX ABZ89015;  
XX  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX  
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX  
KW Human; antitense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KW antihistaminergic steroid; ubiquinone; antihistaminergic; antiallergic;  
KW antihistaminic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyclostatic; gene therapy;  
KW antitense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200285308-A2.  
XX  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
PF  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX  
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX NYCE JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S,  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
DR

OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200285308-A2.  
XX  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX  
XX  
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandraagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 PT ublignone.  
 XX  
 XS Claim 15, SEQ ID NO 775; 872pp; English.

Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or ubiquinone.

The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytototoxic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at [ftp.wipo.int/pub/published/pct\\_sequences](http://wipo.int/pub/published/pct_sequences)

The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' and genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antiinflammatory steroid and a biguanine. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antasthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

Seq	Sequence	20 BP	20 A	0 C	0 G	0 T	0 U	0 Other
Query Match	0.3%	Score	15.2	DB	1	Length	20	
Best Local Similarity	85.0%	Pred. No.	9.3e+02					

	Sequence	20 BP,	20 A,	0 C,	0 G,	0 T,	0 U,	0 Other,
Query Match	0.3%	Score	15.2	DB	1	Length	20	
Best Local Similarity	85.0%	Pred. No.	9.3e+02					

	Matches	17, Conservative	0, Mismatches	3, Indels	0, Gaps	0, Ns
QY	5393	AAAAAAAAATCAAAAAAAAAAGAAA	5412			
Db	1	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	20			

RESULT 1016  
ABZ89441  
ID ABZ89441 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DB Human oligonucleotide sequence.

KM Humanitis; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
KM antiallathmic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytotoxic; gene therapy;  
KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; db.

**Homo sapiens.**

PN WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002

23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

AA 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P  
PR

AA  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX  
PI NYce JW: 14 Y. Sandrasaara A. Katz B. Pabalan J. Amillar D:

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX

DR WPI, 2003-229219/22  
XY

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNA, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4683; 872bp; English.

The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antilasthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at [ftp.wipo.int/publ/published.pct\\_sequences](http://wipo.int/publ/published.pct_sequences)

Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.3%;	Score 15.2;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%;	Pred. NO. 9.3e+02;		

	Matches	17; Conservative	0; Mismatches	3; Indels	0; Gaps
QY	5393	AAAAAAAAATACAAAAAAGAAA	5412		
Db	1	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	20		

RESULT 1017  
ABZ85535  
ID ABZ85535 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

Human oligonucleotide sequence.

KW Human;allergies; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KW antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
 KW antinease gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

**OS Homo sapiens.**

PN WO200285308-A2.

31-OCT-2002. PD

23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

AA 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
PR

PA (BPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nvce JW. Ld Y. Sandraaagra A. Katz E. Pabalan J. Aquilar D.  
PI

PI Miller S, Yang L, Shahabuddin S,  
XX

DR WPJ; 2003-229219/22  
XX

Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
ubiquinone.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 777; 872pp; English.

The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at [ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\\_pat\\_sequences](http://ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequences)

Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	Score	DB	Length
Best Local Similarity	0.34	1	20
	85.04	Pred. No. 9.3e+02	

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 5396 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAAAA 5415  
|||||  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAGAAAAA 20

RESULT 1018  
ABZ89016  
ID ABZ89016 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ89016;  
XX  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX  
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN W0200285308-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX  
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
XX  
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4258; 872pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412  
|||||  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAGAAAAA 20

RESULT 1019  
ABZ89120  
ID ABZ89120 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABZ89120;  
XX  
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.  
XX  
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;  
antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN W0200285308-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.  
XX  
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.  
XX  
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
PT ubiquinone.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4362; 872pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,  
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a  
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;



Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAAGAAA 5412  
 |||||  
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

## RESULT 1020

AB289704  
 ID AB289704 standard; DNA, 20 BP.

AC AB289704;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;  
 KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;  
 KM antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosolic; gene therapy;  
 KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;  
 KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;  
 KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200285308-A2.

PN 31-OCT-2002.

PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI NYCE JM, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR WPI, 2003-229219/22.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired  
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its  
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or  
 PT ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4946; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a  
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the  
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,  
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of  
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or  
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention  
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,  
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytosolic activity. The composition may have a  
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or  
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also  
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an  
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels  
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine  
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or  
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,  
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.  
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at fip.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP, 20 A, 0 G, 0 T, 0 U, 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

CC Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAAGAAA 5412  
 |||||  
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

## RESULT 1021

ACD27320  
 ID ACD27320 standard; DNA, 20 BP.

AC ACD27320;

DT 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method associated #54.

XX Nanotechnology; ss; nucleic acid detection; nanoparticle;  
 KM virus detection; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; hepatitis; herpes;  
 KM cytomegalovirus; Epstein-Barr virus; bacterial disease; DNA sequencing;  
 KM sexually transmitted disease; inherited disorder; forensic;  
 KM paternity testing; cell line authentication.

XX Synthetic.

OS Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified\_base 1 +tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "OTHER= Thiol modified"

PN US2002155461-A1.

PD 24-OCT-2002.

PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-00976378.

PA 29-JUN-1996; 96US-0031609P.

PI 21-JUN-1997; 97NO-US012783.

PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.

PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.

PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.

PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.

XX (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.

PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JJ, Elghanian R;

PI Taton TA;

DR WPI, 2003-228115/22.

PT Detecting nucleic acids having 2 portions e.g. for detecting disease,  
 PT comprises use of nanoparticles which have oligonucleotides attached to  
 PT them that are complementary to portions of the nucleic acid sequence.

XX Example 18; Page 44; 130pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel method for detecting a nucleic acid  
 CC having 2 portions. The method comprises providing nanoparticles having  
 CC oligonucleotides attached, where the oligonucleotide on each nanoparticle  
 CC has a sequence complementary to a sequence of 2 portions of nucleic acid.  
 CC The nucleic acid and nanoparticle are contacted to allow hybridization of  
 CC the oligonucleotide on the nanoparticle with two or more portions of  
 CC nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by the  
 CC hybridization. The method of the invention is useful for separating a  
 CC selected nucleic acid having 2 portions, from other nucleic acids, and  
 CC for detecting nucleic acids having 2 portions. The method of the  
 CC invention is useful for detecting any type of nucleic acids which may be  
 CC used for diagnosis of disease and in sequencing of nucleic acids.  
 CC Preferably, the method is useful for detecting nucleic acids for  
 CC diagnosis and/or monitoring of viral diseases (human immunodeficiency  
 CC virus, hepatitis virus, herpes virus, cytomegalovirus and Epstein-Barr  
 CC virus), bacterial diseases, sexually transmitted diseases, inherited

disorders, in forensics, in DNA sequencing, for paternity testing, for cell line authentication, for monitoring gene therapy, etc. This method involves detecting nucleic acids based on observing a colour change with the naked eye so is cheap, fast, simple and robust, and does not require specialised expensive equipment. The present sequence represents a thiol modified oligonucleotide sequence used to demonstrate the method of the invention

Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412

1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1022

ACCS867/c

ACC5867 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

ACCS867;

08-SEP-2003 (first entry)

Doubly labelled DNA probe.

Probe; nucleic acid detection; ss.

Synthetic.

WO2003043402-A2.

30-MAY-2003.

21-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US033699.

19-OCT-2001; 2001US-0336432P.

(PROL-) PROLIGO LLC.

Bruce I, Davies M, Wolter A;

WPI; 2003-505122/47.

Detection or quantification of nucleic acid analyte, by hybridizing a nucleic acid probe having non-identical covalently attached dyes, with nucleic acid analyte, and measuring change in fluorescence of the probes.

Example 9; Page 32; 110pp; English.

The present sequence is an example of nucleic acid probes of the invention. The probe may be doubly labeled with non-identical covalently attached dyes, e.g. the fluorescent intercalator ethidium, which serves as the detector dye and the fluorescent dye fluorescein, which serves as the donor dye of a fluorescent resonance energy transfer (FRET) system. A bifunctional linker was used to attach the dyes to the oligonucleotide. The probe generates a fluorescent signal upon hybridisation to a complementary nucleic acid based on the interaction of the intercalator with the formed double-stranded DNA. Nucleic acid probes of the invention can be used in homogeneous assays, real-time PCR monitoring, transcription assays, expression analysis on nucleic acid microarrays and other microarray applications such as genotyping

Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412

DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1023

ACD42197/c

ACD42197 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

ACD42197;

05-SEP-2003 (first entry)

Antisense oligonucleotide targeting human b-raf, T81S13744.

Human; ss; antisense; c-raf; a-raf; b-raf; protein kinase; cancer; signal transduction; cell proliferation; lung carcinoma; cytotoxic; antisense gene therapy; chemotherapeutic agent; angiogenesis; hyperproliferative condition; neovascularisation; ocular angiogenesis.

Homo sapiens.

US2003032607-A1.

13-FEB-2003.

25-JAN-2002; 2002US-00057550.

31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.

31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.

26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.

07-JUL-1997; 97US-0088982.

06-JUL-1998; 98WO-US013961.

28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143214.

18-FEB-2000; 2000US-00506073.

(MONI/) MONIA B P.

Monia BP;

WPI; 2003-503332/47.

Example 18; Page 14; 42pp; English.

The invention relates to an oligonucleotide 8-50 nucleotides in length which is targeted to mRNA encoding human c-raf, a-raf or b-raf (raf is a protein kinase playing a regulatory role in signal transduction,

regulating cell proliferation and has been implicated in lung carcinoma), and which is capable of inhibiting raf expression. Also included is a composition comprising the oligonucleotide and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for

inhibiting the expression of human raf in human cells or tissues, by contacting the human cells or tissues with the oligo. The oligo is also useful for treating or preventing a disease or condition associated

with the expression of raf by administering it in combination with a chemotherapeutic agent to a human or cells of the human, where the

expression of raf is abnormal expression, and the condition is a hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, angiogenesis or

neovascularisation (preferably ocular angiogenesis or neovascularisation). The oligo is also useful for inhibiting

hyperproliferation of cells. The oligos are also useful as tools, for example for detecting and determining the role of raf expression in

various cell functions and physiological processes and conditions and for diagnosing conditions associated with raf expression and for research

purposes. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting a human raf mRNA

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 1 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412



Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5412 AAATGAAATTAAGGATA 5431  
Db 20 AAAAGGAAATTAATGAA 1

## RESULT 1024

ACD42910/c  
ID ACD42910 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ACD42910;

XX 09-SRP-2003 (first entry)

XX Secreted and transmembrane protein associated oligonucleotide #213.

XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; virocid; gene therapy;

KM cell death; growth induction cascade; blood coagulation cascade;

KM viral infection; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003050239-A1.

XX 13-MAR-2003.

XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978191.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.

XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.

XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.

XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.

XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.

XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.

XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.

XX 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.

XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.

XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.

XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.

XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.

XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.

XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.

XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080344P.

XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.

XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.

XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.

XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.

XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.

XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081239P.

XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.

XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.

XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.

XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.

XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.

PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.

PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.

PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.

PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.

PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.

PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.

PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084411P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.

PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.

PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.

PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.

PR 16-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.

PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.

PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.

PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.

PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-00105413.

PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.

PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.

PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.

PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.

PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.

PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.

PR 07-OCT-1998; 98MO-US021141.

PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.

PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.

PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.

PR 20-NOV-1998; 98MO-US024855.

PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.

PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.

PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.

PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.

PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.

PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US0254465.

PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.

PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.

PR 10-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005190.

PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.

PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.

PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.

PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.

```
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
PX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
PA Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deanoysers J, Eaton DL,
PI Ferrera N, Filvaroff B, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME,
PI

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

```
OY 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGTTG 5215
Db 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGTTG 1
```

```
RESULT 1025
AB222916/c
ID AB222916 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB222916;
XX
XX 08-APR-2003 (first entry)
DT
DE Phosphorothioate 20-mer oligonucleotide #1.
XX
XX Chiral; phosphorothioate; oligonucleotide synthesis; enantiomer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
PN WO2002102815-A2.
XX
PD 27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 13-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US018581.
XX
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00881535.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Ravikumar VT;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-157021/15.
DR
XX
PT Preparing internucleotide phosphorothioate linkage enhanced in Sp/Rp
PT enantiomer, by coupling a synthon with 2'-substituted nucleoside in
PT presence of coupling agent having a pKa that enhances linkage in Sp/Rp
PT enantiomer.
PT
XX
PS Example 1; Page 31; 65pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for preparing an
CC internucleotide phosphorothioate linkage enriched in the Sp or Rp
CC enantiomer between a synthon having a hydroxyl moiety at the 5' position
CC and a 2'-substituted nucleoside having an activated phosphate moiety at
CC the 3'-position, comprising coupling a synthon with a 2'-substituted
CC nucleoside in the presence of coupling agent that is selected to enhance
CC either the Rp or Sp enantiomer according to its pKa. This method is
CC useful for preparing an oligonucleotide having at least one region of
CC internucleotide linkages that is enhanced in the Sp or Rp enantiomer,
CC which involves providing a nucleotide having a hydroxyl moiety at the 5'-
CC position or a growing oligonucleotide chain having a hydroxyl moiety at
CC the 5'-position, coupling the nucleotide or growing oligonucleotide chain
CC to a 2'-substituted nucleoside having an activated phosphate moiety at
CC the 3' position in the presence of the coupling agent, and repeating the
CC coupling step until the desired number of linkages is established. The
CC oligonucleotide having a region of internucleotide linkages that is
CC enhanced in the Sp enantiomer is further processed to include another
CC region of internucleotide linkages that is enhanced in the Sp and/or Rp
CC enantiomer. Oligonucleotides prepared by the method lead to improved
CC drugs, diagnostics and research reagents. The present sequence represents
CC an oligonucleotide used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

```
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

```
OY 5393 AAAAAATCAAAAAAGAA 5412
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
```

RESULT 1026  
 ABD22298  
 ID ABD22298 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABD22298;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human stemlocalcin-derived oligo SEQ ID 1310.  
 XX  
 KM Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200285309-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1310; 763bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system

CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 XX  
 CC Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2639 CCCTGCAGCTGCTGCTGCAG 2658  
 DB 1 CCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCCG 20  
 RESULT 1027  
 ABD24497  
 ID ABD24497 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABD24497;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE A1652901-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3509.  
 XX  
 KM Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200285309-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3509; 763bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production

CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

CC Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412  
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1028  
 ABD25047  
 ID ABD25047 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ABD25047;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DB A1128305-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4059.  
 XX  
 KM Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN MO200285309-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI, 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4059; 763bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,

CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

CC Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412  
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1029  
 ABD25316  
 ID ABD25316 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ABD25316;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DB A1092429-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4328.  
 XX  
 KM Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN MO200285309-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI, 2003-093058/08.  
 XX

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.  
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4328; 763bp; English.  
XX  
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytototoxic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hyperextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP, 20 A, 0 C, 0 G, 0 T, 0 U, 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAGAAA 5412  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
RESULT 1030  
ABD21763  
ID ABD21763 standard; DNA, 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABD21763;  
XX  
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human stemlocalcin-derived oligo SEQ ID 775.  
XX  
KM Human; anti-sense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytototoxic; cystic fibrosis;  
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hyperextension;  
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN W0200285309-A2.  
XX

PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.  
PF  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
PR  
XX (EPIC-) EPIDEMESIS PHARM INC.  
PA  
XX NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
DR  
XX  
XX  
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.  
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 775; 763bp; English.  
XX  
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytototoxic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hyperextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP, 20 A, 0 C, 0 G, 0 T, 0 U, 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAGAAA 5412  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
RESULT 1031  
ABD25246  
ID ABD25246 standard; DNA, 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABD25246;  
XX  
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE A1051839-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4258.  
XX  
KM Human; anti-sense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
KM

respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer; surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis; beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction; respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis; pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

Homo sapiens.

WO200285309-A2.

31-OCT-2002.

23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

Nyee JW, Li Y, Sandraaagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D; Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S; WPI; 2003-093058/08.

Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisease nucleic acids containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to bronchodilating agent.

Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4256; 763pp; English.

This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent, comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors, CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA. CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c) CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic, CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction, CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer. CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.3%	Score 15.2;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%;	Pred. No. 9.3e+02;		
Matches 17; Conservative	0;	Mismatches 3;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;

QY	5393	AAAAAAATACAAAAAAGAA	5412
Db	1	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	20

RESULT\_1032  
ABD29621/c  
ID ABD29621 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC  
XX ABD29621;  
XX  
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE H86812-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 8633.  
XX  
XX Human; antiseize; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
KW analgesic; hypertensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; cystic fibrosis;  
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200285309-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
PP  
PE 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
PS  
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.  
XX  
XX  
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 8633; 763bp; English.

This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent, comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating allergies and bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors, surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA. The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c) instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic, analgesic, hypertensive, immunosuppressive and cytoskeletal activity, is a beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer. The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to

CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SO Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 2635 CCGTCCCTGAGCTGCTGCT 2654  
 Db 20 CCGTCCATCCGCTGCTGCT 1  
 RESULT 1033  
 ABD24848  
 ID ABD24848 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX ABD24848;  
 XX  
 XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX A1092623-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3860.  
 XX  
 XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KM surfactant depletion; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200285309-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011143.  
 XX  
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 XX  
 XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 XX Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 XX Pharmacological composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3860; 763bp; English.  
 XX  
 XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has antiasthmatic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to

CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 1 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SO Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 5402 CAAAAAGAAAAATGAAA 5421  
 Db 1 CAAAAAGAAAAATGAAA 20  
 RESULT 1034  
 ABD24849  
 ID ABD24849 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX ABD24849;  
 XX  
 XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX A1092623-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3861.  
 XX  
 XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KM surfactant depletion; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200285309-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011143.  
 XX  
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 XX  
 XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 XX Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 XX Pharmacological composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3861; 763bp; English.  
 XX  
 XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The



CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers; (b) the oligonucleotides; (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

CC Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412

DB 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1035

ABD21665/c

ID ABD21665 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABD21665;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human strannicalcin-derived oligo SEQ ID 677.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN MO200285309-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011143.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Myce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S,

XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 677; 763bp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
XX device, in separate containers; (b) the oligonucleotides; (c)  
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
XX pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
XX thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
XX prevent any unwanted effects due to it

CC Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412

DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1036

ABD24796

ID ABD24796 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABD24796;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE A1122689-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3808.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN MO200285309-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.



XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX NYCE JW, L4 Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.  
XX  
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3608; 763bp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 5393 AAAAAAAAAATCAAAAGAAA 5412  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
RESULT 1037  
ABD5043  
ID ABD5043 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ABD5043;  
XX  
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX A1128305-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4055.  
XX  
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;

KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX W0200285309-A2.  
XX  
XX 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX NYCE JW, L4 Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.  
XX  
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4055; 763bp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 16 A; 0 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 5388 GAATTAAAAAAATCAAAAGAAA 5407  
Db 1 GAATTAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1038  
ABD25045  
ID ABD25045 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ABD25045;  
XX  
XX 29-UTL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX A1128305-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4057.  
XX  
XX  
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX MO200285309-A2.  
XX  
XX 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.  
XX  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
XX (EPIC-) EPICGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
XX MPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.  
XX  
XX  
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4057; 763pp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5393 AAAAATACAAAGGAAA 5412  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
RESULT 1039  
ABD25350  
ID ABD25350 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ABD25350;  
XX  
XX 29-UTL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX A1096522-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4362.  
XX  
XX  
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX MO200285309-A2.  
XX  
XX 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.  
XX  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
XX (EPIC-) EPICGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
XX MPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.  
XX  
XX  
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4362; 763pp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The

CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasocostriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
CC  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAGAAA 5412  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
RESULT 1040  
ABD29510/c  
ID ABD29510 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC ABD29510;  
XX  
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE AA664176-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 8522.  
XX  
XX Human; antisease; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; cystic fibrosis;  
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200285309-A2.  
XX  
XX 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
XX  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX MYce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisease  
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
XX bronchodilating agent.  
XX  
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 8522; 763bp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating

CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cyostatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
CC  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 3461 AGCTGCTCATCTTCAGCAGA 3480  
Db 20 AGCAGCTCAACCTCAGCAGA 1  
RESULT 1041  
ABD22301  
ID ABD22301 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC ABD22301;  
XX  
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX  
XX Human stemlocalcin-derived oligo SEQ ID 1313.  
XX  
XX Human; antisease; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; cystic fibrosis;  
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200285309-A2.  
XX  
XX 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
XX  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX MYce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisease

PT	oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT	nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT	bronchodilating agent.
PS	
PX	Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1313; 763bp; English.
XX	
CC	This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC	comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC	bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC	reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC	surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC	oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC	expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC	dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC	The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC	device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC	instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC	of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC	analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC	beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC	treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC	composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC	or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC	reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC	pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC	inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC	with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC	inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC	distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC	hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC	transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC	The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC	thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC	the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC	e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC	prevent any unwanted effects due to it
SQ	
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query March	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative	0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DY	
Db	2636 CGTCCCTGCAGCTGCTGCTG 2655                     1 CGCGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 20
RESULT 1042	
ID ABD22305	
XX ABD22305 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
AC ABD22305;	
DT 29-JUN-2004 (first entry)	
XX Human stannocalcin-derived oligo SEQ ID 1317.	
DE Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;	
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;	
KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;	
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;	
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;	
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;	
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;	
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.	
OS Homo sapiens.	
XX W0200285309-A2.	
PN 31-OCT-2002.	
XX	
XX	

PP 23-APR-2002; 2002W0-US013143.  
XX  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
XX  
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Fabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisease  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.

Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1317; 763pp; English.

This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate container, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasocostriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplanatation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX  
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0.

OY 2636 CGTCCCTGACAGTGCTGCTG 2655  
||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||  
DB 1 CGCGCTGCTGTGCTGCTG 20

RESULT 1043  
ABD25245  
ID ABD25245 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ABD25245;  
XX  
XX DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE AI051839-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4257.

Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;

KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX W0200285309-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.  
 XX  
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 XX  
 XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S,  
 XX  
 XX WPI, 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 XX Pharmacological composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 15, SEQ ID NO 4257, 763pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 XX  
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.34; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. NO. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412  
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
 RESULT 1044

ABD25409  
 ID ABD25409 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABD25409;  
 XX  
 XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX A1122807-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4421.  
 XX  
 XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 XX  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX W0200285309-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.  
 XX  
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 XX  
 XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S,  
 XX  
 XX WPI, 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 XX Pharmacological composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 15, SEQ ID NO 4421, 763pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 XX

Sequence 20 BP, 19 A; 0 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5392 TAAAAAATTCAGAAAAAGAA 5411  
1 TAAAAAATTCAGAAAAAGAA 20  
Db  
RESULT 1045  
ABD24686/c  
ID ABD24686 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ABD24686;  
XX  
XX 29-UTL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX AA281534-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3698.  
XX  
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX W0200285309-A2.  
XX  
XX 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.  
XX  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.  
XX  
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3698; 763bp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and its administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung

inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP, 2 A; 8 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
QY 920 AGGAAAGCGTTTGGACACG 939  
20 AGGAAAGCGATGATGACACG 1  
Db  
RESULT 1046  
ABD25169  
ID ABD25169 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ABD25169;  
XX  
XX 29-UTL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX A1041482-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4181.  
XX  
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX W0200285309-A2.  
XX  
XX 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.  
XX  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.  
XX  
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4181; 763bp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung



CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotide, (c) the composition  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cyostatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 5412  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
RESULT 1047  
ABD25471  
ID ABD25471 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABD25471;  
XX  
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE A1041212-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4483.  
XX  
XX Human; antitense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200285309-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
XX  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX WPI, 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antitense  
XX PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to

PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.  
XX  
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4483; 763pp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotide, (c)  
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cyostatic activity, is a  
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
XX thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
XX prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 5412  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
RESULT 1048  
ABD24270  
ID ABD24270 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABD24270;  
XX  
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human calmodulin 2-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3282.  
XX  
XX Human; antitense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200285309-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
XX

[illegible]

beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
pulmonary transplantation rejection; ssr primer.

Homo sapiens.

WO200285309-A2.

31-OCT-2002.

23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,  
Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

WPI; 2003-093058/08.

Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
bronchiolating agent.

Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3807; 763bp; English.

This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antasthmatic,  
analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target RNA or to  
reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
prevent any unwanted effects due to it

Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAGAAA 5412  
||||| | ||||| |  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20



ID ABD25110 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX ABD25110;  
 AC  
 XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX A1125228-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4122.  
 DE  
 XX Human; anti-sense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 KM  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200285309-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 31-OCT-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
 PP  
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 PR  
 XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
 XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 DR  
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has anti-sense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 15, SEQ ID NO 4122, 763bp, English.  
 PS  
 XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC oligonucleotide and/or surfactant hypoproduction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 0 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 5392 TAAAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 5411  
 Db 1 TAAAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 20  
 RESULT 1051  
 ID ABD25934  
 XX ABD25934 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC  
 XX ABD25934;  
 DT  
 XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 OS  
 XX AA505075-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4946.  
 DE  
 XX Human; anti-sense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 KM  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO200285309-A2.  
 PN  
 XX 31-OCT-2002.  
 PD  
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
 PP  
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 PR  
 XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 PA  
 XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
 XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 DR  
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has anti-sense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 15, SEQ ID NO 4946, 763bp, English.  
 PS  
 XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC oligonucleotide and/or surfactant hypoproduction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated

CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 CC  
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAGGAAA 5412  
 DB 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
 RESULT 1052  
 ID ABD25935 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ABD25935;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 DE AA505075-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4947.  
 XX  
 KM Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200285309-A2.  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI NYce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 PT Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4947; 763bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.

CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or surfactant hypoproduction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 CC  
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAGGAAA 5412  
 DB 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
 RESULT 1053  
 ID ABD25936 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ABD25936;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 DE AA505075-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4948.  
 XX  
 KM Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200285309-A2.  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI NYce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and

PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4948; 763pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antispasmodic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytoprotective activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5393 AAAAAAATACAAAGAA 5412  
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
 RESULT 1054  
 ABD32135  
 ID ABD32135 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABD32135;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PDB4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14346.  
 XX  
 KW Human; anti-sense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antispasmodic;  
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoprotective; cystic fibrosis;  
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; 86; primer.  
 KW  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PN WO200265309-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.  
 XX

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPig-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 XX  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14346; 763pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antispasmodic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytoprotective activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 3592 GTTGCTCAGGCTATCTCAA 3611  
 Db 1 GTTGCCACAGCTGCTCAA 20  
 RESULT 1055  
 ABD21541/c  
 ID ABD21541 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABD21541;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE S100 calcium binding protein A2-derived oligo SEQ ID 553.  
 XX  
 KW Human; anti-sense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antispasmodic;  
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoprotective; cystic fibrosis;  
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;

KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200285309-A2.  
XX  
XX 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
XX  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.  
XX  
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 553; 763pp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAAAGAA 5412  
DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1  
RESULT 1056  
ABD25671 standard, DNA; 20 BP.  
ID ABD25671

XX  
XX ABD25671;  
AC  
XX  
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX  
XX A1024215-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4683.  
XX  
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
XX surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200285309-A2.  
XX  
XX 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
XX  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.  
XX  
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4683; 763pp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAGA 5412  
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1057  
 ABD25776  
 ID ABD25776 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ABD25776;  
 XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 DE A1085559 DNA fragment.

Human; antisease; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; cystic fibrosis;  
 beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 pulmonary transplantation rejection; de.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200285309-A2.  
 XX 31-OCT-2002.  
 PD 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.  
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 PR (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX WPI, 2003-093058/08.

Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisease  
 oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 bronchodilating agent.

PT Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4788; 763bp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytoskeletal activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction.

CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5391 TTTAAAAATACAAAAGA 5410  
 Db 1 TTTAAAAATAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1058  
 ABD25361/C  
 ID ABD25361 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ABD25361;  
 XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 DE A1122807-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4373.

Human; antisease; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; cystic fibrosis;  
 beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS WO200285309-A2.  
 XX 31-OCT-2002.  
 PD 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.  
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 PR (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 XX WPI, 2003-093058/08.

Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisease  
 oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 bronchodilating agent.

PT Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4373; 763bp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery

CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

CC Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 1 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5119 AGGCGCAAGAGGAAATGCA 5138  
DB 20 AGGCGCAAGAGGAAAGAAA 1

RESULT 1059

ID ABD21765 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABD21765;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Human stemiocalcin-derived oligo SEQ ID 777.

XX Human; antisease; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
XX surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285309-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisease  
XX PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
XX PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
XX PT bronchodilating agent.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 777; 763bp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
XX of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
XX pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
XX thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
XX prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5396 AAAATCAAAAAGAAAAA 5415  
DB 1 AAAAAGAAAAAGAAAAA 20

RESULT 1060

ID ABD26604 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABD26604;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX AA909635-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5616.

XX Human; antisease; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
XX surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285309-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.



XX (EPiG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX PA NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,  
 XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S,  
 XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5616; 763pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hyperinflation, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 17 A; 3 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAAAGAA 5412  
 |||||  
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAGAA 20  
 RESULT 1061  
 ABD26880  
 ID ABD26880 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABD26880;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX AA278764-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5892.  
 XX  
 XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hyperinflation;

KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN W0200285309-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PP 23-APR-2002; 2002NO-US013143.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPiG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S,  
 XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5892; 763pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hyperinflation, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAAAGAA 5412  
 |||||  
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAGAA 20  
 RESULT 1062  
 ABD24850  
 ID ABD24850 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX

AC ABD24850;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX A1092623-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3862.  
 XX  
 KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN MO200285309-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPiG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3862; 763bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 5393 AAAAATATCAAAAAGAAA 5412  
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
 RESULT 1063  
 ABD24531  
 ID ABD24531 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABD24531;  
 XX  
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE A1652764-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3543.  
 XX  
 KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN MO200285309-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 XX  
 PA (EPiG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3543; 763bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory



CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP, 1 A, 5 C, 7 G, 7 T, 0 U, 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17, Conservative 0, Mismatches 3, Indels 0, Gaps 0;  
DY 3056 CTGCGCTGTGCGCTTCACAGCT 3075  
Db 1 CTGCGCTGTGCGCTTCAGGT 20  
RESULT 1064  
ABD25532  
ID ABD25532 standard; DNA, 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABD25532;  
XX  
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE A1125651-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4544.  
XX  
XX Human; antisease; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antinflammatory; antisthmatic;  
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; cystic fibrosis;  
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200285309-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
XX  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisease  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.  
XX  
XX Claim 15, SEQ ID NO 4544; 763bp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)

CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antinflammatory, antisthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytosstatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP, 20 A, 0 C, 0 G, 0 T, 0 U, 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17, Conservative 0, Mismatches 3, Indels 0, Gaps 0;  
DY 5393 AAAAAAATACAAAAGAAA 5412  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
RESULT 1065  
ABD29095  
ID ABD29095 standard; DNA, 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ABD29095;  
XX  
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX AA679352-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 8107.  
XX  
XX Human; antisease; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antinflammatory; antisthmatic;  
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; cystic fibrosis;  
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO200285309-A2.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
XX  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX  
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisease  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.  
XX

PS Claim 15, SEQ ID NO 8107, 763pp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cyostatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5389 AATTAAAAATACAAAAA 5408  
DB 1 AACTAAAAA 20  
RESULT 1066  
ABD25046  
ID ABD25046 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABD25046;  
XX  
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE A1128305-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4058.  
XX  
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX MO200285309-A2.  
XX  
XX 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.  
XX  
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
XX

PA (EPIC-) EPIDERMIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegira A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;  
XX  
DR WPI, 2003-093058/08.  
XX  
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.  
XX  
PS Claim 15, SEQ ID NO 4058, 763pp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cyostatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412  
DB 1 AAAAAA 20  
RESULT 1067  
ABD26796  
ID ABD26796 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ABD26796;  
XX  
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE AA293300-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5808.  
XX  
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
KM

KM	pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
OS	Homo sapiens.
PN	MO200285309-A2.
PD	31-OCT-2002.
PF	23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
PR	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX	(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PI	Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandraseagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI	Miller S, Tang L, Shanabuddin S;
DR	WPI; 2003-093058/08.
PT	Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT	oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT	nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT	bronchodilating agent.
XX	
PS	Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5808; 763pp; English.
CC	This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC	comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC	bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC	reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors, and
CC	surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC	oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC	expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC	dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC	The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC	device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC	instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC	of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC	analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC	beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC	treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC	composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC	or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC	reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC	pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC	inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC	with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC	inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC	distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC	hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC	transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC	The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC	thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC	the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC	e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc. tissue environment and thereby, to
CC	prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY	Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
DB	Beet Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches	17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY	1537 GGGAAGTCACACTGGCCAG 1556
DB	
	1 GGGAATCAACACTGCCCG 20
RESULT 1068	
ID ABD25044	
XC ABD25044 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XC ABD25044;	

XX	29-JUN-2004	(first entry)	
DT			
XX			
DE	A1128305-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4056.		
XX			
XX	Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;		
KW	respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;		
KW	surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;		
KW	analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;		
KW	beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;		
KW	respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;		
KW	emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;		
KM	pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.		
XX			
OS	Homo sapiens.		
XX			
PN	WO200285309-A2.		
XX			
PD	31-OCT-2002.		
XX			
PF	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US033143.		
XX			
PR	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.		
XX			
PA	(EPFIG-) EPGENESIS PHARM INC.		
XX			
P1	Nyee JW, Li Y, Sandraseagra A, Katz B, Pedalan J, Aguilar D;		
XX	Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;		
DR	WPI; 2003-093058/08.		
XX			
PT	Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense		
PT	oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to		
XX	nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and		
PT	bronchodilating agent.		
XX			
PS	Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4056; 763pp; English.		
XX			
XX	This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,		
CC	comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating		
CC	bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and		
CC	reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,		
CC	surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The		
CC	oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating		
CC	expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung		
CC	dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.		
CC	The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery		
CC	device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)		
CC	instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition		
CC	of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic, is a		
CC	analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a		
CC	beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or		
CC	treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered		
CC	composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production		
CC	or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to		
CC	reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The		
CC	pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung		
CC	inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated		
CC	with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,		
CC	inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory		
CC	distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary		
CC	hyperextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary		
CC	transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.		
CC	The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to		
CC	thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of		
CC	the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system		
CC	e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to		
CC	prevent any unwanted effects due to it		
XX			
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;		
XX			
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;		
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred No. 9.3e-02;		

Matches	1%	Conservative	0	Mismatches	3	Indels	0	Gaps	0
Qy	5393	AAAAAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA	5412						
Db	1	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	20						
RESULT 1069									
IDBD25111									
IDBD25111		standard; DNA; 20 BP.							
AC	ABD25111;								
XX									
XX	29-JUN-2004	(first entry)							
DE	AI125228-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4123.								
XX									
KM	Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;								
KM	respiratory tract inflammation; adenose sensitivity; lung; cancer;								
KM	surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiaesthetic;								
KM	analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;								
KM	beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;								
KM	respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;								
KM	emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;								
KM	pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.								
XX									
OS	Homo sapiens.								
XX									
XX	WO200285309-A2.								
XX									
PD	31-OCT-2002.								
XX									
PF	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.								
PR	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.								
XX									
PA	(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.								
PI	Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;								
PI	Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S,								
XX									
DR	WPI; 2003-093058/08.								
XX									
PT	Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense								
PT	oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to								
PT	nucleic acid associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and								
PT	bronchodilating agent.								
XX									
XX	Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4123; 763bp; English.								
CC									
CC	This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,								
CC	comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating								
CC	bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and								
CC	reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,								
CC	surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The								
CC	oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating								
CC	expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung								
CC	dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.								
CC	The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery								
CC	device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)								
CC	instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition								
CC	of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiaesthetic,								
CC	analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a								
CC	beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or								
CC	treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered								
CC	composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production								
CC	or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to								
CC	reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The								
CC	pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung								
CC	inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated								
CC	with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,								
CC	inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory								
CC	distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary								

CC	hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC	transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC	The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC	thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC	the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC	e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC	prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative	0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY	5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAGAAA 5412                 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20
RESULT 1070	
ADP75338	
ID ADP75338	standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADP75338;	
DT 12-AUG-2004	(first entry)
XX	
DE Human endophilin 2 gene exon B reverse sequencing primer #4.	
XX	
KM Human; 88; primer; ADAM19; Endophilin 1; Endophilin 2; NRG2; ADAMTS2;	
XX	a disintegrin and metalloproteinase; neuroregulin 2; SNP;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism;	
XX	a disintegrin and metalloproteinase with thrombospondin type1 motif 2;
KW asthma; atopy; obesity; inflammatory bowel disease; respiratory disorder.	
XX	
OS Homo sapiens.	
XX	
PN WO2003031594-A2.	
XX	
PD 17-APR-2003.	
XX	
PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032700.	
XX	
PR 11-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328424P.	
XX	
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.	
XX	
Pt Keith T, Little RD, Van Eerdewegh P, Dupuis J, Del Maestro RG;	
PI Allen K;	
DR WPI, 2003-381712/36.	
PT New isolated nucleic acid or alternate splice variant, useful for	
FT diagnosing and treating a disintegrin and metalloproteinase (ADAM) or	
PT interactor gene-associated disorder, e.g. asthma, atopy, obesity or	
PP inflammatory bowel disease.	
XX	
PS Claim 2; Page 127; 338pp; English.	
XX	
CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid or alternate splice	
CC variant comprising a nucleotide sequence containing at least one of the	
CC single nucleotide polymorphisms given in the specification, a nucleotide	
CC sequence having at least 15 contiguous nucleotides of them, or	
CC complements of them. The genes are ADAM19 (a disintegrin and	
CC metalloprotease 19, also known as gene 845), NRG2 (neuroregulin 2, also	
CC known as gene 847), endophilin 1 (also known as gene 874), endophilin 2	
CC (also known as gene 803) and ADAMTS2 (a disintegrin and metalloproteinase	
CC with thrombospondin type1 motif 2, also known as gene 962). Also included	
CC are a vector comprising the isolated nucleic acid (or alternate splice	
CC variant), a host cell containing the vector, an isolated polypeptide	
CC encoded by the novel nucleic acid (or alternate splice variant), an	
CC antibody or antibody fragment that binds to the polypeptide,	
CC pharmaceutical compositions (comprising the nucleic acid or alternate	
CC	



Query	Match	Best Local Similarity	85.0%;	Score 15.2;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Matches	17;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	3;	Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	5196	TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGCTG	5215			
Db	20	TCAGTGTGAAAGGCCACGCTG	1			
RESULT 1072						
ADSE90012/c						
ADSE90012	standard;	DNA;	20 BP.			
AC	ADSE90012;					
XX						
XX	29-JAN-2004	(first entry)				
DT						
XX						
XX	Human PRO 772	Taqman PCR primer #2.				
XX						
KW	Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;					
KW	ophthalmological; arthritic; osteoporosis; antirheumatic; vulvovaginal;					
KW	auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;					
KW	articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;					
KW	wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.					
XX						
OS	Homo sapiens.					
XX						
XX	US2003130181-A1.					
PN						
XX	10-JUL-2003.					
PD						
XX						
PF	16-OCT-2001;	2001US-00978375.				
XX						
XX	17-OCT-1997;	97US-0062250P.				
PR	03-NOV-1997;	97US-0064249P.				
PR	13-NOV-1997;	97US-0065311P.				
PR	21-NOV-1997;	97US-0066364P.				
PR	10-MAR-1998;	98US-0077450P.				
PR	11-MAR-1998;	98US-0077632P.				
PR	11-MAR-1998;	98US-0077641P.				
PR	11-MAR-1998;	98US-0077649P.				
PR	12-MAR-1998;	98US-0077791P.				
PR	13-MAR-1998;	98US-0078004P.				
PR	20-MAR-1998;	98US-0078886P.				
PR	20-MAR-1998;	98US-0078910P.				
PR	20-MAR-1998;	98US-0078936P.				
PR	20-MAR-1998;	98US-0078939P.				
PR	25-MAR-1998;	98US-0079294P.				
PR	26-MAR-1998;	98US-0079656P.				
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079663P.				
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079664P.				
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079689P.				
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079728P.				
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079786P.				
PR	30-MAR-1998;	98US-0079920P.				
PR	30-MAR-1998;	98US-0079923P.				
PR	31-MAR-1998;	98US-0080105P.				
PR	31-MAR-1998;	98US-0080107P.				

PR	1-MAR-1998	98US-0080165P
PR	31-MAR-1998	98US-0080194P
PR	01-APR-1998	98US-0080327P
PR	01-APR-1998	98US-0080338P
PR	01-APR-1998	98US-0080332P
PR	01-APR-1998	98US-0080334P
PR	01-APR-1998	98US-0080349P
PR	06-APR-1998	98US-0081043P
PR	08-APR-1998	98US-0081070P
PR	08-APR-1998	98US-0081071P
PR	08-APR-1998	98US-0081195P
PR	09-APR-1998	98US-0081203P
PR	09-APR-1998	98US-0081229P
PR	15-APR-1998	98US-0082568P
PR	15-APR-1998	98US-0082569P
PR	21-APR-1998	98US-0081617P
PR	22-APR-1998	98US-0082700P
PR	22-APR-1998	98US-0082704P
PR	22-APR-1998	98US-0082707P
PR	22-APR-1998	98US-0082840P
PR	23-APR-1998	98US-0082796P
PR	27-APR-1998	98US-0083336P
PR	28-APR-1998	98US-0083322P
PR	28-APR-1998	98US-0083392P
PR	28-APR-1998	98US-0083495P
PR	29-APR-1998	98US-0083496P
PR	29-APR-1998	98US-0083499P
PR	29-APR-1998	98US-0083500P
PR	29-APR-1998	98US-0083545P
PR	29-APR-1998	98US-0083554P
PR	29-APR-1998	98US-0083588P
PR	29-APR-1998	98US-0083559P
PR	30-APR-1998	98US-0083742P
PR	05-MAY-1998	98US-0084366P
PR	06-MAY-1998	98US-0084414P
PR	06-MAY-1998	98US-0084411P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084588P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084600P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084637P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084637P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084639P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084630P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084643P
PR	13-MAY-1998	98US-0085323P
PR	13-MAY-1998	98US-0085338P
PR	13-MAY-1998	98US-0085339P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085579P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085579P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085606P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085682P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085689P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085677P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085700P
PR	15-MAY-1998	98US-0085704P
PR	18-MAY-1998	98US-0086023P
PR	22-MAY-1998	98US-0086392P
PR	22-MAY-1998	98US-0086419P
PR	22-MAY-1998	98US-0086430P
PR	26-JUN-1998	98US-0086484P
PR	01-JUL-1998	98US-0091509P
PR	01-JUL-1998	98US-0091507P
PR	30-JUL-1998	98US-0094651P
PR	11-SEP-1998	98US-0100038P
PR	07-OCT-1998	98MO-US021141
PR	20-NOV-1998	98US-0109304P
PR	20-NOV-1998	98MO-US020455

PR	22-DEC-1998	98US-0113286P
PR	23-DEC-1998	98US-0113319P
PR	05-JAN-1999	99MO-US000106
PR	08-MAR-1999	99MO-US0005028
PR	10-MAR-1999	99MO-US005190
PR	12-MAR-1999	99US-0123957P
PR	29-MAR-1999	99US-0126773P
PR	21-APR-1999	99US-0130322P
PR	28-APR-1999	99US-0131022P
PR	26-APR-1999	99US-0131445P
PR	14-MAY-1999	99US-0134287P
PR	14-MAY-1999	99MO-US0107033
PR	02-JUN-1999	99MO-US010252
PR	16-JUN-1999	99US-0139557P
PR	26-JUN-1999	99US-0141037P
PR	07-JUL-1999	99US-0144260P
PR	26-JUL-1999	99US-0145688P
PR	28-OCT-1999	99US-0146222P
PR	29-OCT-1999	99US-0152566P
PR	30-NOV-1999	99MO-US028313
PR	02-DEC-1999	99MO-US028551
PR	02-DEC-1999	99MO-US028851
PR	16-DEC-1999	99MO-US030095
PR	30-DEC-1999	99MO-US0301293
PR	30-DEC-1999	99MO-US031274
PR	05-JAN-2000	2000MO-US0002419
PR	06-JAN-2000	2000MO-US0002777
PR	06-JAN-2000	2000MO-US0003766
PR	11-FEB-2000	2000MO-US0003565
PR	18-FEB-2000	2000MO-US004341
PR	24-FEB-2000	2000MO-US005044
PR	02-MAR-2000	2000MO-US005841
PR	10-MAR-2000	2000MO-US006139
PR	21-MAR-2000	2000MO-US007532
PR	28-JUL-2000	2000MO-US020710
PR	24-AUG-2000	2000MO-US023328
PR	01-DEC-2000	2000MO-US032678
PR	20-DEC-2000	2000MO-US034556
PR	28-FEB-2001	2001MO-US006520
PR	25-MAR-2001	2001MO-US009592
PR	25-MAR-2001	2001MO-US017092
PR	01-JUN-2001	2001MO-US017800
PR	20-JUN-2001	2001MO-US019692
PR	29-JUN-2001	2001MO-US021066
PR	03-JUL-2001	2001MO-US021735
PR	30-JUL-2001	2001MO-US021855
XX		
PA	(ASHK/) ASHKENAZI A J.	
PA	(BAKE/) BAKER K P.	
PA	(BOTS/) BOTSTEIN L.	
PA	(DESN/) DESNOYES L.	
PA	(EATO/) EATON D L.	
PA	(FERR/) FERRARA N.	
PA	(FLIV/) FLIVAROFF E.	
PA	(FONG/) FONG S.	
PA	(GAOW/) GAO W.	
PA	(GERB/) GERBER H.	
PA	(GERR/) GERRTSEN M E.	
PA	(GODD/) GODDARD A.	
PA	(GODO/) GODOSKI P T.	
PA	(GIRM/) GIRMALDI J C.	
PA	(GURN/) GURNEY A J.	
PA	(HILL/) HILLMAN K J.	
PA	(KJJA/) KJAVIN I J.	
PA	(KIOS/) KUO S S.	
PA	(NAPI/) NAPIER M A.	
PA	(PANU/) PANJ N P.	
PA	(PAON/) PAONJ N P.	

Query Match	Best Local Similarity	85.0%;	Score 15.2;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Matches 17;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches 3;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;
QY	5196 TCACGCGGGAGGCCACGTG 5215				
DB	20 TCACGTGTAAAGGCCACGTG 1				
RESULT 1073					
ADP61652/c					
ID	ADP61652 standard; DNA, 20 BP.				
AC	ADP61652;				
XX					
DT	12-FEB-2004 (first entry)				
XX					
DE	Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.				
XX					
KW	Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;				
KW	ophtalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;				
KW	auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;				
KW	articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;				
KW	wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.				
XX					
OS	Homo sapiens.				
XX					
PN	US2003195345-A1.				
XX					
PD	16-OCT-2003.				
XX					
PF	21-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013922.				
XX					
PR	17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.				
PR	03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.				
PR	13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.				
PR	21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.				
PR	10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.				
PR	11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.				
PR	11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.				
PR	11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.				
PR	12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.				
PR	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.				
PR	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.				
PR	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.				
PR	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.				
PR	25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.				
PR	26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.				
PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.				
PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.				
PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.				
PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079782P.				
PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.				
PR	30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.				
PR	30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.				
PR	31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.				
PR	31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.				
PR	31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.				
PR	31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.				
PR	01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.				
PR	01-APR-1998; 98US-0080338P.				
PR	01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.				
PR	01-APR-1998; 98US-0080344P.				
PR	08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.				



PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113261P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.

PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145680P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 28-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023288.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034955.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021065.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
  
XX  
XX  
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DJ;  
PI Ferreira N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;  
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2004-021097/02.  
XX  
XX New PRO nucleic acid, useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors,  
PT osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes,  
PT hyperinsulinemia, hypoinulinemia or wounds.  
XX  
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 464bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337



PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0348287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0102733.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0102252.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-01628313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-01628551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-01628565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0031243.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0031274.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000277.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-0006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000US-0007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-0013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-00732678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00834956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-00806520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00809552.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00817092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00817800.  
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.  
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-00819692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-00821066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-00821735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
XX  
XX  
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGTCG 5215  
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

DB 20 TCAGTGTGAAGCCACGTCG 1  
RESULT 1075  
ADFA6140/c  
ID ADFA6140 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADFA6140;  
XX  
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
XX  
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
XX Ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;  
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003195148-A1.  
PN  
XX  
PD 16-OCT-2003.  
XX  
XX 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978681.  
PF  
XX  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0040220.  
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
XX 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080349P.  
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083332P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084411P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085333P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105813.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0021141.  
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00204855.  
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00000106.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00254465.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.

PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00380137.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0028551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0028555.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0031243.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 99US-0031274.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 99US-0000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 99US-0000277.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 99US-0000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 99US-0003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 99US-0005004.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 99US-0005041.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 99US-0005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 99US-0006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 99US-0007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 99US-0008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 99US-0010442.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 99US-0010442.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 99US-0014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 99US-0015264.  
PR 28-JUN-2000; 99US-0020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 99US-0023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 99US-00709238.  
PR 27-NOV-2000; 99US-00723749.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 99US-0083678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 99US-00747259.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 99US-00834956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 99US-00806520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 99US-00817944.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 99US-00819920.  
PR 23-MAR-2001; 99US-00809552.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 99US-00854208.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 99US-00854280.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 99US-00872035.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 99US-00872035.  
PR 05-JUN-2001; 99US-00874503.  
PR 14-JUN-2001; 99US-00882636.  
PR 19-JUN-2001; 99US-00886342.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 99US-00886342.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 99US-00886342.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 99US-00886342.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 99US-00918585.

XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5196 TCAGCGTGAGGCGCACGTG 5215  
Db 20 TCAGGTGGAAGGCCACGTG 1

RESULT 1076  
ADF24536/c  
ID ADF24536 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX

AC ADF24536;  
 XX  
 DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
 XX  
 KW Human; 86; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritis; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;  
 KW auditory; tumor growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 PN US2003204055-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 30-OCT-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 24-OCT-2001, 2001US-00017085.  
 XX  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
 PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
 PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078866P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
 PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
 PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079665P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080338P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080344P.  
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081839P.  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082864P.  
 PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
 PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.

PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 99WO-US031274.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX  
 PA (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertlsen ME;  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
 PI Kijavrin IJ, Kuo SS, Napiet MA, Pan J, Pisoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WT;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-041494/04.  
 XX  
 PT New PRO polypeptide useful for treating peripheral neuropathy, or  
 PT neuropathies associated with systemic disease such as post-polio syndrome  
 PT or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome-associated syndrome.  
 PS  
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 459pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is

CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,  
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR primer used investigate PRO  
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 5196 TCAGCGTGGAAGCCACGCTG 5215  
 Db 20 TCAGGTGGAAGCCACGCTG 1  
 RESULT 1077  
 ADF40968/c  
 ID ADF40968 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ADF40968;  
 XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;  
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003199021-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 23-OCT-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013924.  
 XX  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX  
 PA (GENTH ) GENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Aabkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Bocstein D, Desnoyers L, Baton DL,  
 PI Ferrara N, Filyarov B, Fong S, Gao W, Gebber H, Gerritsen ME,  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ,  
 PI Kijavini IU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
 PI Stewart TA, Tunnas D, Williams PM, Wood WI,  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2004-041351/04.  
 XX  
 XX New nucleic acid encoding a secreted and transmembrane polypeptide,  
 PT useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumour, osteoarthritis,  
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hypotension, anemia,  
 PT hypotension or wounds.  
 XX  
 XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 461bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity

CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,  
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR primer used investigate PRO  
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 5196 TCAGCGTGGAAGCCACGCTG 5215  
 Db 20 TCAGGTGGAAGCCACGCTG 1  
 RESULT 1078  
 ADF23912/c  
 ID ADF23912 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ADF23912;  
 XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;  
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003203402-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 30-OCT-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00017084.  
 XX  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.

PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079666P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079788P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080349P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082688P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082699P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-009159P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0016897P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0021141.  
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-05001106.  
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-00505028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0025686P.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00505190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00380137.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-05028513.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-05028513.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0502855P.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-05030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-05031243.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-05031274.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-00002277.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000376.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0003565.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0004341.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-0006319.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0007532.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-0008433P.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-0013705.



PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
 PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.  
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
 PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
 PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882536.  
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PA Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
 PI

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGTG 5215  
 Db 20 TCAGCTGGAAGGCCACGTG 1

RESULT 1079  
 ADF33895/c  
 ID ADF33895 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ADF33895;  
 XX

DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
 XX

DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
 XX

KM Human; BF; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
 KM ophthalmological; antirheumatic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;  
 KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KM wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX

PN US2003194780-A1.  
 XX

PD 16-OCT-2003.  
 XX

PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00164829.  
 XX

XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
 PR 15-APR-1999; 99WO-US008313.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
 PR

PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005044.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PA Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
 PI Ferrera N, Flivaro E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen MB;  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski RJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
 PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Peoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 DR WPI; 2004-021078/02.  
 XX

PT New secreted and transmembrane nucleic acid useful for treating  
 PT inflammation, organ failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac injury,  
 PT infertility, birth defects, premature aging, acquired immunodeficiency  
 PT syndrome, or cancer.  
 XX

PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 463bp; English.  
 XX

XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,

CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,  
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Taqman PCR primer used investigate PRO  
XX gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGTG 5215  
Db 20 TCAGGTGAAGGCCACGTG 1

RESULT 1080  
ADF27362/C  
ID ADF27362 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADF27362;  
XX  
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PRO 772 Taqman PCR primer #2.  
XX  
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
KM ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnerary;  
KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KM wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003199436-A1.  
XX  
XX 23-OCT-2003.  
XX  
XX 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978544.  
XX  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079234P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.

PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086192P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0094359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.

PR	07-OCT-1998;	98MO-US021141.
PR	20-NOV-1998;	98US-0109304P.
PR	20-NOV-1998;	98MO-US024855.
PR	22-DEC-1998;	98US-0113296P.
PR	23-DEC-1998;	98US-0113621P.
PR	05-JAN-1999;	99MO-US000106.
PR	08-MAR-1999;	99MO-US005028.
PR	10-MAR-1999;	99MO-US005190.
PR	12-MAR-1999;	99US-0123957P.
PR	29-MAR-1999;	99US-0126773P.
PR	21-APR-1999;	99US-0130232P.
PR	26-APR-1999;	99US-0131022P.
PR	28-APR-1999;	99US-0131445P.
PR	14-MAY-1999;	99US-0134287P.
PR	14-MAY-1999;	99MO-US010733.
PR	02-JUN-1999;	99MO-US012252.
PR	16-JUN-1999;	99US-0139557P.
PR	23-JUN-1999;	99US-0141037P.
PR	07-JUL-1999;	99US-0142680P.
PR	26-JUL-1999;	99US-0145698P.
PR	28-JUL-1999;	99US-0146222P.
PR	29-OCT-1999;	99US-0162506P.
PR	30-NOV-1999;	99MO-US028313.
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99MO-US028551.
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99MO-US028565.
PR	16-DEC-1999;	99MO-US030095.
PR	30-DEC-1999;	99MO-US031243.
PR	05-JAN-2000;	99MO-US031274.
PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000MO-US000219.
PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000MO-US000277.
PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000MO-US000376.
PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000MO-US003565.
PR	18-FEB-2000;	2000MO-US004341.
PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000MO-US005004.
PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000MO-US005841.
PR	10-MAR-2000;	2000MO-US006319.
PR	21-MAR-2000;	2000MO-US007532.
PR	30-MAR-2000;	2000MO-US008439.
PR	17-MAY-2000;	2000MO-US013705.
PR	22-MAY-2000;	2000MO-US014042.
PR	30-MAY-2000;	2000MO-US014941.
PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000MO-US015264.
PR	28-JUL-2000;	2000MO-US020710.
PR	24-AUG-2000;	2000MO-US023328.
PR	01-DEC-2000;	2000MO-US032678.
PR	20-DEC-2000;	2000MO-US034956.
PR	28-FEB-2001;	2001MO-US006520.
PR	22-MAR-2001;	2001MO-US009552.
PR	25-MAY-2001;	2001MO-US017092.
PR	01-JUN-2001;	2001MO-US017800.
PR	20-JUN-2001;	2001MO-US019692.
PR	29-JUN-2001;	2001MO-US021066.
PR	09-JUL-2001;	2001MO-US021735.
PR	30-JUL-2001;	2001US-00918585.
XX		
PA	(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.	
XX		
PI	Aehkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstreln D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL;	
XX	Perrera N, Filvaroff B, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;	
PI	Goodrich A, Goodwail FC, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KO;	
PI	Kijavani JI, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Pooni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;	
PI	Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WJ;	
XX		
DR	WPI, 2004-041374/04.	
XX		
PT	Novel PRO polypeptides useful for treating diabetes, kidney disorders	
XX	(Bergers disease, celiac disease), pericyte-associated tumors, anemia,	
XX	arthritis, cardiac insufficiency disorders, treating peripheral	
XX	neuropathy.	
XX	Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 457pp; English.	
CC	The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or	

Query Match	0.3%	Score 15.2	DB 1	Length 20
Best Local Similarity	85.0%	Pred. No. 9.3e+02		
Matches 17	Conservative 0	Mismatches 3	Indels 0	Gaps 0
Db	5196	TCAGCGTGAGGCGCACGCTG 5215		
	20	TCAGTGTAAGGCCACGCTG 1		
RESULT 1081				
ID	ADF27998/c			
XX	ADF27998 standard; DNA; 20 BP.			
XX	ADF27998;			
XX	12-FEB-2004 (first entry)			
XX	Human PRO 772 Taqman PCR primer #2.			
XX	Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;			
KW	ophthalmologically; arthritic; osteopathic; anti-rheumatic; vulnary;			
KW	auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; spots-related joint problem;			
KW	articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;			
KW	wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.			
XX				
OS	Homo sapiens.			
XX				
PN	US2003199437-A1.			
XX				
PD	23-OCT-2003.			
XX				
PF	16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978665.			
XX				
PR	17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.			
PR	03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.			
PR	13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.			
PR	21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.			
PR	10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.			
PR	11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.			
PR	11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.			
PR	11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.			
PR	12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.			
PR	13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.			
PR	17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.			
PR	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.			
PR	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.			
PR	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.			
PR	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.			
PR	25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.			
PR	26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079635P.			
PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.			
PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.			
PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.			
PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.			
PR	27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.			
PR	30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.			
PR	30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.			
PR	31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.			
PR	31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.			
PR	31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.			
PR	01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.			
PR	01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.			

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083509P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083549P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-001842141.  
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.

PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-011296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131452P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311833.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00380137.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028562.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023238.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US036768.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-008745003.  
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.  
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
XX  
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deanovaya L, Baton DL;  
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gebber H, Gerritsen ME;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5196 TCAGCTGGAGGCCACGTG 5215  
Db 20 TCAGCTGTAAGGCCACGTG 1  
RESULT 1082  
ADFA1592/c  
ID ADFA1592 standard, DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADFA1592;  
XX  
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
XX  
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;  
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003199435-A1.  
XX  
PD 23-OCT-2003.  
XX  
PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978299.  
XX  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0084022P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.

PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-00105413.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-00168978.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0021141.  
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-002024855.  
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00000106.  
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.

PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131455P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00380137.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2000WO-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854288.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854288.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.  
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
XX  
XX  
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL,  
PI Ferreira N, Flivarcoff B, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerlitsen ME,  
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No.: 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGCG 5215  
Db 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGCG 1  
RESULT 1083  
ADFF33271/c  
ID ADFF33271 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADFF33271;  
XX  
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
DE  
XX  
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; arthematic; vulnery;  
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003211091-A1.  
PD 13-NOV-2003.  
XX  
XX 25-OCT-2001, 2001US-00013918.  
PF  
XX  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080174P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.

```

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-05000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-05005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-05005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.

```

```

PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 28-JUN-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 28-AUG-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 99US-0162506P.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 99US-0162506P.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 99US-0162506P.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 99US-0162506P.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 99US-0162506P.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 99US-0162506P.

```

## (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL,  
 Ferrara N, Filvarov E, Fong S, Garber H, Gerritsen ME,  
 Goddard A, Godowski RJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
 Kijavits IJ, Kuo SS, Naylor MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
 Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 WPI; 2004-021571/02.

Novel PRO polypeptides useful for treating peripheral neuropathy,  
 neuropathies associated with systemic disease such as post-polio syndrome  
 or AIDS-associated syndrome.

Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 465pp; English.

The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC antibody. PRO37 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337

Query Match 0.34; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.04; Pred. No. 9.3e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCGACGCGT 5215  
 Db 20 TCAGGTGTAAGGCGACGCGT 1

RESULT 1084



AD25637/c  
 ID AD25637 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AD25637;  
 XX  
 DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
 XX  
 KW Human; as; PCR: secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
 KW ophtalmological; antirachitic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;  
 KW auditory; tumor growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003211092-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 13-NOV-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00162521.  
 XX  
 XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.  
 XX 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
 XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
 XX 07-OCT-1998; 98MO-US021141.  
 XX 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
 XX 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
 XX 20-NOV-1998; 98MO-US024855.  
 XX 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
 XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
 XX 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.  
 XX 08-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
 XX 10-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.  
 XX 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265886.  
 XX 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
 XX 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00284291.  
 XX 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
 XX 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00380137.  
 XX 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US010733.  
 XX 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0012252.  
 XX 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
 XX 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.  
 XX 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
 XX 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.  
 XX 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
 XX 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.  
 XX 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.  
 XX 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
 XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.  
 XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.  
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
 XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.  
 XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
 XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
 XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.  
 XX 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.  
 XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
 XX 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.  
 XX 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
 XX 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.  
 XX 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
 XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
 XX 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
 XX 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
 XX 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
 XX 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.  
 XX 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-007447259.  
 XX 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.  
 XX 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.

PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.  
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.  
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.  
 PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
 PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.  
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX  
 XX (GENT ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,  
 XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,  
 XX Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
 XX Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
 XX Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI,  
 XX WPI; 2004-021572/02.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX  
 PT New nucleic acid encoded a secreted and transmembrane polypeptide, useful  
 PT for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid  
 PT arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia, hypoinulinemia or  
 PT wounds.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 456bp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid), a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 CC polypeptide. PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,  
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR primer used investigate PRO  
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP, 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.34; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.04; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGCCACGCGT 5215  
20 TCAGTGTGAAAGCCACGCGT 1  
Db  
RESULT 1085  
ADP26738/c  
ID ADP26738 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADP26738;  
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
XX  
KW Human; SB; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
KW Ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antiinflammatory; vulnary;  
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US200319674-A1.  
XX  
PD 23-OCT-2003.  
XX  
PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978802.  
XX  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079234P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.

```

PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 99MO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
PA Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
XX Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
XX Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
XX Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2004-041393/04.

PT New PRO polypeptides PRO320, PRO322, PRO540, PRO846 and PRO617 that
PT enhance the survival/proliferation of rod photoreceptor cells, useful for
PT treating retinal disorders or injuries e.g., sight loss in mammals.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 464pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
XX in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
XX peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
XX peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
XX mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
XX comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
XX PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
XX antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
XX polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
XX Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCGACGCTG 5215
XX |||||
XX 20 TCAGGTGGAAGGCGACGCTG 1

```

```

RESULT 1086
ADP34527/c
ID ADP34527 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADP34527;
XX
XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnerary;
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003194410-A1.
XX
XX 16-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145087.
XX
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
PA Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
XX Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
XX Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
XX Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2004-021069/02.

PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO nucleic acid, for use in gene therapy,
PT as a molecular weight marker for protein electrophoresis, as a
PT hybridization probe or as a therapeutic agent.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 461pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
XX in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
XX peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
XX peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
XX mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
XX comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
XX PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
XX antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
XX polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
XX Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
XX polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
XX molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
XX causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
XX to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
XX useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
XX polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
XX the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
XX polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
XX biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for

```

CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,  
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR primer used investigate PRO  
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.34; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5196 TCAGCTGGAGGCCACGTG 5215  
Db 20 TCAGCTGGAGGCCACGTG 1  
RESULT 1087  
ADP46764/C  
ID ADP46764 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADP46764;  
XX  
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
XX  
KW Human; 89; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
KW ophtalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;  
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003195344-A1.  
XX  
PD 16-OCT-2003.  
XX  
PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999829.  
XX  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079653P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081938P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083136P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091559P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98MO-US021141.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98MO-US024855.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.

PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 99WO-US031274.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US00376.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 28-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US02328.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
  
(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PA Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deanovsers L, Eaton DL;  
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Geber H, Gerritsen ME;  
PI Goddard A, Godowski RJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DJ;  
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-021096/02.  
XX  
XX New nucleic acid encoding a secreted and transmembrane polypeptide,  
PT useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,  
PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,  
PT hypotension and wounds.  
XX  
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 460bp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell

CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
CC antibody. PRO37 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGTG 5215  
Db 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGTG 1

RESULT 1088  
ADH08684

ID ADH08684 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADH08684;

DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)

DB Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method associated #54.

KW Linking oligonucleotide; ss; nucleic acid detection;

KW nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate.

OS Synthetic.

PN US2002137070-A1.

XX 26-SEP-2002.

PF 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-00973638.

XX 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.

PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.

PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.

PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.

PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.

XX 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.

PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.

XX Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchoff JJ, Elghanian R;  
PI Taton TA;  
XX

DR WPI; 2004-059018/06.

XX

PT Detecting nucleic acid used for e.g. diagnosis of diseases, forensics and  
PT DNA sequencing, comprises observing detectable change caused by  
PT hybridization of nucleic acid with substrate or particle bound  
XX oligonucleotides.

XX

PS Example 18; SEQ ID NO 55; 130bp; English.

XX

XX The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid with at  
XX least two portions by providing a type of nanoparticle-oligonucleotide  
CC conjugate, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles to allow  
CC hybridization of the oligonucleotides with the two or more portions of  
CC the nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by  
CC hybridization. The oligonucleotides have a sequence complementary to the  
CC sequence of at least two portions of the nucleic acid. Hybridisation of  
CC the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the nucleic acid results  
CC in a detectable change. This sequence represents a linking  
CC oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

OY 5393 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGAA 5412
   ||||| | ||||| ||
DB 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1089
ADH08814
ID ADH08814 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADH08814;
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method associated #54.
XX
XX Linking oligonucleotide; ss; nucleic acid detection;
XX
XX nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX OS
XX US2002137072-A1.
XX
XX
XX 26-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-00976617.
XX
XX 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
XX
XX 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
XX
XX 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
XX
XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
XX
XX 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
XX
XX 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
XX
XX
XX (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
XX
XX Minkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchoff JJ, Elghanian R;
XX
XX Taton TA;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-059020/06.
XX
XX
XX Detecting nucleic acid used for e.g. diagnosis of diseases, forensics and
XX
XX DNA sequencing, comprises observing detectable change caused by
XX
XX hybridization of nucleic acid with substrate or particle bound
XX
XX oligonucleotides.
XX
XX
XX Example 18; SEQ ID NO 55; 130pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid with at
XX
XX least two portions by providing a type of nanoparticle-oligonucleotide
XX
XX conjugate, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles to allow
XX
XX hybridisation of the oligonucleotides with the two or more portions of
XX
XX the nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by
XX
XX hybridisation. The oligonucleotides have a sequence complementary to the
XX
XX sequence of at least two portions of the nucleic acid. Hybridisation of
XX
XX the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the nucleic acid results
XX
XX in a detectable change. This sequence represents a linking
XX
XX oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred.No. 9.3e+02;
XX
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX
XX QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAGAA 5412
   ||||| | ||||| ||
DB 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1090
ADG50750/C
ID ADG50750 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX

```

AC ADG50750;  
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
DE  
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritis; osteopathic; antihemetic; vulnery;  
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
PM US2003207803-A1.  
XX  
PD 06-NOV-2003.  
XX  
PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00143026.  
XX  
XX 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
XX  
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
PA  
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,  
PI Ferrara N, Flivaroff B, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen MB,  
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
PI Kijavlin IO, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2004-021515/02.  
DR  
XX  
XX New genes and encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides, useful for  
PT treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid  
PT arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia, hypoinsulinemia or  
PT wounds.  
XX  
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 463bp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acid encoding the PRO proteins  
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid), a host cell  
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559

CC	polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC	PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC	the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC	polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC	sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC	osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC	mammals. The present sequence is a Taqman PCR primer used investigate PRO
CC	gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative	0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY	5196 TCACGCTGCAGGCCACCGTG 5215 
Db	20 TCAGTGTAAAGGCCACCGTG 1
RESULT 1091	
ID	ADH08749 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC	ADH08749;
XX	
DT	11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method associated #54.
XX	
KW	Linking oligonucleotide; ss; nucleic acid detection;
KM	nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
PN	US2002137071-A1.
PD	
PD	26-SEP-2002.
PF	10-OCT-2001; 2001US-00974007.
XX	
PR	29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
PR	21-JUN-1997; 97WO-US012783.
PR	29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
PR	25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
PR	26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
PR	26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
XX	
PA	(NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX	
PI	Mitkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI	Taton TA;
DR	WPI; 2004-059019/06.
XX	
PT	Detecting nucleic acid used for e.g. diagnosis of diseases, forensics and
PT	DNA sequencing, comprises observing detectable change caused by
PT	hybridization of nucleic acid with substrate or particle bound
PT	oligonucleotides.
PS	
PS	Example 18; SEQ ID NO 55; 130bp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid with at
CC	least two portions by providing a type of nanoparticle-oligonucleotide
CC	conjugate, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles to allow
CC	hybridisation of the oligonucleotides with the two or more portions of
CC	the nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by
CC	hybridisation. The oligonucleotides have a sequence complementary to the
CC	sequence of at least two portions of the nucleic acid. Hybridisation of
CC	the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the nucleic acid results
CC	in a detectable change. This sequence represents a linking
CC	oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX	

5Q	Sequence	20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
	Matches 17; Conservative	0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy	5393	AAAAAAAAACAAAAGAA 5412
Db	1	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20
	RESULT 1092	
ID	ADG50126/c	
XX	ADG50126 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
AC	ADG50126;	
XX		
DT	11-MAR-2004	(first entry)
XX		
DE	Human PRO 772	Tagman PCR primer #2.
XX		
KW	Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;	
KW	ophthalmologically; antiarthritic; osteopathic; anti-rheumatic; vulnery;	
KW	auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;	
KW	articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;	
KW	wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.	
XX		
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX		
PN	US2003215905-A1.	
XX		
PD	20-NOV-2003.	
XX		
PF	25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013928.	
XX		
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98WO-US021141.
PR	20-NOV-1998;	98WO-US024855.
PR	05-JAN-1999;	99WO-US000106.
PR	08-MAR-1999;	99WO-US005028.
PR	10-MAR-1999;	99WO-US005190.
PR	28-APR-1999;	99US-0131445P.
PR	14-MAY-1999;	99WO-US010753.
PR	02-JUN-1999;	99WO-US012252.
PR	25-AUG-1999;	99US-00380138.
PR	30-NOV-1999;	99WO-US028513.
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028551.
PR	16-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030855.
PR	30-DEC-1999;	99WO-US031243.
PR	30-DEC-1999;	99WO-US031274.
PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000219.
PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000277.
PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000376.
PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US003565.
PR	18-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004341.
PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US005004.
PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US005841.
PR	10-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US006319.
PR	21-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US007532.
PR	30-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US008439.
PR	17-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US013705.
PR	22-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014042.
PR	30-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014941.
PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000WO-US015264.
PR	28-JUL-2000;	2000WO-US020710.
PR	24-AUG-2000;	2000WO-US023328.
PR	01-DEC-2000;	2000WO-US032678.
PR	20-DEC-2000;	2000WO-US034956.
PR	28-FEB-2001;	2001WO-US006520.
PR	22-MAR-2001;	2001WO-US009552.
PR	25-MAY-2001;	2001WO-US017092.
PR	01-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US017800.
PR	20-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US019692.



PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX  
 XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,  
 PI Ferrara N, Flivaroef B, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
 PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2004-080683/08.  
 XX  
 PT New PRO nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for  
 PT diagnosing or treating tumor or for tissue typing.  
 XX  
 XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 454bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 CC polypeptide. PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for  
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumor growth, retinal disorders,  
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR primer used investigate PRO  
 CC gene amplification in certain tumor cell lines.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5196 TCACGCTGGAGGCGCAGCTG 5215  
 DB 20 TCAGTGTGAAAGCGCCAGCTG 1  
 RESULT 1093  
 ADG51998/c  
 ID ADG51998 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADG51998;

XX  
 DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
 XX  
 KW Human; 89; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; anti-rheumatic; vulnary;  
 KW auditory; tumor growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003215908-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 20-NOV-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00162522.  
 XX  
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,  
 PI Ferrara N, Flivaroef B, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,  
 PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2004-021841/02.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT New PRO nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for  
 PT diagnosing or treating tumor or for tissue typing.  
 XX  
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 453bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The



PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
 PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
 PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US010733.  
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0122252.  
 PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 99MO-US031274.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.  
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.  
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.  
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.  
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US017092.  
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.  
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.  
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.  
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
 PI Parrera N, Pilyavoff E, Fong S, Gao W, Geber H, Gerritsen ME;  
 PI Goddard A, Goddard RJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ,  
 PI Kijavain IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
 PI Stewart TA, Tamas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 DR WPI; 2004-033145/03.  
 XX  
 PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptide useful as a molecular  
 PT weight marker and for treating arthritis, chalasemia, diabetes, or  
 PT cardiac insufficiency disorders.  
 XX  
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 456bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Cy 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGTG 5215  
 Db 20 TCAGTGTGAAAGCCACGTG 1  
 RESULT 1095  
 ADG4878/c  
 ID ADG4878 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADG4878;  
 XX  
 DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritis; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;  
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003216560-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 20-NOV-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013925.  
 XX  
 XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.  
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
 PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
 PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.  
 PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.  
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.  
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080344P.  
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.  
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.  
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.  
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.  
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.  
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081239P.  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.  
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.  
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.  
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.  
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083588P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083599P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084411P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130322P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 99WO-US031274.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US003376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003365.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014942.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
PR 28-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

XX Aehkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Bolstein D, Desnoyers L, Baton DJ;  
PI Ferreira N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;  
PI Goddard A, Godowski PU, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
PI Kijavlin IU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoletti NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX MPI; 2004-033149/03.

XX New PRO polypeptide useful for treating peripheral neuropathy,  
PT neuropathies associated with systemic disease such as post-polio syndrome  
or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome-associated syndrome.

PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 454bp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid), a host cell  
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCCACGTC 5215

|||||

Db 20 TCACTGTGAAGGCCACGTG 1

RESULT 1096

ADH70700

ID ADH70700 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ADH70700;

XX

DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #490.

XX

KM human, T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;

KM degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;

KM hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;

KM Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;

KM degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;

KM Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;

KM allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;

KM type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;

KM HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;

KM filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;

KM lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;

KM breast cancer; ds.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN US2002150891-A1.

XX

PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX

PF 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.

XX

PR 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.

PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.

XX

PA (HOOD/) HOOD L. B.

PA (ROME/) ROMEN L.

PI Hood LE, Rowen L;

PI

XX

DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.

XX

PT Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.

PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises

PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a

PT Vbeta gene.

XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 894; 164bp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell

CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers

CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,

CC VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant

CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases

CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,

CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases

CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,

CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple

CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type

CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to

CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in

CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those

CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections

CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by

CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by

CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by

CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases

CC such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,

CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.

XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 17 A; 0 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.34; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5394 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5413

Db 1 AGAAAAAGAAAAAGAAA 20

RESULT 1097

ADH70655

ID ADH70655 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ADH70655;

XX

DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #445.

XX

KM human, T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;

KM degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;

KM hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;

KM Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;

KM degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;

KM Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;

KM allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;

KM type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;

KM HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;

KM filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;

KM lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;

KM breast cancer; ds.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN US2002150891-A1.

XX

PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX

PF 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.

XX

PR 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.

PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.

XX

PA (HOOD/) HOOD L. B.

PA (ROME/) ROMEN L.

PI Hood LE, Rowen L;

PI

XX

DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.

XX

PT Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.

PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises

PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a

PT Vbeta gene.

XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 849; 164bp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell

CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers

CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,

CC VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant

CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases

CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,

CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases

CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,

CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple

CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type

CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to

CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in

CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those

CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections

CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by

CC the yeast genus *Candida*, parasitic infections such as those caused by  
 CC schistosomiasis, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by  
 CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases  
 CC such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,  
 CC breast. The present sequence represents a *Vbeta* gene repeat sequence.  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Db Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 5405 AAAAAAGAAAATGAAATTA 5424  
 1 AAAAAAGAAAATGAAATTA 20  
 RESULT 1098  
 ADH70919  
 ID ADH70919 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ADH70919;  
 DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
 DE Human *Vbeta* PCR primer #63.  
 XX  
 XX human; T-cell associated disease; *Vbeta*; autoimmune disease;  
 KM degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;  
 KM hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;  
 KM Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;  
 KM degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;  
 KM Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;  
 KM allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;  
 KM type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;  
 KM HIV; fungal infection; *Candida*; parasitic infection; schistosomiasis;  
 KM filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;  
 KM lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;  
 KM breast cancer; ss; primer; PCR.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX US2002150891-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 17-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.  
 XX  
 PR 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.  
 PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.  
 XX  
 PA (HOOD/) HOOD L. E.  
 PA (ROME/) ROMEN L.  
 XX  
 PI Hood LE, Rowen L;  
 PI  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.  
 XX  
 PT Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.  
 PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises  
 PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a  
 PT *Vbeta* gene.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1113; 164pp; English.  
 CC  
 CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell  
 CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers  
 CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each *Vbeta* gene,  
 CC *Vbeta*RNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant  
 CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases  
 CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,  
 CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases  
 CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,

CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple  
 CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include type  
 CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to  
 CC allergies, type II hypersensitivities such as those present in  
 CC Goodpasture's syndrome and type IV hypersensitivities such as those  
 CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections  
 CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by  
 CC the yeast genus *Candida*, parasitic infections such as those caused by  
 CC schistosomiasis, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by  
 CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases  
 CC such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,  
 CC breast. The present sequence represents a *Vbeta* PCR primer.  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Db Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 4867 GGCTCTCAGTTCTTCTCT 4886  
 1 GGCTCCGAGTATTTCTCT 20  
 RESULT 1099  
 ADG51374/C  
 ID ADG51374 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADG51374;  
 DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
 DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
 XX  
 XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
 KM ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;  
 KM arthritis; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KM wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX US2004005312-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 08-JAN-2004.  
 XX  
 PF 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145093.  
 XX  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.  
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX  
 XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PA  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL;  
 PI Ferrara N, Flivaroff E, Fong S, Garber H, Gerritsen ME;  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski RJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
 PI Kijavain IJ, Kuo SS, Napier WA, Fan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DJ;  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-081694/08.  
 XX  
 PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids, useful  
 PT in gene therapy for treating obesity or diabetes, in chromosome and gene  
 PT mapping, as chromosome markers, in tissue typing, and in identifying  
 PT chromosome.  
 XX  
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 462pp; English.  
 CC  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or





PD 27-NOV-2003.  
 XX 27-MAR-2003; 2003US-00401194.  
 PF 27-MAR-2002; 2002US-0368184P.  
 XX 27-MAR-2002; 2002US-0368184P.  
 XX (BARN/) BARNES G.  
 PA (BERT/) BERTIN J.  
 PI Barnes G, Bertin J;  
 XX WPI; 2004-010870/01.  
 DR New isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising an allelic variant of a  
 PT CARD4 gene, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating asthma or an  
 PT apoptotic, inflammatory or allergic disorder, or in pharmacogenomics.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 9; 77pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention relates to novel single nucleotide polymorphisms within  
 CC the human CARD4 gene. Specifically, it refers to allelic variants of  
 CC CARD4 (NOD1), a member of the CED4/Apaf-1 family that is involved in  
 CC caspase-9 induced apoptosis and inflammation. The present invention  
 CC describes a kit for determining the allelic variants of CARD4 polymorphic  
 CC regions of an individual, which can be useful for predicting  
 CC susceptibility, as well as diagnosis, prevention and treatment of various  
 CC disorders including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, rheumatoid  
 CC arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, psoriasis or asthma. Accordingly,  
 CC the compositions of this invention exhibit antiasthmatic,  
 CC anti-inflammatory and antiallergic activities. Furthermore, they may be  
 CC used to identify patients that would be strong candidates for effective  
 CC treatment with a CARD4 modulator, in pharmacogenomics, or in monitoring  
 CC the effects of CARD4 therapeutics during clinical trials. The nucleic  
 CC acid molecule may also be used in forensics or paternity testing. This  
 CC oligonucleotide sequence is a human CARD4 DNA oligo comprising an allelic  
 CC variant of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Db Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2639 CCCTGCAGCTGCTGCTGCAG 2658  
 Db 20 CTCCTGCAGCTGCTGCTGCAG 1  
 RESULT 1102  
 ADG59318/c  
 ID ADG59318 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADG59318;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DB Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
 XX  
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnary;  
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2004005657-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 08-JAN-2004.  
 XX  
 PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013919.  
 XX  
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.

PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.  
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;  
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;  
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
 PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoi NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-081722/08.  
 XX  
 PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid  
 PT molecules, useful in gene therapy, or for diagnosing and treating  
 PT neoplastic cell growth and proliferation, diabetes or cardiac  
 PT insufficiency disorders in mammals.  
 XX  
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 463pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,  
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR primer used investigate PRO  
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Db Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5196 TCAGCTGAGGAGCCACGTG 5215  
 Db 20 TCAGCTGAGGAGCCACGTG 1  
 RESULT 1103

ADG62774/c  
ID ADG62774 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADG62774;  
XX  
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
XX  
KM Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
KM ophthalmological; ankyratic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vlnetary;  
KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KM wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridization.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2004006219-A1.  
XX  
PD 08-JAN-2004.  
XX  
PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013920.  
XX  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.  
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077652P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.  
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.  
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.  
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.  
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.  
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.  
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079666P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.  
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.  
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.  
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.  
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.  
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.  
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.  
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.  
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.  
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085699P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.  
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.  
PR 16-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.  
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.  
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.  
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.  
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.  
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-01021141.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-01000106.  
PR 08-JAN-1999; 99US-010005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-010005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.  
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.  
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.  
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-010733.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-012252.  
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-01628513.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-01628551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-01628551.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-01628551.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-01628551.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000277.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000376.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000431.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000504.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-00006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000US-00007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-023328.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-023678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-023956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-00065520.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-00065520.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00017800.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-00019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-00021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-00021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

XX

PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyere L, Eaton DL;  
XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME,  
PI Goddard A, Godowski RJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;  
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
PI Stewart VA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX WPI; 2004-090107/09.  
XX  
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides useful for treating  
PT diabetes, kidney disorders (Berger disease, celiac disease), pericyte-  
PT associated tumors, arthritis and cardiac insufficiency disorders.  
XX  
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 458bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
XX to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
XX in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
XX peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
XX peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
XX mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
XX comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
XX PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
XX antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
XX polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
XX Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
XX polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
XX PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
XX PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
XX molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
XX causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
XX to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
XX useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
XX polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
XX the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
XX polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
XX biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,  
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
XX modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
XX polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
XX PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
XX the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
XX polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,  
XX sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
XX osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
XX mammals. The present sequence is a Taqman PCR primer used investigate PRO  
XX gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5196 TCAGCGTGAGGCCACGCTG 5215  
DB 20 TCAGTGGAAGGCCACGCTG 1  
XX  
XX RESULT 1104  
XX ADH65934/c  
XX ID ADH65934 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ADH65934;  
XX XX  
XX DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
XX XX

DE Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #2768.  
XX  
XX antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;  
XX inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;  
XX cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidaemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;  
XX phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2003099215-A2.  
XX  
XX PD 04-DEC-2003.  
XX  
XX 20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.  
XX  
XX PF 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.  
XX  
XX (PHARMA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
XX  
XX Crosby SD, Nalsett AB;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2004-035034/03.  
XX  
XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding  
PT mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,  
PT cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidaemia or Cushing's syndrome.  
XX  
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2768; 985bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotide that are targeted  
XX to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The  
XX antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or  
XX delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense  
XX oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,  
XX cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidaemia or Cushing's syndrome. The  
XX present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets  
XX the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence  
XX contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.  
SQ  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 3510 GGGCGTGATACGGAGAGA 3529  
DB 20 GGGACTGTATATGGAGAGA 1  
XX  
XX RESULT 1105  
XX ADH66850  
XX ID ADH66850 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ADH66850;  
XX XX  
XX DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #3684.  
XX  
XX antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;  
XX inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;  
XX cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidaemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;  
XX phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2003099215-A2.  
XX  
XX PD 04-DEC-2003.  
XX  
XX PF 20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.  
XX

PR 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.  
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
PI Crosby SD, Nalaeeth AB;  
XX WPI; 2004-035034/03.  
DR  
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding  
PT mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,  
PT cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.  
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3684; 985bp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotide that are targeted  
CC to nucleic acid encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The  
CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or  
CC delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense  
CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,  
CC cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome. The  
CC present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets  
CC the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence  
CC contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
QY 2458 CATTCTAATTCATCATAGA 2477  
DB 1 CATTCTAATTCATCAATA 20  
XX  
RESULT 1106  
ADH63229  
ID ADH63229 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADH63229;  
XX  
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #63.  
XX  
XX antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;  
KW inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;  
KW cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;  
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2003099215-A2.  
XX  
PD 04-DEC-2003.  
XX  
PF 20-MAY-2003; 2003MO-US016084.  
XX  
PR 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.  
XX  
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
XX  
PI Crosby SD, Nalaeeth AB;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-035034/03.  
XX  
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding  
PT mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,  
PT cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.  
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 63; 985bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotide that are targeted

CC to nucleic acid encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The  
CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or  
CC delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense  
CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,  
CC cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome. The  
CC present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets  
CC the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence  
CC contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
QY 858 CTCACCCGCGTCTAATGC 877  
DB 1 CTCACCCCGAGCAATGC 20  
XX  
RESULT 1107  
ADH6255  
ID ADH6255 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADH6255;  
XX  
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #3089.  
XX  
XX antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;  
KW inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;  
KW cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;  
KW phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2003099215-A2.  
XX  
PD 04-DEC-2003.  
XX  
PF 20-MAY-2003; 2003MO-US016084.  
XX  
PR 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.  
XX  
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
XX  
PI Crosby SD, Nalaeeth AB;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-035034/03.  
XX  
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding  
PT mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,  
PT cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.  
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3089; 985bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotide that are targeted  
CC to nucleic acid encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The  
CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or  
CC delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense  
CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,  
CC cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome. The  
CC present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets  
CC the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence  
CC contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
QY          4911 CCTTCAGCAGCTAAGTAAT 4930
DB          1 CCTTCAGCAGCATAGTAAT 20

RESULT 1108
ADH63290
ID ADH63290 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH63290;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #124.
XX
KM antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;
XX inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;
XX cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidaemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003099215-A2.
XX
PD 04-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.
XX
PR 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.
XX
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Crosby SD, Nalseth AE;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-035034/03.
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
XX cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 124; 985pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted
XX to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The
XX antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or
XX delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
XX oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity, The
XX cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidaemia or Cushing's syndrome. The
XX present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets
XX the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence
XX contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY          859 TCACCGCAGTGCTAATGCC 878
DB          1 TCACCGCCGAGCAAAATGCC 20

RESULT 1109
AD134492
ID AD134492 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AD134492;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of a da20 oligonucleotide.
XX
```

```
KM Nucleic acid amplification; RNA transcription; RNA polymerase; ss; T7.
XX Synthetic.
XX
OS
XX
PN WO2003102243-A1.
XX
PD 11-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 30-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US017103.
XX
PR 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384454P.
XX
PA (JANC ) JANSSEN PHARM NV.
XX
PI Kamme FC, Zhu JY;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-035466/03.
XX
PT Amplifying for RNA in a sample, useful for improving RNA polymerase based
XX RNA transcription from a polynucleotide template, comprising eliminating
XX single-stranded oligonucleotide from the transcription sample.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 11; 26pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to amplifying for RNA in a sample comprises
XX eliminating single-stranded oligonucleotide from the transcription
XX sample. The method involves synthesizing single-stranded cDNA by
XX incubating the sample RNA with reverse transcriptase and an
XX oligonucleotide primer that primes synthesis in a direction toward 5' end
XX of the RNA; converting the single-stranded cDNA into double-stranded cDNA
XX to form a transcription sample containing a cDNA template; eliminating
XX single-stranded oligonucleotide from the transcription sample; and
XX transcribing the cDNA template into RNA using an RNA polymerase. The
XX method is useful for improving RNA polymerase based RNA transcription
XX from a polynucleotide template. The method inhibits the undesired non-
XX template derived production of RNA in the transcription reaction. The
XX present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to exemplify RNA
XX transcription in the presence of single- and double-stranded
XX oligonucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY          5393 AAAAAAATCAAAAAAGAAA 5412
DB          1 AAAAAAATCAAAAAAGAAA 20

RESULT 1110
AD179500/C
ID AD179500 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AD179500;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HMG-CoA reductase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO 23.
XX
XX HMG-CoA reductase; 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A;
XX HMG-CoA reductase; cardiac; antiarteriosclerotic; antilipemic;
XX antisense gene therapy; cardiovascular disorder; cholesterol metabolism;
XX human; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004006031-A1.
XX
PD 08-JAN-2004.
XX
PR 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00190366.
XX
```

```
XX 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00190366.
PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Dean NM, Freiler SM, Dobie KM;
XX WPI; 2004-081743/08.
XX
XX New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
XX nucleic acid encoding HMG-CoA reductase, useful for treating
XX atherosclerosis, or a disease involving cholesterol metabolism or
XX angiogenesis.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 23; 110pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to novel compounds of 8-80 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to, and which specifically hybridizes with, a nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A (HMG-CoA)
XX reductase, and inhibits the expression of HMG-CoA reductase. The novel
XX compounds have cardiant, antiarteriosclerotic, and antilipemic
XX activities. The compound can be used to treat disorders by antisense gene
XX therapy. The compounds, compositions and methods are useful for treating
XX a disease or condition associated with HMG-CoA reductase, such as a
XX cardiovascular disorder e.g. atherosclerosis, or a disease or condition
XX involving cholesterol metabolism. They are also useful in research and
XX diagnostics for modulating the expression of HMG-CoA reductase. This
XX polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 2504 GAATACATGGCCTTTGGG 2523
XX |||||
XX 20 GAATGATGGCCTTTGGG 1
XX
XX RESULT 1111
XX ADI79563/c
XX ID ADI79563 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADI79563;
XX
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human HMG-CoA reductase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID No 86.
XX
XX HMG-CoA reductase; 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A;
XX HMG-CoA reductase; cardiant; antiarteriosclerotic; antilipemic;
XX antisense gene therapy; cardiovascular disorder; cholesterol metabolism;
XX human; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2004006031-A1.
XX
XX 08-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00190366.
XX
XX 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00190366.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dean NM, Freiler SM, Dobie KM;
XX WPI; 2004-081743/08.
XX
XX New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
```

```
PT nucleic acid encoding HMG-CoA reductase, useful for treating
PT atherosclerosis, or a disease involving cholesterol metabolism or
PT angiogenesis.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 86; 110pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to novel compounds of 8-80 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to, and which specifically hybridizes with, a nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A (HMG-CoA)
XX reductase, and inhibits the expression of HMG-CoA reductase. The novel
XX compounds have cardiant, antiarteriosclerotic, and antilipemic
XX activities. The compound can be used to treat disorders by antisense gene
XX therapy. The compounds, compositions and methods are useful for treating
XX a disease or condition associated with HMG-CoA reductase, such as a
XX cardiovascular disorder e.g. atherosclerosis, or a disease or condition
XX involving cholesterol metabolism. They are also useful in research and
XX diagnostics for modulating the expression of HMG-CoA reductase. This
XX polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 2505 AATACATGGCCTTTGGG 2524
XX |||||
XX 20 AATGATGGCCTTTGGG 1
XX
XX RESULT 1112
XX ADI79760
XX ID ADI79760 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADI79760;
XX
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human HMG-CoA reductase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID No 283.
XX
XX HMG-CoA reductase; 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A;
XX HMG-CoA reductase; cardiant; antiarteriosclerotic; antilipemic;
XX antisense gene therapy; cardiovascular disorder; cholesterol metabolism;
XX human; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2004006031-A1.
XX
XX 08-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00190366.
XX
XX 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00190366.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dean NM, Freiler SM, Dobie KM;
XX WPI; 2004-081743/08.
XX
XX New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
XX nucleic acid encoding HMG-CoA reductase, useful for treating
XX atherosclerosis, or a disease involving cholesterol metabolism or
XX angiogenesis.
XX
XX Example 16; SEQ ID NO 283; 110pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to novel compounds of 8-80 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to, and which specifically hybridizes with, a nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A (HMG-CoA)
XX reductase, and inhibits the expression of HMG-CoA reductase. The novel
```

CC compounds have cardiant, antiarteriosclerotic, and antilipemic  
CC activities. The compound can be used to treat disorders by antisense gene  
CC therapy. The compounds, compositions and methods are useful for treating  
CC a disease or condition associated with HMG-CoA reductase, such as a  
CC cardiovascular disorder e.g. atherosclerosis, or a disease or condition  
CC involving cholesterol metabolism. They are also useful in research and  
CC diagnostics for modulating the expression of HMG-CoA reductase. This  
CC polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide of the  
CC invention.

XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2505 AATGACATGGCCTGTTGGG 2524  
Db 1 AATGACATGGCCTGTTGG 20

## RESULT 1113

AD179697  
ID AD179697 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AD179697;

DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

XX Human HMG-CoA reductase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO 220.

KM HMG-CoA reductase; 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A;

KM HMG-CoA reductase; cardiant; antiarteriosclerotic; antilipemic;

KM antisense gene therapy; cardiovascular disorder; cholesterol metabolism;

XX human; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US2004006031-A1.

PD 08-JAN-2004.

PF 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00190366.

PR 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00190366.

PS (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Dean NM, Freier SM, Dobie KM;

XX WPI; 2004-081743/08.

XX New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a

PT nucleic acid encoding HMG-CoA reductase, useful for treating

PT atherosclerosis, or a disease involving cholesterol metabolism or

PT angiogenesis.

XX Example 16; SEQ ID NO 220; 110pp; English.

XX The invention relates to novel compounds of 8-80 nucleobases in length  
XX targeted to, and which specifically hybridize with, a nucleic acid  
XX molecule encoding 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A (HMG-CoA)  
XX reductase, and inhibits the expression of HMG-CoA reductase. The novel  
XX compounds have cardiant, antiarteriosclerotic, and antilipemic  
XX activities. The compound can be used to treat disorders by antisense gene  
XX therapy. The compounds, compositions and methods are useful for treating  
XX a disease or condition associated with HMG-CoA reductase, such as a  
XX cardiovascular disorder e.g. atherosclerosis, or a disease or condition  
XX involving cholesterol metabolism. They are also useful in research and  
XX diagnostics for modulating the expression of HMG-CoA reductase. This  
XX polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide of the  
XX invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2504 GAATACATGGCCTGTTGGG 2523  
Db 1 GAATACATGGCCTGTTGG 20

## RESULT 1114

AD147212  
ID AD147212 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AD147212;

DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

DE Molecule analysing microchannel method related probe #2.

XX laminar flow; micro channel; complex; selectively promoted; fluorescence;

KM probe; ss.

OS Unidentified.

PN WO2004010140-A1.

PD 29-JAN-2004.

PF 18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-0P009142.

PR 19-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00211462.

PS (NAD-) NAT INST ADVANCED IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.

PI Yamashita K, Maeda H, Shimizu H, Miyazaki M, Nakamura H;

XX Yamaguchi Y;

XX WPI; 2004-180318/17.

XX Analysis of sample molecules such as DNA fragment, by using micro channel

PT to form laminar flow of specimen molecule-containing solution and complex

PT forming molecule containing solution.

XX Example 1; Page 9; 19pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a novel method involving forming a laminar flow,  
XX by passing into a micro channel, a solution containing the specimen  
XX molecules, and a solution containing probe molecules capable of forming a  
XX complex with the specimen molecules. The dispersion of the formed complex  
XX is selectively promoted, based on their affinity, and the degree of  
XX dispersion of the complex formed between the specimen molecules and the  
XX probe molecules is detected and analysed. The probe molecules are capable  
XX of producing fluorescence. This polynucleotide sequence represents an  
XX oligo used in the exemplification of the invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412  
Db 1 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 20

## RESULT 1115

ADJ51142/c  
ID ADJ51142 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADJ51142;



```

XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX Polyalkyleneamine-conjugated oligonucleotide #1.
DE
XX ss; Antimicrobial; Antiinflammatory; Cytostatic; prodrug; infection;
KM inflammation; tumour.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 20 /*cag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Optionally conjugated with spermine,
FT polyethyleneimine (PEI) 600 or PEI 1200,
FT tetraethylpentamine. Also optionally 5'-protected with
FT DMT."
XX
XX US2004019000-A1.
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199585.
XX
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199585.
XX
XX (MANO/) MANOHARAN M.
XX (GUZA/) GUZAEV A P.
XX (MAIE/) MAIER M A.
XX
XX Manoharan M, Guzaev AP, Maier MA;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-224429/21.
XX
XX Novel polyalkyleneamine-containing oligomeric compound useful for
PT preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor formation in
PT organisms.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 22; 37pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a polyalkyleneamine-containing oligomeric
CC compound (OC). Also described is a compound (C) comprising an oligomeric
CC part, a fusogenic part, and a targeting part; and enhancing the cellular
CC uptake of OC, by conjugating OC to a fusogenic part. In (C), the targeting
CC fusogenic part is covalently linked to the oligomeric part. The targeting
CC part is covalently linked to the oligomeric or fusogenic part, where the
CC fusogenic part is a lipophilic polyamine, polyethyleneimine,
CC polyallylamine, fusogenic peptide, oligomeric imidazole, histidine,
CC pyridine, hydroxylamine, substituted hydroxylamine, hydrazine,
CC substituted hydrazine, chlorurea or imine. The targeting part is a ligand
CC that binds to a cellular reporter, where the targeting part is
CC transferrin, folate, epidermal growth factor, nerve growth factor,
CC insulin, alpha-fetoprotein, galactose, galactosamine, lactose, mannose, a
CC polyclonal antibody, monoclonal antibody, vitamin B12, ibuprofen,
CC cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein, peptide comprising an arginine-
CC glycine-aspartic acid sequence. The oligomeric part is an
CC oligonucleotide, and oligonucleotide analogue, a peptide nucleic acid or
CC a peptide nucleic acid analogue. OC is useful as a prodrug, useful in
CC diagnostics, therapeutics and as research reagents and kits. OC is useful
CC for preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor formation in
CC organisms. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in the
CC method of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

```

```

XX
XX RESULT 1116
XX ADK97249
XX ID ADK97249 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADK97249;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX Primer of the invention #2969.
DE
XX human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; primer.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX JP2003259875-A.
XX
XX 16-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
XX
XX 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
XX
XX 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
XX
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
XX WPI; 2004-093977/10.
XX
XX Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA
PT fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single
PT nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 6278; 2627bp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human
CC gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a
CC human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the
CC detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The
CC present sequence represents a primer of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

```

```

XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAGAAA 5412
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
XX

```

```

XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 216 TCACCACTCTCCCTCACC 235
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 1 TCACCACTCTGCCCTAAGC 20
XX
XX RESULT 1117
XX ADK95620/C
XX ID ADK95620 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADK95620;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX Primer of the invention #1340.
DE
XX human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; primer.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX JP2003259875-A.
XX
XX 16-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
XX
XX 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
XX
XX 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
XX

```

PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-093977/10.  
XX  
XX Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA  
PT fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single  
PT nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.  
XX  
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 4649; 2627bp; Japanese.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human  
CC gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a  
CC human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the  
CC detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The  
CC present sequence represents a primer of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 12 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 217 CACCACATCTCCCTCACCC 236  
DB 20 CACACACCTTCCCTCACCC 1  
  
RESULT 1118  
ADJ60989  
ID ADJ60989 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADJ60989;  
XX  
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligonucleotide associated to PDB4C #55.  
XX  
XX Interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;  
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;  
XX cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;  
XX pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;  
XX ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2004011613-A2.  
XX  
XX 05-FEB-2004.  
XX  
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.  
XX  
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.  
XX  
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Myce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;  
XX Shahbuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;  
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.  
XX  
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.  
XX initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,  
XX CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory  
XX disease e.g., asthma.  
XX  
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1845; 85bp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,  
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-  
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.  
XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the  
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the  
XX oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a

CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways  
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is  
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment  
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is  
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded  
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases  
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome  
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway  
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the  
XX invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 3592 GTTGCTCAGGCTAATCTCAA 3611  
DB 1 GTTGCCCAAGCTGCTCAA 20  
  
RESULT 1119  
ADJ32920  
ID ADJ32920 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADJ32920;  
XX  
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE oligo related to thiol oligo-gold colloid conjugate probe SEQ 70.  
XX  
XX nanoparticle; gold; disease; forensic; paternity testing;  
XX cell line authentication; gene therapy; ss; gold colloid conjugate.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX US2003207296-A1.  
XX  
XX 06-NOV-2003.  
XX  
XX 08-OCT-2002; 2002US-00266983.  
XX  
XX 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.  
XX  
XX 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.  
XX  
XX 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.  
XX  
XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.  
XX  
XX 13-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176409P.  
XX  
XX 28-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192699P.  
XX  
XX 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.  
XX  
XX 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.  
XX  
XX 25-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213906P.  
XX  
XX 11-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224631P.  
XX  
XX 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254392P.  
XX  
XX 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254418P.  
XX  
XX 11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255235P.  
XX  
XX 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-0255236P.  
XX  
XX 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00760500.  
XX  
XX 28-MAR-2001; 2001US-00820279.  
XX  
XX 09-APR-2001; 2001US-0282540P.  
XX  
XX 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-00927777.  
XX  
XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327864P.  
XX  
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00008978.  
XX  
XX (PARK/) PARK S.  
XX (TATO/) TATON T A.  
XX (MIRK/) MIRKIN C A.  
XX  
XX Park S, Taton TA, Mirkin CA;  
XX WPI; 2004-059754/06.  
XX  
XX Detection of nucleic acid, e.g. viral RNA or DNA, comprises contacting

PT nucleic acid with different types of nanoparticles having attached  
PT oligonucleotides and observing detectable change brought about by  
PT hybridization.  
XX  
PS Example 24; SEQ ID NO 70; 206pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel method for detecting a nucleic acid  
CC having at least two portions comprising contacting the nucleic acid with  
CC at least two types of nanoparticles, such as gold, having attached  
CC oligonucleotides and observing a detectable change brought about by  
CC hybridisation of the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the  
CC nucleic acid. The method of the invention may be useful for detecting a  
CC nucleic acid, preferably viral RNA or DNA, bacterial DNA, a gene  
CC associated with a disease, a fungal DNA, synthetic DNA or RNA,  
CC structurally modified natural or synthetic DNA or RNA or a product of a  
CC polymerase chain reaction amplification. The detected nucleic acid may be  
CC utilised for diagnosis of disease, sequencing of nucleic acids,  
CC forensics, paternity testing, cell line authentication and monitoring  
CC gene therapy. The method for detecting the nucleic acids is based on  
CC observing a colour change with the naked eye and is cheap, fast, simple,  
CC and robust, requiring no specialised or expensive equipment. The current  
CC sequence is that of the oligonucleotide which is related to a thiol-  
CC modified oligonucleotide-gold colloid conjugate probe of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAGGAA 5412  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
  
RESULT 1120  
AD132905  
ID AD132905 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC AD132905;  
XX  
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Synthetic thiol-modified oligo-gold colloid conjugate probe - SEQ 55.  
XX  
KM nanoparticle; gold; disease; forensic; paternity testing;  
KM cell line authentication; gene therapy; ss; gold colloid conjugate;  
KM probe.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN US2003207296-A1.  
XX  
PD 06-NOV-2003.  
XX  
PF 08-OCT-2002; 2002US-0026983.  
XX  
XX 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0011809P.  
XX 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.  
XX 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.  
XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.  
XX 13-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176409P.  
XX 28-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192689P.  
XX 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.  
XX 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.  
XX 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213906P.  
XX 11-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224631P.  
XX 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254392P.  
XX 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254418P.  
XX 11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255235P.  
XX 11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255236P.  
XX 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00760500.  
XX 28-MAR-2001; 2001US-00820279.

PR 09-APR-2001; 2001US-0282640P.  
PR 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-00927177.  
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327864P.  
PR 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00008978.  
XX  
PA (PARK/) PARK S.  
PA (TATO/) TATON T A.  
PA (MIRK/) MIRKIN C A.  
XX  
PI Park S, Taton TA, Mirkin CA;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-059754/06.  
XX  
XX  
PT Detection of nucleic acid, e.g. viral RNA or DNA, comprises contacting  
PT nucleic acid with different types of nanoparticles having attached  
PT oligonucleotides and observing detectable change brought about by  
PT hybridization.  
XX  
PS Example 18; SEQ ID NO 55; 206pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel method for detecting a nucleic acid  
CC having at least two portions comprising contacting the nucleic acid with  
CC at least two types of nanoparticles, such as gold, having attached  
CC oligonucleotides and observing a detectable change brought about by  
CC hybridisation of the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the  
CC nucleic acid. The method of the invention may be useful for detecting a  
CC nucleic acid, preferably viral RNA or DNA, bacterial DNA, a gene  
CC associated with a disease, a fungal DNA, synthetic DNA or RNA,  
CC structurally modified natural or synthetic DNA or RNA or a product of a  
CC polymerase chain reaction amplification. The detected nucleic acid may be  
CC utilised for diagnosis of disease, sequencing of nucleic acids,  
CC forensics, paternity testing, cell line authentication and monitoring  
CC gene therapy. The method for detecting the nucleic acids is based on  
CC observing a colour change with the naked eye and is cheap, fast, simple,  
CC and robust, requiring no specialised or expensive equipment. The current  
CC sequence is that of the synthetic thiol-modified oligonucleotide-gold  
CC colloid conjugate probe of the invention which is linked via a thiol  
CC group to a gold nanoparticle.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAGGAA 5412  
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20  
  
RESULT 1121  
ADJ62173/C  
ID ADJ62173 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADJ62173;  
XX  
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human EDG1 antisense target sequence ISIS35054.  
XX  
XX Human; ss; antisense gene therapy; endothelial differentiation gene 1;  
XX EDG1; G protein-coupled receptor; development; wound healing;  
XX tissue regeneration; cellular proliferation; apoptosis; cancer;  
XX angiogenesis; inflammation; hyperproliferative disorder;  
XX developmental disorder.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2004029273-A1.  
XX  
PD 12-FEB-2004.  
XX  
PF 09-AUG-2002; 2002US-00215448.

[illegible]

PT		/tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER	
FT	/note= "2'-methoxyethyl residue"	
FT	modified_base	16. .20
FT	/tag= C	
FT	/mod_base= OTHER	
FT	/note= "2'-methoxyethyl residue"	
XX		
PN	US2004029273-A1.	
PD		
PD	12-FEB-2004.	
XX		
PR	09-AUG-2002; 2002US-00215448.	
XX		
PR	09-AUG-2002; 2002US-00215448.	
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.	
XX		
PI	Wyatt J;	
DR	WPI; 2004-179673/17.	
XX		
PT	New antisense oligonucleotide targeted to nucleic acid encoding	
PT	endothelial differentiation sphingolipid G-protein-coupled receptor 1,	
PT	for treating cancer, developmental disorder or a condition arising from	
PT	aberrant apoptosis.	
PS	Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 66; 50pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The invention relates to a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted	
CC	to, and which specifically hybridises with a nucleic acid molecule	
CC	encoding endothelial differentiation gene 1 (EDG1, a G protein coupled	
CC	receptor, involved in development, wound healing, tissue regeneration,	
CC	cellular proliferation, apoptosis, cancer, angiogenesis and	
CC	inflammation), and inhibits the expression of EDG1, i.e. is an antisense	
CC	(AS) oligonucleotide. Also included are a composition comprising the	
CC	compound and a carrier or diluent and a method for screening an antisense	
CC	compound (by contacting a preferred target region of a nucleic acid	
CC	molecule encoding EDG1 with one or more candidate antisense compounds	
CC	comprising at least an 8-nucleobase portion that is complementary to the	
CC	preferred target region and selecting for one or more candidate antisense	
CC	compounds that inhibit the expression of a nucleic acid encoding EDG1).	
CC	The compound, composition and methods are useful for treating a disease	
CC	or condition associated with EDG1, such as a hyperproliferative disorder,	
CC	developmental disorder or a disease or condition arising from aberrant	
CC	apoptosis. They are also useful in research and diagnostics for	
CC	modulating the expression of EDG1. Experimental protocols are described	
CC	but no results are given. The present sequence is an AS oligonucleotide	
CC	targeting human EDG1. .	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
OY	Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;	
	Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;	
	Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
	2217 ACCCGAGCTCAGAGACCTT 2236	
Dd	1 ACCCCAGCTCTGATTACTCT 20	
RESULT 1123		
ID	ADK69880/c	
XX	ADK69880 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX	ADK69880;	
DT	06-MAY-2004 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	Sulphurised oligonucleotide #10.	
XX		
TW	Phosphorothioate backbone; sulphurised oligonucleotide; ss.	
XX		

```

OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key modified_base 1..20 Location/Qualifiers
FT /*cag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl
XX residues"
XX
XX US2003212267-A1.
XX
XX 13-NOV-2003.
XX
XX 12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00181200.
XX
XX 11-JAN-2000; 2000US-00481486.
XX
XX 10-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000715.
XX
XX (COLE/) COLE D L.
XX (RAVI/) RAVIKUMAR V T.
XX (CHER/) CHERUVALLATH Z S.
XX
XX Cole DL, Ravikumar VT, Cheruvallath ZS;
XX WPI; 2004-069376/07.
XX
XX Preparation of phosphorothioate oligonucleotides involves oxidizing
XX phosphite intermediate with acetyl disulfide in acetonitrile for time to
XX effect conversion of phosphite intermediate to phosphorothioate.
XX
XX Example 12; SEQ ID NO 10; 8bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to phosphorothioate oligonucleotides having
XX nucleoside with 240 modification are prepared by phosphorylating 5'-
XX hydroxyl of a nucleic acid moiety having a nucleoside with 2'
XX modification in an acetonitrile containing solvent mixture to form a
XX phosphite intermediate; and oxidizing the phosphite intermediate with an
XX acetyl disulfide in an acetonitrile for a time to effect conversion of
XX the phosphite intermediate to phosphorothioate. The invented method
XX achieves high yields and greater efficiency. The present sequence is
XX sulphurised oligonucleotide used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 5393 AAAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412
XX Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1124
XX ADK69885/c
XX ID ADK69885 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADK69885;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Sulphurised oligonucleotide #15.
XX
XX Phosphorothioate backbone; sulphurised oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX Key modified_base 1..20 Location/Qualifiers
XX /*cag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl
XX residues"
XX

```

```

XX
XX US2003212267-A1.
XX
XX 13-NOV-2003.
XX
XX 12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00181200.
XX
XX 11-JAN-2000; 2000US-00481486.
XX
XX 10-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000715.
XX
XX (COLE/) COLE D L.
XX (RAVI/) RAVIKUMAR V T.
XX (CHER/) CHERUVALLATH Z S.
XX
XX Cole DL, Ravikumar VT, Cheruvallath ZS;
XX WPI; 2004-069376/07.
XX
XX Preparation of phosphorothioate oligonucleotides involves oxidizing
XX phosphite intermediate with acetyl disulfide in acetonitrile for time to
XX effect conversion of phosphite intermediate to phosphorothioate.
XX
XX Example 22; SEQ ID NO 15; 8bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to phosphorothioate oligonucleotides having
XX nucleoside with 240 modification are prepared by phosphorylating 5'-
XX hydroxyl of a nucleic acid moiety having a nucleoside with 2'
XX modification in an acetonitrile containing solvent mixture to form a
XX phosphite intermediate; and oxidizing the phosphite intermediate with an
XX acetyl disulfide in an acetonitrile for a time to effect conversion of
XX the phosphite intermediate to phosphorothioate. The invented method
XX achieves high yields and greater efficiency. The present sequence is
XX sulphurised oligonucleotide used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 5393 AAAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412
XX Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1125
XX ADK67452
XX ID ADK67452 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADK67452;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Electrochemical detection intercalator-related DNA 2.
XX
XX Intercalator; electrochemical detection; mismatch; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX JP2004024114-A.
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 26-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00185555.
XX
XX 26-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00185555.
XX
XX (TAKS/) TAKENAKA S.
XX (TUMK-) TUM KENRYUSHO KK.
XX
XX WPI; 2004-207136/20.
XX
XX Novel intercalator, useful as electrochemical double stranded DNA
XX

```

```
PT detection reagent.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 23; 24pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel intercalator having a specific formula.
CC
CC The intercalator of the invention may be useful for the electrochemical
CC detection of a gene, as an electrochemical double stranded DNA detection
CC reagent and as an intercalator for inhibiting the influence of mismatch
CC DNA and single stranded DNA. The intercalator enables the transmission of
CC electronic transition between two base pairs to occur efficiently. The
CC current sequence is that of the electrochemical detection intercalator-
CC related DNA 2 of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 0 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 5393 AAAAAAAAAACCAAAAGAAA 5412
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAGAAAAAAA 20
RESULT 1126
ADJ16507/c
ID ADJ16507 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADJ16507,
AC
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Antisense DNA oligo used to modulate human LRH1 expression SegID 1057.
DE
XX
XX human; sg; liver related homologue-1; LRH1; NR5A2; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate; 2' MOE; breast cancer; dyslipidaemia; atherosclerosis;
XX low HDL; high density lipoprotein; high LDL; hypercholesterolaemia;
XX gall stone; triglyceridaemia; obesity; hepatitis;
XX hepatocellular carcinoma; aromatase; cytosatic; antilipaeimic;
XX antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic; hepatotropic; litholytic;
XX antiinflammatory; virucidal.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
FH
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /+tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /label= OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /+tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /+tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
FT cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
XX
XX WO2004003201-A2.
PN
XX
XX 08-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 01-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US020865.
XX
XX 01-JUL-2002; 2002US-0392813P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Kane CD,
XX
```

```
DR WPI, 2004-083058/08.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding liver
XX related homologue-1 (LRH1), useful for treating breast cancer,
XX dyslipidaemia, atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolemia, or hepatitis.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 1057; 909pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to novel antisense compounds useful for modulating
XX the expression of liver related homologue-1 (LRH1) and splice variants
XX thereof. Specifically, it refers to compositions 8-30 nucleobases in
XX length that target a portion of an active site on the nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding LRH1 (also known as NR5A2). LRH1 is a monomeric orphan
XX nuclear receptor protein that functions as a tissue specific
XX transcription factor. The present invention describes antisense
XX oligonucleotides that comprise at least one modified internucleoside
XX linkage, a phosphorothioate linkage; at least one modified sugar moiety,
XX a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2' MOE) and at least one modified nucleobase, a 5-
XX methylcytidine. These antisense compounds are useful for treating or
XX diagnosing a disease associated with LRH1, such as breast cancer,
XX dyslipidaemia, atherosclerosis, low HDL (high density lipoprotein), high
XX LDL (low density lipoprotein), hypercholesterolaemia, gall stones,
XX triglyceridaemia, obesity, hepatitis B virus-mediated acute or chronic
XX hepatitis, as well as hepatocellular carcinoma or a condition associated
XX with aromatase activity. Accordingly, these compositions exhibit
XX cytosatic, antilipaeimic, antiarteriosclerotic, anorectic, hepatotropic,
XX litholytic, antiinflammatory and virucidal activities. This
XX oligonucleotide sequence is an antisense DNA oligo used to modulate the
XX expression of the human LRH1 protein of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 3437 GGCCCTCGAAGCAGGAGAA 3456
Db 20 GGCCCTCGAAGCAGGAGAA 1
RESULT 1127
ADJ17944/c
ID ADJ17944 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADJ17944,
AC
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Antisense DNA oligo used to modulate human LRH1 expression SegID 2494.
DE
XX
XX human; sg; liver related homologue-1; LRH1; NR5A2; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate; 2' MOE; breast cancer; dyslipidaemia; atherosclerosis;
XX low HDL; high density lipoprotein; high LDL; hypercholesterolaemia;
XX gall stone; triglyceridaemia; obesity; hepatitis;
XX hepatocellular carcinoma; aromatase; cytosatic; antilipaeimic;
XX antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic; hepatotropic; litholytic;
XX antiinflammatory; virucidal.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
FH
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /+tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /label= OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /+tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
FT modified_base 16..20
FT cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
XX
```

```

FT      /*cag= c
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
FT      cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
XX
XX      WO2004003201-A2.
XX
XX      08-JAN-2004.
XX
XX      01-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US020865.
XX
XX      01-JUL-2002; 2002US-0392813P.
XX
XX      (PHARMA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX      Kane CD;
XX
XX      WPI; 2004-083058/08.
XX
XX      New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding liver
XX      related homologue-1 (LRH1), useful for treating breast cancer,
XX      dyslipidemia, atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolemia, or hepatitis.
XX
XX      Example 15; SEQ ID NO 2494; 909pp; English.
XX
XX      This invention relates to novel antisense compounds useful for modulating
XX      the expression of liver related homologue-1 (LRH1) and splice variants
XX      thereof. Specifically, it refers to compositions 8-30 nucleobases in
XX      length that target a portion of an active site on the nucleic acid
XX      molecule encoding LRH1 (also known as NR5A2). LRH1 is a monomeric orphan
XX      nuclear receptor protein that functions as a tissue specific
XX      transcription factor. The present invention describes antisense
XX      oligonucleotides that comprise at least one modified internucleoside
XX      linkage, a phosphorothioate linkage; at least one modified sugar moiety,
XX      a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2' MOE) and at least one modified nucleobase, a 5-
XX      methylcytidine. These antisense compounds are useful for treating or
XX      diagnosing a disease associated with LRH1, such as breast cancer,
XX      dyslipidemia, atherosclerosis, low HDL (high density lipoprotein), high
XX      LDL (low density lipoprotein), hypercholesterolemia, gall stones,
XX      triglyceridaemia, obesity, hepatitis B virus-mediated acute or chronic
XX      hepatitis, as well as hepatocellular carcinoma or a condition associated
XX      with aromatase activity. Accordingly, these compositions exhibit
XX      cytotoxic, antiinflammatory, antiarteriosclerotic, anorectic, hepatotropic,
XX      oligonucleotide sequence is an antisense DNA oligo used to modulate the
XX      expression of the human LRH1 protein of the invention.
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query March      0.34; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX      Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      QY      1610 ATGCTCTACTGAGCTGC 1629
XX      |||||||
XX      Db      20 ATGCTCTATTGAGTAC 1
XX
XX      RESULT 1128
XX      ADJ15530/c
XX      ID      ADJ15530 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      AC      ADJ15530;
XX
XX      XX      20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX      Antisense DNA oligo used to modulate human LRH1 expression Seqid 80.
XX
XX      human; 86; liver related homologue-1, LRH1; NR5A2; antisense;
XX      phosphorothioate; 2' MOE; breast cancer; dyslipidemia; atherosclerosis;
XX      low HDL; high density lipoprotein; high LDL; hypercholesterolemia;
XX      gall stones; triglyceridaemia; obesity; hepatitis;
XX      hepatocellular carcinoma; aromatase; cytotoxic; antiinflammatory;

```

```

KM      antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic; hepatotropic; litholytic;
XX      antiinflammatory; virucidal.
XX      Homo sapiens.
OS      Synthetic.
XX
XX      Key
XX      modified_base
XX      1. .20
XX      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      /label= OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone
XX      1. .5
XX      /*cag= a
XX      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
XX      cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
XX      16. .20
XX      /*cag= c
XX      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
XX      cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
XX
XX      WO2004003201-A2.
XX
XX      08-JAN-2004.
XX
XX      01-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US020865.
XX
XX      01-JUL-2002; 2002US-0392813P.
XX
XX      (PHARMA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX      Kane CD;
XX
XX      WPI; 2004-083058/08.
XX
XX      New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding liver
XX      related homologue-1 (LRH1), useful for treating breast cancer,
XX      dyslipidemia, atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolemia, or hepatitis.
XX
XX      Example 15; SEQ ID NO 80; 909pp; English.
XX
XX      This invention relates to novel antisense compounds useful for modulating
XX      the expression of liver related homologue-1 (LRH1) and splice variants
XX      thereof. Specifically, it refers to compositions 8-30 nucleobases in
XX      length that target a portion of an active site on the nucleic acid
XX      molecule encoding LRH1 (also known as NR5A2). LRH1 is a monomeric orphan
XX      nuclear receptor protein that functions as a tissue specific
XX      transcription factor. The present invention describes antisense
XX      oligonucleotides that comprise at least one modified internucleoside
XX      linkage, a phosphorothioate linkage; at least one modified sugar moiety,
XX      a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2' MOE) and at least one modified nucleobase, a 5-
XX      methylcytidine. These antisense compounds are useful for treating or
XX      diagnosing a disease associated with LRH1, such as breast cancer,
XX      dyslipidemia, atherosclerosis, low HDL (high density lipoprotein), high
XX      LDL (low density lipoprotein), hypercholesterolemia, gall stones,
XX      triglyceridaemia, obesity, hepatitis B virus-mediated acute or chronic
XX      hepatitis, as well as hepatocellular carcinoma or a condition associated
XX      with aromatase activity. Accordingly, these compositions exhibit
XX      cytotoxic, antiinflammatory, antiarteriosclerotic, anorectic, hepatotropic,
XX      oligonucleotide sequence is an antisense DNA oligo used to modulate the
XX      expression of the human LRH1 protein of the invention.
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query March      0.34; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX      Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      QY      3436 AGGACCTGAGCAGAGAA 3455
XX      |||||||
XX      Db      20 AGGACCTGAGCAACGAA 1

```



```

RESULT 1129
ADJ18317/c
XX ADJ18317 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADJ18317;
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense DNA oligo used to modulate human LRH1 expression SeqID 2867.
DE
XX
XX human; ss; liver related homologue-1; LRH1; NR5A2; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate; 2' MOE; breast cancer; dyslipidaemia; atherosclerosis;
XX low HDL; high density lipoprotein; high LDL; hypercholesterolaemia;
XX gall stone; triglyceridaemia; obesity; hepatitis;
XX hepatocellular carcinoma; aromatase; cytostatic; antilipemic;
XX antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic; hepatotropic; litholytic;
XX antiinflammatory; virucidal.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX Location/Qualifiers
FH key 1..20
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /label= OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone
FT
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
FT cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
FT cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
FT
XX
XX WO2004003201-A2.
XX
XX 08-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 01-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US020865.
XX
XX 01-JUL-2002; 2002US-0392813P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Kane CD;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-083058/08.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding liver
XX related homologue-1 (LRH1), useful for treating breast cancer,
XX dyslipidemia, atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolemia, or hepatitis.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 2867; 909pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to novel antisense compounds useful for modulating
XX the expression of liver related homologue-1 (LRH1) and splice variants
XX thereof. Specifically, it refers to compositions 8-30 nucleobases in
XX length that target a portion of an active site on the nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding LRH1 (also known as NR5A2). LRH1 is a monomeric orphan
XX nuclear receptor protein that functions as a tissue specific
XX transcription factor. The present invention describes antisense
XX oligonucleotides that comprise at least one modified internucleoside
XX linkage, a phosphorothioate linkage; at least one modified sugar moiety,
XX a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2' MOE) and at least one modified nucleobase, a 5-
XX methylcytidine. These antisense compounds are useful for treating or
XX diagnosing a disease associated with LRH1, such as breast cancer,
XX dyslipidemia, atherosclerosis, low HDL (high density lipoprotein), high
XX LDL (low density lipoprotein), hypercholesterolaemia, gall stones,

```

```

CC triglyceridaemia, obesity, hepatitis B virus-mediated acute or chronic
CC hepatitis, as well as hepatocellular carcinoma or a condition associated
CC with aromatase activity. Accordingly, these compositions exhibit
CC cytostatic, antilipemic, antiarteriosclerotic, anorectic, hepatotropic,
CC litholytic, antiinflammatory and virucidal activities. This
CC oligonucleotide sequence is an antisense DNA oligo used to modulate the
CC expression of the human LRH1 protein of the invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Qy 1608 GCATGCTCTTCTACTTCAGCT 1627
XX | ||||| |||||
XX Db 20 GAATGCTTCTATTTCAGAT 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1130
XX ADJ21827/c
XX ID ADJ21827 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADJ21827;
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 225.
XX
XX Antilipemic; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antianginal; Antisense therapy;
XX Human; Endothelial lipase; dyslipidaemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
XX Cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX Location/Qualifiers
FH key 1..20
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
FT backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
FT and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all
FT cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX
XX WO2004009541-A2.
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.
XX
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Bhat BG;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-132912/13.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase
XX expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low
XX high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 225; 1007bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-
XX ADJ25510) targeted to human Endothelial Lipase (EL) coding sequence
XX (ADJ25517), where the antisense oligonucleotide specifically hybridises
XX with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides
XX are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells
XX or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as
XX dyslipidemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular
XX disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are

```

CC used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 4164 CTTGGAGTCTCTGAAA 4183  
DB 20 CTTGGAGACCTCTTGAGA 1  
RESULT 1131  
ADJ22859/c  
ID ADJ22859 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX ADJ22859;  
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
XX Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 1257.  
XX Antihypaemic; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antitanginal; Antisense therapy;  
KM Human; Endothelial lipase; dyslipidemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL;  
KM cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
FH modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate  
backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'  
and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all  
cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
XX WO2004009541-A2.  
XX 29-JAN-2004.  
XX 18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.  
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.  
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
XX Bhat BG;  
XX WPI; 2004-132912/13.  
XX New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase  
PT expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low  
PT high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.  
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 1257; 1007bp; English.  
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-  
CC ADJ25510) targeted to human Endothelial lipase (EL) coding sequence  
CC (ADJ25517), where the antisense oligonucleotide specifically hybridizes  
CC with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides  
CC are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells  
CC or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as  
CC dyslipidemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular  
CC disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are  
CC used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 4828 CTTGACCTTGAGCTGG 4847  
DB 20 CTTGACCTTGAGCACTGG 1  
RESULT 1132  
ADJ21882/c  
ID ADJ21882 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX ADJ21882;  
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
XX Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 280.  
XX Antihypaemic; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antitanginal; Antisense therapy;  
KM Human; Endothelial lipase; dyslipidemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL;  
KM cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
FH modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate  
backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'  
and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all  
cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
XX WO2004009541-A2.  
XX 29-JAN-2004.  
XX 18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.  
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.  
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
XX Bhat BG;  
XX WPI; 2004-132912/13.  
XX New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase  
PT expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low  
PT high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.  
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 280; 1007bp; English.  
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-  
CC ADJ25510) targeted to human Endothelial lipase (EL) coding sequence  
CC (ADJ25517), where the antisense oligonucleotide specifically hybridizes  
CC with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides  
CC are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells  
CC or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as  
CC dyslipidemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular  
CC disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are  
CC used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 4165 TTGGAGTCTCTGAAAAT 4184  
DB 20 TTGGAGACCTCTTGAAAT 1

```
RESULT 1133
ADK74647/c
ID ADK74647 standard; DNA: 20 BP.
XX
AC ADK74647;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #1981.
XX
KM Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KM diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KM infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004016754-A2.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX
PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PS Roberds SL;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT disorder, or ataxia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1981; 417bp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5402 CAAAAAGAAAAAATGAAA 5421
DB 20 CAAAAAAGAAAAAATGAAA 1
RESULT 1134
ADK80862
ID ADK80862 standard; DNA: 20 BP.
XX
AC ADK80862;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #8196.
```

```
XX
KM Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KM diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KM infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004016754-A2.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX
PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PS Roberds SL;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT disorder, or ataxia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 8196; 417bp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2643 GCAGCTGCTGCTGCAGCCAC 2662
DB 1 GCAGCTGATGCTGCCGCAAC 20
RESULT 1135
ADK76498/c
ID ADK76498 standard; DNA: 20 BP.
XX
AC ADK76498;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #3832.
XX
KM Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KM diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KM infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004016754-A2.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
```

```
XX 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX PT Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
XX PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX PA (PMAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX PI Roberds SL;
XX PS WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX DR
XX PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX PT Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
XX PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
XX disorder, or ataxia.
XX PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3832; 417bp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
XX CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
XX CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
XX CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
XX CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
XX CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
XX CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
XX CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
XX CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
XX CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
XX CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
XX CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
XX CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
XX CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5055 AGACCTCATAGAGCCTCATC 5074
DB 20 AGACCTCTAAGAGCCTTATC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1136
XX ADK74969/c
XX ID ADK74969 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADK74969;
XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #2303.
XX KW Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nociceptive; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
XX KW diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
XX KW infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO2004016754-A2.
XX PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX PA (PMAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX PI Roberds SL;
XX PS WPI; 2004-203785/19.
```

```
XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX PT Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
XX PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
XX disorder, or ataxia.
XX PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2303; 417bp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
XX CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
XX CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
XX CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
XX CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
XX CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
XX CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
XX CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
XX CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
XX CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
XX CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
XX CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
XX CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
XX CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5393 AAAAAAATACAAAGAA 5412
DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1137
XX ADK74889/c
XX ID ADK74889 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADK74889;
XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #2223.
XX KW Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nociceptive; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
XX KW diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
XX KW infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO2004016754-A2.
XX PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX PA (PMAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX PI Roberds SL;
XX PS WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX DR
XX PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX PT Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
XX PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
XX disorder, or ataxia.
XX PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2223; 417bp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
XX CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
```

CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The  
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition  
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to  
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,  
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,  
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate  
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including  
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present  
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with  
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of  
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target  
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412  
20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1138  
ADK72826  
ID ADK72826 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADK72826;  
XX  
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #160.  
XX  
KM Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;  
KW diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;  
KM infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN WO2004016754-A2.  
XX  
PD 26-FEB-2004.  
XX  
PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.  
XX  
PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.  
XX  
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
XX  
PI Roberds SL;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.  
XX  
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding  
PT Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated  
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure  
PT disorder, or ataxia.  
XX  
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 160; 417bp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a  
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound  
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The  
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition  
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to  
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,  
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,  
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate  
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including  
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present  
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with  
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of

CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target  
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 5313 TAGAATTTGTCAGAGGCT 5332  
1 TAGAAGTTTGTATTCAGGCT 20

RESULT 1139  
ADK75921/C  
ID ADK75921 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADK75921;  
XX  
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #3255.  
XX  
KM Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;  
KW diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;  
KM infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN WO2004016754-A2.  
XX  
PD 26-FEB-2004.  
XX  
PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.  
XX  
PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.  
XX  
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
XX  
PI Roberds SL;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.  
XX  
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding  
PT Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated  
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure  
PT disorder, or ataxia.  
XX  
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3255; 417bp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a  
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound  
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The  
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition  
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to  
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,  
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,  
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate  
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including  
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present  
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with  
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of  
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target  
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 3954 CTGAGTGTGGCAGGGCTTC 3973

Db 20 CAGATGCTGCGCAGGCTTC 1

## RESULT 1140

ADK76310  
ID ADK76310 standard, DNA, 20 BP.

AC ADK76310;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #3644.

KM Nav1.3; Analgesic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;

KM diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;

KM infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO2004016754-A2.

PD 26-FEB-2004.

PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003MO-US025465.

PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.

PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.

PI Roberds SL;

DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.

PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding

PT Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated

PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure

PT disorder, or ataxia.

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3644; 417pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a

CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound

CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The

CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition

CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to

CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,

CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,

CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate

CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including

CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present

CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with

CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of

CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target

CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2044 AATCAACAAAGAGCTCTG 2063

DB 1 AATTAATATAGAGCTCTG 20

## RESULT 1141

ADL00984/C

ID ADL00984 standard, DNA, 20 BP.

AC ADL00984;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human VEGF co-regulated chemokine-1 DNA antisense oligonucleotide #517.

KM Human; VEGF co-regulated chemokine-1; VCC-1;

KM vascular endothelial growth factor; ss; antisense compound;

KM phosphorothioate linkage; 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety;

KM 5-methylcytosine; antisense oligonucleotide; diabetes;

KM immunological disorder; cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder;

KM ischaemia; reperfusion injury; cancer; angiogenic disorder; haemangioma;

KM tumour angiogenesis; rheumatoid arthritis; atherosclerosis; psoriasis;

KM fibrosis; myocardial infarction; wound healing; bone fracture;

KM cartilage damage; tissue regeneration; organ regeneration;

KM periodontal disease; gut regeneration; atrial fibrillation.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO2004016224-A2.

PD 26-FEB-2004.

PF 19-AUG-2003; 2003MO-US025891.

PR 19-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404484P.

PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.

PI Weinstein EJ;

DR WPI; 2004-192065/18.

PT New antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding

PT vascular endothelial growth factor co-regulated chemokine-1 (VCC-1),

PT useful for treating VCC-1-associated disorders, e.g. diabetes or a

PT neurologic disorder.

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 517; 336pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid

CC molecule encoding human vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) co-

CC regulated chemokine-1 (VCC-1), and which specifically hybridizes with and

CC inhibits the expression of VCC-1. The invention also relates to a

CC composition comprising the antisense compound, a method of inhibiting the

CC expression of VCC-1 in cells or tissues comprising contacting the cells

CC or tissues with the antisense compound and a method of treating a human

CC having a disease or condition associated with VCC-1 comprising

CC administering the antisense compound to an animal to inhibit expression

CC of VCC-1. The antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified

CC internucleoside linkage, preferably a phosphorothioate linkage. It also

CC comprises at least one modified sugar moiety, preferably a 2'-O-

CC methoxyethyl sugar moiety, and at least one modified nucleobase,

CC specifically a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense oligonucleotide preferably

CC is a chimeric oligonucleotide. The antisense compound is useful for

CC treating a disease or condition associated with VCC-1, such as diabetes,

CC an immunological disorder, a cardiovascular disorder, a neurological

CC disorder, ischaemia, reperfusion injury, cancer or an angiogenic

CC disorder, e.g. haemangioma, tumour angiogenesis, rheumatoid arthritis,

CC atherosclerosis, psoriasis or fibrosis after myocardial infarction. VCC-1

CC antisense oligonucleotides may also be used for wound healing, for

CC healing of bone fractures and cartilage damage, for regeneration of

CC tissues or organs, for treating periodontal diseases, for gut protection

CC or regeneration, for treatment of lung or liver fibrosis or for

CC management of atrial fibrillation. This sequence represents an antisense

CC oligonucleotide targeted to DNA encoding the human VCC-1 polypeptide of

CC the invention.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1108 CCCAGAGAGCAGAGGCTCC 1127

Db 20 CCCAGGATCAGAGCCTCC 1

## RESULT 1142

ADL32235  
ID ADL32235 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADL32235;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Clone specific PCR primer to amplify human full length cDNA Seqid 4268.

KM human; medicine; signal transduction; glycoprotein; transcription;

XX oligo-capping method; ss; PCR; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN EPI396543-A2.

PD 10-MAR-2004.

PF 07-JUL-2000; 2003BP-00025638.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99JP-00194486.

PR 11-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00118774.

PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00183865.

PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000BP-00114089.

PA (REAS-) RES ASSOC BIOTECHNOLOGY.

PI Ota T, Nishikawa T, Isogai T, Hayaashi K, Ishii S, Kawai Y;

PI Wakamatsu A, Sugiyama T, Nagai K, Kojima S, Otsuki T, Koga H;

DR WPI; 2004-204755/20.

XX New oligonucleotide primers (830 CDNA) useful for synthesizing full

PT length human cDNAs.

PS Example 18; SEQ ID NO 4268; 1340bp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel primers useful for synthesizing full

CC length cDNA molecules that encode human proteins. Specifically, it refers

CC to secretory or membrane proteins that are potential therapeutic agents/

CC target molecules in the field of medicine, and in particular genes

CC encoding proteins that are associated with signal transduction,

CC glycoproteins and transcription. The present invention describes a method

CC for efficiently cloning a full length human cDNA from both the 5' and 3'

CC ends using the oligo-capping method. This oligonucleotide sequence is a

CC human clone specific PCR primer used in an exemplification of the

CC invention.

CC Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 3593 TTGCTCAGGCTATCTCAA 3612

ADL32236  
ID ADL32236 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADL32236;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Clone specific PCR primer to amplify human full length cDNA Seqid 4269.

XX human; medicine; signal transduction; glycoprotein; transcription;

XX oligo-capping method; ss; PCR; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN EPI396543-A2.

PD 10-MAR-2004.

PF 07-JUL-2000; 2003BP-00025638.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99JP-00194486.

PR 11-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00118774.

PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00183865.

PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000BP-00114089.

PA (REAS-) RES ASSOC BIOTECHNOLOGY.

PI Ota T, Nishikawa T, Isogai T, Hayaashi K, Ishii S, Kawai Y;

PI Wakamatsu A, Sugiyama T, Nagai K, Kojima S, Otsuki T, Koga H;

DR WPI; 2004-204755/20.

XX New oligonucleotide primers (830 CDNA) useful for synthesizing full

PT length human cDNAs.

PS Example 18; SEQ ID NO 4269; 1340bp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel primers useful for synthesizing full

CC length cDNA molecules that encode human proteins. Specifically, it refers

CC to secretory or membrane proteins that are potential therapeutic agents/

CC target molecules in the field of medicine, and in particular genes

CC encoding proteins that are associated with signal transduction,

CC glycoproteins and transcription. The present invention describes a method

CC for efficiently cloning a full length human cDNA from both the 5' and 3'

CC ends using the oligo-capping method. This oligonucleotide sequence is a

CC human clone specific PCR primer used in an exemplification of the

CC invention.

CC Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 3593 TTGCTCAGGCTATCTCAA 3612

ADL32236  
ID ADL32236 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADL32236;

DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.

XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;

XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;

XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;

XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;

XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN US2004048332-A1.

PD 11-MAR-2004.



```

PF      24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999831.
PR      29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR      08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR      25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR      29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR      02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR      18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR      30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX      (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX      Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;
PI      Ferrara N, Pavlovic E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gertsen MB;
PI      Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI      Klevan TJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Peoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI      Stewart JA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX      WPI; 2004-238493/72.
XX
XX      New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid
XX      molecules, useful in gene therapy, or for diagnosing and treating
XX      neoplastic cell growth and proliferation, diabetes or cardiac
XX      insufficiency disorders in mammals.
XX
XX      Example 114; SEQ ID NO 577; 461bp; English.
XX
XX      The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX      transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX      to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
XX      in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
XX      peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
XX      peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
XX      mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid), a host cell
XX      comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
XX      PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
XX      antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
XX      polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
XX      Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
XX      polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX      PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX      PRO725. PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX      bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
XX      molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
XX      causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX      bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
XX      PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
XX      to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
XX      useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
XX      PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
XX      polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
XX      the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
XX      polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
XX      biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
XX      PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
XX      modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
XX      polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
XX      PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
XX      the cell expressing PRO725. PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
XX      polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
XX      sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
XX      osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
XX      mammals. The present sequence is a Taqman PCR primer used investigate PRO
XX      gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e-02;
XX      Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
XX
XX      5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCGGCGG 5215
XX      ||||| ||| |||||||||

```

```

Db          20  TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGTG 1
RESULT 1145
ID          ADL33726/c
XX          ADL33726 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX          ADL33726;
XX          03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX          LNA oligomer #5.
XX          Detection; isolation; locked nucleic acid; LNA; ss.
XX          Synthetic.
OS          Key
FH          modified_base
FT          1. .20
FT          /*tag= b
FT          /mod_base= OTHER
FT          /note= "Optionally LNA nucleotides"
FT          modified_base
FT          1
FT          /*tag= a
FT          /mod_base= OTHER
FT          /note= "Optionally biotinylated or 5' A02-HRG3, where A0
FT          is anthraquinone and HRG is hexa-ethylene glycol"
XX          WO2004020575-A2.
XX          11-MAR-2004.
XX          20-JUN-2003; 2003WO-IB006354.
XX          24-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390928P.
XX          PA
XX          (EXIG-) EXIGON AS.
XX          Kaupinen S, Jacobsen N;
XX          WPI; 2004-315512/29.
XX          Detecting and/or isolating nucleic acid molecule having homopolymeric
XX          sequence or repetitive element or conserved nucleotide sequence involves
XX          treating sample containing nucleic acid compounds with locked nucleic
XX          acid oligonucleotide.
XX          PT
XX          PS
XX          Claim 22; Page 51; 104pp; English.
XX          The present invention relates to a method (M1) for detecting and/or
XX          isolating a nucleic acid having a homopolymeric sequence or repetitive
XX          element or conserved nucleotide sequence. (M1) comprises treating a
XX          sample containing nucleic acid compounds with an locked nucleic acid
XX          (LNA) oligonucleotide (L0) to thereby detect and/or isolate a nucleic
XX          acid having the homopolymeric sequence or repetitive element or conserved
XX          nucleotide sequence. (M1) is useful for detecting and isolating nucleic
XX          acids released from a lysed complex biological mixture comprising nucleic
XX          acids. The present sequence is a LNA oligomer, used to illustrate the
XX          invention.
SQ          Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match          0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred.No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY          5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAA 5412
DB          20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

```

ID ADM1632 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADM1632;  
XX  
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Primer of the invention #15.  
XX  
KM reverse transcribing; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN WO2004021986-A2.  
XX  
PD 18-MAR-2004.  
XX  
PF 03-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US027520.  
XX  
PR 03-SEP-2002; 2002US-0407248P.  
XX  
PA (QUANTA) QUANTA BIOSCIENCES INC.  
XX  
PI Rashchian A, Schuster DM;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-248359/23.  
XX  
XX Reverse transcribing one or more nucleic acid molecules comprises  
PT incubating one or more nucleic acid templates in a buffer comprising at  
PT least one reverse transcriptase and a mixture of random primers and  
PT oligo(dT).  
XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 15; 36pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to reverse transcribing one or more  
CC nucleic acid molecules comprising incubating one or more nucleic acid  
CC templates in a buffer under conditions sufficient to make one or more  
CC first nucleic acid molecules complementary to all or a portion of the one  
CC or more templates. The method is useful for reverse transcribing one or  
CC more nucleic acid molecules.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1262 GCCTACAGCCCCACACAC 1281  
Db 1 GGCTACAGCTTACACACAC 20  
RESULT 1147  
ADL07410/c  
ID ADL07410 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADL07410;  
XX  
DT 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PRO 772 Tagman PCR primer #2.  
XX  
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;  
KM ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antiinflammatory; vulnary;  
KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;  
KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KM wound healing; hearing loss; primer; in situ hybridisation.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2004063921-A1.  
XX  
PD 01-APR-2004.  
XX

PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013917.  
XX  
XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.  
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.  
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.  
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.  
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.  
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.  
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.  
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.  
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.  
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.  
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00380137.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.  
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.  
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 200WO-US000219.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 200WO-US000277.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 200WO-US003376.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 200WO-US003565.  
PR 18-FEB-2000; 200WO-US004341.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 200WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 200WO-US005841.  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 200WO-US006319.  
PR 21-MAR-2000; 200WO-US007532.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 200WO-US008439.  
PR 17-MAY-2000; 200WO-US013705.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 200WO-US014042.  
PR 30-MAY-2000; 200WO-US014941.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 200WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 200WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 200WO-US023328.  
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.  
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.  
PR 01-DEC-2000; 200WO-US032678.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.  
PR 20-DEC-2000; 200WO-US034956.  
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.  
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.  
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.  
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.  
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.  
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.  
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.  
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.  
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.  
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.  
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.  
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.  
XX  
XX (GENT ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Baton DL;  
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Garber H, Gerritsen ME;  
PI Goddard A, Godowski FU, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;

PI Kijavlin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,  
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 DR WPI, 2004-282524/26.  
 PT New PRO polynucleotides and polypeptides, used as molecular weight  
 PT markers and are useful in chromosome mapping and tissue typing and in  
 PT treating tumors.  
 PS Example 114, SEQ ID NO 577, 464bp, English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or  
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity  
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given  
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal  
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal  
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins  
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell  
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising  
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO  
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993  
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.  
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337  
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting  
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive  
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule  
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule  
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is  
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337  
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337  
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the  
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725,  
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for  
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559  
 CC polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-  
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of  
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The  
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumor growth, retinal disorders,  
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,  
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in  
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR primer used investigate PRO  
 CC gene amplification in certain tumor cell lines.  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP, 4 A, 7 C, 4 G, 5 T, 0 U, 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5196 TCAGCGTGGAGGCGCAGCTG 5215  
 DB 20 TCAGTGTGAAGGCCACGCTG 1  
 RESULT 1148  
 ADN03515/c  
 ID ADN03515 standard; DNA, 20 BP.  
 AC ADN03515;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 DE Mouse carboxypeptidase-A cDNA amplifying RT-PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KM Embryonic stem cell; ES cell; pancreatic islet-like cell;  
 KM type I diabetes; nerve-like cell; nerve function; cell therapy;  
 KM reverse transcription; RT; PCR; primer; mouse; seq; cell differentiation;

KM carboxypeptidase-A.  
 XX  
 OS Mus sp.  
 XX  
 PN US2004072344-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 15-APR-2004.  
 XX  
 PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00626772.  
 XX  
 PR 25-JAN-2002; 2002US-00054789.  
 XX  
 PA (INOU/) INOUE K.  
 PA (KIMD/) KIM D.  
 PA (GUYY/) GU Y.  
 PA (ISHI/) ISHII M.  
 XX  
 PI Inoue K, Kim D, Gu Y, Ishii M,  
 XX  
 DR WPI, 2004-328577/30.  
 XX  
 PT Inducing mammalian embryonic stem (ES) cell differentiation into  
 PT functional cells, for treating e.g. diabetes, by culturing mammalian ES  
 PT cells in a medium having leukemia inhibitory factor and basic FGF to give  
 PT embryonic bodies.  
 XX  
 XX Example 1, SEQ ID NO 19, 30pp, English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a method for inducing differentiation of  
 CC mammalian embryonic stem (ES) cells into functioning cells. The method is  
 CC useful for inducing differentiation of mammalian ES cells into  
 CC functioning cells. The pancreatic islet-like cell clusters induced from  
 CC allogenic ES cells are useful for treating a mammalian patient having a  
 CC disorder in pancreatic islet function, such as when the patient is a  
 CC type I diabetic patient. The nerve-like cells induced from allogenic ES  
 CC cells can be used for treating a mammalian patient having disorders in  
 CC nerve function. The method is also useful in cell therapy. The present  
 CC sequence is a reverse transcription (RT)-PCR primer used to amplify mouse  
 CC carboxypeptidase-A cDNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method  
 CC of the invention.  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP, 4 A, 3 C, 6 G, 7 T, 0 U, 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2523 GGCATCACCAACGCTTCC 2542  
 DB 20 GGCATCAACACACATTTC 1  
 RESULT 1149  
 ADM13992/c  
 ID ADM13992 standard; DNA, 20 BP.  
 AC ADM13992;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 DE Human mPES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:179.  
 XX  
 KM chimeric antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
 KM microsome; prostaglandin H2 synthase; mPES-1; mPES-1 inhibitor;  
 KM microsome; prostaglandin H2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
 KM immunomodulator; cardiac; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
 KM neuroprotective; noctropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
 KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
 KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;  
 KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
 KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.

```

OS Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Glaxo JK;
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 179; 132pp; English.
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
XX human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. MPGS-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, immunoprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 5393 AAAAAAAAAAGAAA 5412
DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1150
ADMI3994/c
ID ADMI3994 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADMI3994;
AC

```

```

XX 01-UTL-2004 (first entry)
XX Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:181.
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Glaxo JK;
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 181; 132pp; English.
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
XX human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. MPGS-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, immunoprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX

```

Sequence 20 BP, 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Oy 5393 AAAAAAAAAAGAAA 5412  
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1151  
ADM13999/c  
ID ADM13999 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX ADM13999;  
AC  
XX  
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:186.  
XX  
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
KW microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;  
KW microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclostatic; antidiabetic;  
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
KW neuroprotective; noctropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; lechaemia;  
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
XX  
XX NO2004028458-A2.  
XX  
XX 08-APR-2004.  
XX  
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.  
XX  
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
XX  
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
XX  
XX Glaser UK,  
XX  
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.  
XX  
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
XX lechemia.  
XX  
XX  
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 186; 132pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
XX targeted to human microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The  
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to

9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid encoding  
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric  
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cycostatic,  
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, noctropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.  
XX  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP, 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Oy 5393 AAAAAAAAAAGAAA 5412  
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1152  
ADM14008/c  
ID ADM14008 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX ADM14008;  
AC  
XX  
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:195.  
XX  
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
KW microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;  
KW microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclostatic; antidiabetic;  
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
KW neuroprotective; noctropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; lechaemia;  
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
XX  
XX NO2004028458-A2.  
XX  
XX 08-APR-2004.  
XX  
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.  
XX  
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
XX  
XX

PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
 XX Gierse JK;  
 PI WPI; 2004-305094/28.  
 XX  
 DR New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
 PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
 PT ischemia.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 195; 132pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The  
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and  
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cyostatic,  
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective, vasotropic,  
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAGAA 5412  
 Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1  
 RESULT 1153  
 ADM14002/c  
 ID ADM14002 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADM14002;  
 AC  
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:189.  
 XX  
 KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;  
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyostatic; antidiabetic;  
 KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
 KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
 KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
 KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
 KW  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5

PT /tag= a  
 PT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 PT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 FT modified\_base 15..20  
 FT /tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 XX  
 PN WO2004028458-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 08-APR-2004.  
 XX  
 XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.  
 XX  
 PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
 XX  
 PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Gierse JK;  
 XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.  
 XX  
 DR New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
 PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
 PT ischemia.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 189; 132pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The  
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and  
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cyostatic,  
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective, vasotropic,  
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAGAA 5412  
 Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1  
 RESULT 1154  
 ADM14090/c  
 ID ADM14090 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADM14090;  
 AC  
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:277.  
 XX  
 KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;  
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyostatic; antidiabetic;  
 KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;

KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
 KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
 KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FH Key  
 FT modified\_base  
 FT 1..20  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "phosphoric acid linkages and all cytidine  
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
 FT 1..5  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 FT 16..20  
 FT /tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 XX  
 FT modified\_base  
 FT 16..20  
 FT /tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 XX  
 PN WO2004028458-A2.  
 PD 08-APR-2004.  
 PD 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.  
 PF 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
 PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
 XX  
 PA (PHARMA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Gliese UK;  
 DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.  
 XX  
 XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
 PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
 PT ischaemia.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 277; 132pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase (mPGES-1). The  
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
 CC 9q44.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and  
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,  
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.  
 XX  
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

RESULT	1155
ID	ADM14151/c
AD	ADM14151 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ADM14151;
DT	
XX	
XX	01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE	
XX	Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:338.
KM	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mpGS-1; mpGS-1 inhibitor;
KM	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic;
KM	immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM	neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KM	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	Synthetic.
FH	
FT	Key
FT	Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base
FT	1..20
FT	/tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT	residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	1..5
FT	/tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT	16..20
FT	/tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
PN	
WO	2004028458-A2.
PD	
XX	08-APR-2004.
XX	
PF	25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.
XX	
PR	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
PA	
PA	(PHNA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
PI	
XX	Glerse JK;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX	
PT	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT	encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT	inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT	ischemia.
XX	
XX	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 338; 132pp; English.
PS	
XX	
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC	targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
CC	human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC	9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC	mpGS-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid encoding
CC	mpGS-1, its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC	mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of creating an animal
CC	having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
CC	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC	antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiac, neuroprotective,
CC	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,



PT	ischemia.
XX	
PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 184; 132bp; English.
CC	
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC	targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC	human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC	9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC	mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC	inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC	mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC	having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC	antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC	cardiovascular, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC	be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC	condition associated with mPGES-1-e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC	disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC	ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX	
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	5393 AAAAATATACAAAAGAA 5412
DB	20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1157	
ADMI4017/c	
ID	ADMI4017 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ADMI4017;
XX	
DT	01-UU-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:204.
XX	
KW	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW	immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW	neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KW	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
FH	
FT	Key
FT	modified_base
FT	1..20
FT	Location/Qualifiers
FT	/*tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT	residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	1..5
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT	16..20
FT	/*tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX	
PN	WO2004028458-A2.

```

XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gliese JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 204; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
XX human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mpGS-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
XX inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 5393 AAAAAAATACAAAAGAAA 5412
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1158
XX ADM14018/c
XX ID ADM14018 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM14018;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:205.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mpGS-1; mpGS-1 inhibitor;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX

```

```

FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*cag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*cag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*cag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gliese JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 205; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
XX human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mpGS-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
XX inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 5393 AAAAAAATACAAAAGAAA 5412
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1159
XX ADM14088/c
XX ID ADM14088 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM14088;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX

```

XX Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:275.  
 DE  
 XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
 KM microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
 KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
 KM neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
 KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
 KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
 KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
 KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
 residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
 FT 1..5  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 FT 16..20  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 FT  
 FT WO2004028458-A2.  
 PN 08-APR-2004.  
 PD  
 XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.  
 XX  
 PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
 XX  
 PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Gliese JK;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.  
 XX  
 PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
 PT encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
 PT ischaemia.  
 PT  
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 275; 132bp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC targeted to human microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The  
 CC human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
 CC mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and  
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
 CC mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,  
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
 CC be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
 CC condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 5412  
 Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1  
 RESULT 1160  
 ADM14257/c  
 ID ADM14257 standard; DNA: 20 BP.  
 AC  
 XX ADM14257;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:444.  
 XX  
 XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
 KM microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
 KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
 KM neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
 KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
 KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
 KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
 KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
 residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
 FT 1..5  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 FT 16..20  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 FT  
 FT WO2004028458-A2.  
 PN 08-APR-2004.  
 PD  
 XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.  
 XX  
 PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
 XX  
 PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Gliese JK;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.  
 XX  
 PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
 PT encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
 PT ischaemia.  
 PT  
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 444; 132bp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC targeted to human microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The  
 CC human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding

CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and  
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,  
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SO Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAGAAA 5412  
 Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1161  
 ADM14006/c  
 ID ADM14000 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADM14000;  
 AC  
 XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:187.

KM chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
 KM microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
 KM immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
 KM neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
 KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
 KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
 KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
 KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.

XX Key  
 FT modified\_base  
 FT 1..20  
 FT location/Qualifiers  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
 FT 1..5  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 FT 16..20  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

XX WO2004028458-A2.  
 PN 08-APR-2004.  
 XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.  
 PP 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
 PR (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
 XX

PI Glucose JK;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.

XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
 FT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
 FT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
 PT ischaemia.

XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 187; 132pp; English.

PS The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
 XX targeted to human microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The  
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and  
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,  
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SO Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAGAAA 5412  
 Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1162  
 ADM14006/c  
 ID ADM14006 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADM14006;  
 AC  
 XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:193.

KM chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
 KM microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
 KM immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
 KM neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
 KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
 KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
 KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
 KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.

XX Key  
 FT modified\_base  
 FT 1..20  
 FT location/Qualifiers  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
 FT 1..5  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER

```
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse UK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 193; 132pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
XX human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAGAAA 5412
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1163
XX ADM14014/C
XX ID ADM14014 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADM14014;
XX
XX DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:201.
XX
XX XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mpGS-1 inhibitor;
XX KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
XX KM immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX KM neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
```

```
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse UK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 201; 132pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
XX human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAGAAA 5412
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
```

```

RESULT 1164
ADM14020/c
ID ADM14020 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM14020;
AC
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:207.
DE
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase; mpGS-1; mpGS-1 inhibitor;
KM microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; noctropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
FH
XX Key
FH Location/Qualifiers
FT 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT
FT modified_base
FT 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT
FT modified_base
FT 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX NO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
PD
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA
XX
XX Gliese JK,
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 207; 132bp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
XX human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mpGS-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. MPGS-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, noctropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound

```

```

CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.34; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.04; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 5393 AAAAAATTACAAAGAAA 5412
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1165
ADM15225/c
ID ADM15225 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM15225;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1412.
DE
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase; mpGS-1; mpGS-1 inhibitor;
KM microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM neuroprotective; noctropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
FH
XX Key
FH Location/Qualifiers
FT 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT
FT modified_base
FT 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT
FT modified_base
FT 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX NO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
PD
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA
XX
XX Gliese JK,
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.

```

PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1412; 132pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC	targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC	human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC	9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC	mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC	inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC	mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC	having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytoskeletal,
CC	antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC	ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC	be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC	condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC	disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC	ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative	0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
QY	1901 CCACAGCTCTGCAGAACCTC 1920
Db	20 CCATGGCTCTGCAGATCTC 1
RESULT 1166	
ADMI3991/C	
ID	ADMI3991 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ADMI3991;
DT	
XX	
DE	01-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX	
Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:178.	
KM	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KM	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM	immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM	immunoprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KM	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
XX	Synthetic.
Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	1..20
FT	/*tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note="phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT	residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	1..5
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note="2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT	16..20
FT	/*tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note="2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX	
XX	WO2004028458-A2.
XX	
XX	08-APR-2004.
XX	

XX		25-SEP-2003 ; 2003MO-US030374.
PF		
XX		25-SEP-2002; 2002JUS-0413549P.
PR		
XX		(PhAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA		
XX		Glerse UK;
PI		
XX		WPI; 2004-305094/28.
DR		
XX		New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT		encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT		inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT		ischemia.
XX		
PS		Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 178; 132bp; English.
XX		
CC		The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC		targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC		human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC		9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC		having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC		mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC		inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC		mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC		having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC		antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,
CC		antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC		antiinflammatory, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC		be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC		can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC		condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC		disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC		ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX		
SQ		Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match	0.3%; Score 15..2; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
	Matches 17; Conservative	0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY		
	5393 AAAAATTCAGAAAAAGAAA 5412	
DB	20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1	
RESULT 1167		
ADMI4003/C		
ID	ADMI4003 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX		
AC	ADMI4003;	
DT		
XX	01-JUL-2004 (first entry)	
DE		
XX	Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:190.	
XX		
KM	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;	
KM	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;	
KM	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;	
KM	immunomodulative; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;	
KM	neuroprotective; nocitropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;	
KM	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;	
KM	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;	
KM	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;	
KM	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.	
XX		
OS	Homo sapiens.	
OS	Synthetic.	
XX		
Key	Location/Qualifiers	
PH	modified base 1..20	
PT		



```
FT      /*tag= b
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT      residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT      modified_base
FT      1. .5
FT      /*tag= a
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT      16. .20
FT      modified_base
FT      /*tag= c
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT      WO2004028458-A2.
FT      08-APR-2004.
FT      25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
FT      25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
FT      (PMAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
FT      Gliese JK;
FT      WPI; 2004-305094/28.
FT      New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
FT      encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
FT      inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
FT      ischemia.
FT      PS      Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 190; 132pp; English.
XX      XX
XX      The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX      targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX      human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX      9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX      having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX      mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX      inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX      mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX      having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX      antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX      antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX      antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX      ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX      be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX      can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX      condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX      disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX      ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX      SQ
XX      Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX      Matches 11; Conservativity 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAA 5412
DB      20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1168
ADM14005/c
ID      ADM14005 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC      ADM14005;
XX      01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX      Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:192.
```

```
XX      XX
XX      chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX      microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX      microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX      immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX      neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX      immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX      Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
XX      reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX      cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX      Homo sapiens.
XX      OS
XX      Synthetic.
XX      FH      Key
FT      modified_base
FT      1. .20
FT      Location/Qualifiers
FT      /*tag= b
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT      residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT      modified_base
FT      1. .5
FT      /*tag= a
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT      16. .20
FT      /*tag= c
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT      WO2004028458-A2.
FT      08-APR-2004.
FT      25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
FT      25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
FT      (PMAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
FT      Gliese JK;
FT      WPI; 2004-305094/28.
FT      New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
FT      encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
FT      inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
FT      ischemia.
FT      PS      Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 192; 132pp; English.
XX      XX
XX      The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX      targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX      human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX      9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX      having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX      mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX      inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX      mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX      having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX      antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX      antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX      antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX      ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX      be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX      can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX      condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX      disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX      ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX      SQ
XX      Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
```

```
Matches 17, Conservative 0, Mismatches 3, Indels 0, Gaps 0,
Qy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAAGAAA 5412
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1169
ADM14246/c
ADM14246 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM14246;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:433.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclostatic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX 1..5
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX 16..20
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse UK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 433; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
```

```
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cyclostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP, 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17, Conservative 0, Mismatches 3, Indels 0, Gaps 0,
Qy 5402 CAAAAAGAAAAATGAAA 5421
Db 20 CAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1170
ADM13995/c
ADM13995 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM13995;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:182.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclostatic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX 1..5
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX 16..20
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse UK;
XX
```

DR WPI, 2004-305094/28.  
 XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
 PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
 PT ischemia.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 182; 132bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The  
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and  
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,  
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
 CC opthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
 CC opthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAGAAA 5412  
 Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1  
 RESULT 1171  
 ID ADM14011/c  
 XX ADM14011 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC  
 XX ADM14011;  
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:198.  
 XX  
 KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;  
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenic; antidiabetic;  
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
 KW neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; opthalmological;  
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
 KW reperfusion injury; opthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
 KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
 KW  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PH Key  
 FT modified\_base  
 FT 1. .20 Location/Qualifiers  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
 FT 1. 5  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 FT modified\_base  
 FT 16. .20

PT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 XX  
 XX WO2004028458-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 08-APR-2004.  
 XX  
 XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.  
 XX  
 XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
 XX  
 PA (PANA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Glaxo UK;  
 XX  
 DR WPI, 2004-305094/28.  
 XX  
 PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
 PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
 PT ischemia.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 198; 132bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The  
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and  
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,  
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
 CC opthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
 CC opthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAGAAA 5412  
 Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1  
 RESULT 1172  
 ID ADM14240/c  
 XX ADM14240 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC  
 XX ADM14240;  
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1427.  
 XX  
 KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;  
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenic; antidiabetic;  
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
 KW neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; opthalmological;  
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
 KW reperfusion injury; opthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
 KW

```
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gliese UK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 427; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
XX human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritis, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

```
ID ADML4009 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADML4009;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:196.
DE
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritis; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gliese UK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 196; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
XX human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritis, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
```

CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
CC opthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAGAAA 5412

DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1174

ID ADM14010/c

ADM14010 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADM14010;

XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:197.

XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
KM microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; mpGS-1 inhibitor;  
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
KM neuroprotective; cardiant; neuroprotective; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.

FT Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified\_base 1..20

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine

FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"

FT modified\_base 1..5

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

XX WO2004028458-A2.

XX 08-APR-2004.

XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.

XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.

XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.

XX Gliese JK;

XX WPI, 2004-305094/28.

XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
XX encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
XX ischaemia.

XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 197; 132bp; English.

CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
CC targeted to human microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The  
CC human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
CC mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and  
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
CC mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
CC having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric  
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cyrostatic,  
CC anti-diabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
CC be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
CC condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAGAAA 5412

DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1175

ID ADM14089/c

ADM14089 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:276.

XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
KM microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; mpGS-1 inhibitor;  
KM microsome1 prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyrostatic; anti-diabetic;  
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
KM neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.

FT Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified\_base 1..20

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine

FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"

FT modified\_base 1..5

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

XX WO2004028458-A2.

XX 08-APR-2004.

XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.

```
XX PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX PA
XX PI
XX PI
XX DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX PT encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX PT ischemia.
XX PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 276; 132pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
XX CC human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX CC mpGS-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
XX CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX CC mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX CC having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
XX CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX CC be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX CC condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Qy Query Match
Db Best Local Similarity 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 5393 AAAAAAATACAAAAGAAA 5412
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1176
ADM14627
ID ADM14627 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX ADMM14627;
XX DT
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:814.
XX KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase; mpGS-1; mpGS-1 inhibitor;
KW microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX KM
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT
```

```
FT FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX PN W02004028458-A2.
XX PD
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX PF
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX PR
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX PA
XX PI
XX PI
XX DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX XX
XX PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX PT encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX PT ischemia.
XX PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 814; 132pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
XX CC human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX CC mpGS-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
XX CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX CC mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX CC having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
XX CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX CC be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX CC condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 12 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Qy Query Match
Db Best Local Similarity 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 313 CCTCTGGGCTCTCTCCTCC 332
Db 1 CCTGTGGGCCCCCTCCACC 20
RESULT 1177
ADM14016/c
ID ADM14016 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX ADMM14016;
XX DT
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:203.
XX KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
```

KV	microsomal prostaglandin H synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW	microsomal prostaglandin H synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic;
KX	immunomodulator; cardiac; neuroprotective; anti-inflammatory;
KY	neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotrophic; ophthalmological;
KZ	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
LK	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
LM	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
LN	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
LO	Homo sapiens.
LP	Synthetic.
LS	
LT	Key
LU	Location/Qualifiers
LV	1..20
LW	/tag= b
LX	/mod_base= OTHER
LY	/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
LZ	residues are 5-methylcytidines"
MK	modified_base
ML	1..5
MM	/tag= a
MN	/mod_base= OTHER
MO	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
MP	modified_base
MQ	16..20
MR	/tag= c
MS	/mod_base= OTHER
MT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
MU	
MV	WO2004028458-A2.
MW	
MX	08-APR-2004.
MY	
MZ	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
NK	
NL	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
NN	
NO	(PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
NP	
NQ	Glerse JK:
NR	
NS	WPI; 2004-305094/28.
NT	
NU	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
NV	targeting mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
NW	inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
NX	ischemia.
NY	
NZ	Claim 4, SEQ ID NO 203, 132pp; English.
OK	
OL	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
OM	targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H synthase (mPGES-1). The
ON	human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
OO	9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
OP	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
OQ	mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
OR	inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
OS	mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
OT	having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
OU	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytotoxic,
OV	antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiac, neuroprotective,
OW	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
OX	ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
OY	be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
OZ	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
PK	condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
PL	disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
PM	ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
PN	
PO	Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
PQ	
PR	Query Match 0 %; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
PS	Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pct. Mismatch 9.3e+01;
PT	Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0

QY	5393	AAAAAAAAACAAAGAAAA	5412
Db	20	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	1
RESULT 1178			
ID	ADM14075/c		
AC	ADM14075	standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX	ADM14075;		
DT	01-JUL-2004	(first entry)	
XX			
DE	Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:262.		
XX			
KW	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;		
KW	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;		
KW	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic		
KW	immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;		
KW	neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;		
KW	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;		
KW	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;		
KW	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;		
KW	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.		
XX			
OS	Homo sapiens.		
XX	Synthetic.		
FH			
FT	Key	Location/Qualifiers	
FT	modified_base	1..20	
FT		/*tag= b	
FT		/mod_base= OTHER	
FT		/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine	
FT		residues are 5-methylcytidines"	
FT	modified_base	1..5	
FT		/*tag= a	
FT		/mod_base= OTHER	
FT		/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"	
FT	modified_base	16..20	
FT		/*tag= c	
FT		/mod_base= OTHER	
FT		/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"	
XX			
PN	WO2004028458-A2.		
PD			
XX	08-APR-2004.		
PP	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.		
XX			
PR	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.		
XX			
PA	(PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.		
PI	Gierse JK;		
DR	WPI; 2004-305094/28.		
XX			
PT	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid		
PT	encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,		
PT	inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or		
PT	ischaemia.		
XX			
PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 262; 132bp; English.		
XX			
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide		
CC	targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The		
CC	human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to		
CC	9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,		
CC	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding		
CC	mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and		
CC	inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of		
CC	mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal		
CC	having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric		



CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,  
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAGAAA 5412  
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1  
RESULT 1179  
ADM14189/c  
ID ADM14189 standard; DNA, 20 BP.  
AC ADM14189;  
XX  
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:376.  
XX  
KM chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
KM microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;  
KM microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
KM neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
XX  
PN WO2004028458-A2.  
XX  
PD 08-APR-2004.  
XX  
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.  
XX  
PK 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
XX  
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
XX  
PI Gierse JK;  
XX  
DR WPI, 2004-305094/28.  
XX

PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
PT ischaemia.  
XX  
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 376; 132pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
CC targeted to human microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The  
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and  
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric  
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,  
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAGAAA 5412  
Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1  
RESULT 1180  
ADM13996/c  
ID ADM13996 standard; DNA, 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADM13996;  
XX  
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:183.  
XX  
KM chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
KM microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;  
KM microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
KM immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
KM immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
KM neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 XX  
 XX WO2004028458-A2.  
 PD 08-APR-2004.  
 XX  
 XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.  
 PF  
 XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
 XX  
 XX (PNUA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
 PA  
 XX Gliese JK;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.  
 DR  
 XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
 PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
 PT ischemia.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 183; 132pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The  
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and  
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,  
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
 CC ophtalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
 CC ophtalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.34; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAGAA 5412  
 Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1  
 RESULT 1181  
 ADM14001/c  
 ID ADM14001 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADM14001;  
 XX  
 XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:188.  
 XX  
 XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
 KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;  
 KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
 KM immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
 KM neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophtalmological;  
 KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
 KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
 KM reperfusion injury; ophtalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
 KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
 FT 1..5  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 FT 16..20  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 FT  
 FT WO2004028458-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 08-APR-2004.  
 XX  
 XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.  
 XX  
 XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
 XX  
 XX (PNUA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
 PA  
 XX Gliese JK;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.  
 DR  
 XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
 PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
 PT ischemia.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 188; 132pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The  
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and  
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,  
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
 CC ophtalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
 CC ophtalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.34; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAGAA 5412  
 Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1  
 RESULT 1182  
 ADM14004/c  
 ID ADM14004 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX

AC ADM14004;  
XX  
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human mPES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:191.  
XX  
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPES-1; mPES-1 inhibitor;  
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT /tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
XX  
PN WO2004028458-A2.  
XX  
PD 08-APR-2004.  
XX  
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.  
XX  
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
XX  
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
XX  
PI Gliese JK;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.  
XX  
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
PT encoding mPES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
PT ischemia.  
XX  
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 191; 132pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPES-1). The  
CC human mPES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
CC mPES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPES-1 and  
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
CC mPES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPES-1. mPES-1 chimeric  
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosolic,  
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
CC antiinflammatory, immunomodulatory, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
CC be used as mPES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
CC condition associated with mPES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
CY 5393 AAAAAATATCAAAAAGAAA 5412  
DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1  
XX  
RESULT 1183  
ID ADM14012/c  
XX ADM14012 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADM14012;  
XX  
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human mPES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:199.  
XX  
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPES-1; mPES-1 inhibitor;  
KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
FT modified\_base 16..20  
FT /tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
XX  
PN WO2004028458-A2.  
XX  
PD 08-APR-2004.  
XX  
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.  
XX  
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
XX  
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
XX  
PI Gliese JK;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.  
XX  
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
PT encoding mPES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
PT ischemia.  
XX  
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 199; 132pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPES-1). The

CC human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
 CC mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and  
 CC inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
 CC mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,  
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiac, neuroprotective,  
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
 CC be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
 CC condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or  
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAGAAA 5412  
 Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1184  
 ADM14015/c  
 ID ADM14015 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADM14015;  
 AC  
 XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:202.  
 XX

KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
 KW microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;  
 KW microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;  
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiac; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
 KW neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;  
 KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
 KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX

Key Location/Qualifiers  
 modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
 modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"

XX MO2004028458-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 08-APR-2004.  
 XX  
 XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-USO30374.  
 XX  
 XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
 XX

XX (PMAA) PHARMACIA CORP.  
 PA  
 XX Glaser UK;  
 PI  
 XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.  
 DR  
 XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
 PT encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
 PT ischemia.  
 PT  
 XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 202; 132pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC targeted to human microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The  
 CC human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
 CC mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and  
 CC inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
 CC mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,  
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiac, neuroprotective,  
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
 CC be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
 CC condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or  
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAGAAA 5412  
 Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1185  
 ADM14021/c  
 ID ADM14021 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADM14021;  
 AC  
 XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:208.  
 XX

KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
 KW microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;  
 KW microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;  
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiac; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
 KW neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;  
 KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
 KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS  
 XX

Key Location/Qualifiers  
 modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"

```
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 208; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
XX human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antiinflammatory, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAGAAA 5412
XX DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1186
XX ADML4388/c
XX ID ADML4388 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADML4388;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:575.
XX
XX DE Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX
XX KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX
XX KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mpGS-1; mpGS-1 inhibitor;
XX
XX KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
```

```
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 575; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
XX human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antiinflammatory, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAGAAA 5412
XX ||||||| ||||||| |||
```



PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
 PT ischemia.  
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 206; 132pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The  
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and  
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,  
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAGAAA 5412  
 Db |||||||  
 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1  
 RESULT 1189  
 ADM14087/c  
 ID ADM14087 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADM14087;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:274.  
 XX  
 KM chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
 KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;  
 KM immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antidiabetic;  
 KM neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
 KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
 KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
 KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
 KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FH Key  
 FT modified\_base 1..20 Location/Qualifiers  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
 FT 1..5  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 FT 16..20  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 FT  
 XX

PN WO2004028458-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 08-APR-2004.  
 XX  
 PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.  
 XX  
 PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
 XX  
 PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
 XX  
 PI Glaxo JK;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.  
 XX  
 PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
 PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
 PT ischemia.  
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 274; 132pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The  
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,  
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and  
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosstatic,  
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5393 AAAAAATACAAAAGAAA 5412  
 Db |||||||  
 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1  
 RESULT 1190  
 ADM14300/c  
 ID ADM14300 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADM14300;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:487.  
 XX  
 KM chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
 KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;  
 KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosstatic; antidiabetic;  
 KM immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
 KM neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
 KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
 KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
 KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
 KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS



```

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
PT modified_base
PT 1..5
PT /*tag= a
PT /mod_base= OTHER
PT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Glaxo UK;
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 487; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX can be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 1; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 5393 AAAAAAATTCAAAAAGAAA 5412
XX 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

```

```

DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:180.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase inhibitor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
XX neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Glaxo UK;
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 180; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin H2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX can be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX

```

RESULT 1191

ADM13993/c

ID ADM13993 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADM13993;

XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAAAGAAA 5412  
 |||||  
 DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1192  
 ADM13998/c  
 ID ADM13998 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADM13998;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:185.  
 XX  
 KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
 KW microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;  
 KW microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase; inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
 KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
 KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
 KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
 KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS

Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
 residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS

WO2004028458-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 08-APR-2004.  
 XX  
 PD 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.  
 XX  
 PF 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
 XX  
 PR (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
 XX  
 PA  
 XX  
 PI Gierse JK;  
 XX  
 XX WPI, 2004-305094/28.  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid  
 PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,  
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or  
 PT ischaemia.  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 185; 132pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC targeted to human microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The  
 CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to  
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,

CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
 CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and  
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of  
 CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal  
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric  
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosolic,  
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,  
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,  
 CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can  
 CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound  
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or  
 CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or  
 CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAAAGAAA 5412  
 |||||  
 DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1193  
 ADM14007/c  
 ID ADM14007 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADM14007;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:194.  
 XX  
 KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;  
 KW microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;  
 KW microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase; inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;  
 KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;  
 KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;  
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;  
 KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;  
 KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS

Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..20  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine  
 residues are 5-methylcytidines"  
 FT modified\_base 1..5  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 FT modified\_base 16..20  
 FT /tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS

WO2004028458-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 08-APR-2004.  
 XX  
 PD 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.  
 XX  
 PF 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.  
 XX  
 PR (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.  
 XX  
 PA

```

XX  Gierse JK;
PI  WPI, 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX  New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT  encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT  inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT  ischemia.
XX
XX  Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 194; 132pp; English.
XX
XX  The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC  targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC  human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC  9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC  having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC  mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC  inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC  mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC  having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC  antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC  antiinflammatory, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC  antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocrotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC  ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC  be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC  can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC  condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC  disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC  ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX  Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX  Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX  Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX  Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX  5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAGAAA 5412
XX  ||||||| |||||||
XX  20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
XX
RESULT 1194
ADM14124/c
ID ADM14124 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX  ADM14124;
AC
XX
XX  01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX  Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:311.
DE
XX
XX  chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM  microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KM  microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM  immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM  neuroprotective; nocrotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM  immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM  Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KM  reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM  cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX  Homo sapiens.
OS
XX  Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX  Key Location/Qualifiers
XX  modified_base 1..20
XX  /tag= b
XX  /mod_base= OTHER
XX  /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX  residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX  modified_base 1..5
XX  /tag= a

```

```

PT  /mod_base= OTHER
PT  /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
PT  modified_base 16..20
PT  /tag= c
PT  /mod_base= OTHER
XX  /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX  WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX  08-APR-2004.
XX
XX  25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX  25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX  (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX  Gierse JK;
XX
XX  WPI, 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX  New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT  encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT  inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT  ischemia.
XX
XX  Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 311; 132pp; English.
XX
XX  The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC  targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC  human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC  9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC  having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC  mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC  inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC  mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC  having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC  antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC  antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC  antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocrotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC  ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC  be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC  can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC  condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC  disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC  ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX  Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX  Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX  Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX  Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX  5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAGAAA 5412
XX  ||||||| |||||||
XX  20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
XX
RESULT 1195
ADM14216/c
ID ADM14216 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX  ADM14216;
AC
XX
XX  01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX  Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:403.
DE
XX
XX  chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM  microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KM  microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM  immunomodulatory; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM  neuroprotective; nocrotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;

```

KW		immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM		Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM		reperfusion injury; ophtalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW		cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX		
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX	Synthetic.	
FH	Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base	1..20
PT		/tag= b
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	modified_base	1..5
FT		/tag= a
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT	modified_base	16..20
FT		/tag= C
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX		
PN	WO2004028458-A2.	
PD	08-APR-2004.	
PY	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.	
PR	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.	
PA	(PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.	
PI	Gierse JK;	
DR	WPI; 2004-305094/28.	
XX		
PT	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or ischemia.	
PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 403; 132bp; English.	
XX		
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds, having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic, antiatherbic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective, CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic, ophthalmological, immunomodulatory, and cardiovascular activities, and can be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.	
XX		
SEQ	Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;	
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;	
Matches	17, Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0,	
OY	5393 AAAAATAATCAAAAAGAAA 5412	
b		
db	20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1	

XX	RESULT 1196
XX	AD046478
XX	AD046478 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
XX	AD046478;
XX	
XX	15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX	
XX	Human oligonucleotide #1844.
XX	
XX	Human; ssi; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KW	CCRI1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KW	tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KW	lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KW	asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KW	airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KW	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KW	acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KW	lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
XX	US2004049022-A1.
XX	
XX	11-MAR-2004.
XX	
XX	25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX	
XX	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PR	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX	
XX	(NYCE/ NYCE J W.
PA	(SAND/ SANDRASAGRA A.
PA	(TANG/ TANG L.
PA	(AGUI/ AGUILAR D.
PA	(MILL/ MILLER S.
PA	(SHAH/ SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA	(LUHH/ LU H.
PA	(CONG/ CONG H.
XX	
XX	Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI	Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
PI	
DR	WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX	
XX	Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT	initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1, R
PT	RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT	asthma.
XX	
PS	Claim 2, SEQ ID NO 1845, 174pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
CC	codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
CC	with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
CC	chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-
CC	-5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
CC	tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
CC	also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
CC	one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC	prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC	oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC	gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC	CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC	tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC	useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC	respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC	and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC	receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC	inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC	is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC	cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC	

CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary  
CC hyperextension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or  
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the  
CC invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3592 GTTGCTCAGGCTGATCTCAA 3611

Db 1 GTTGCCAGGCTGCTCAA 20

RESULT 1197

AD054683

ID AD054683 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AD054683;

XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Farnesoid X receptor gene expression antisense inhibitory oligo #2056.

XX 8e; antidiabetic; immunosuppressive; cardiovascular; antilipemic;  
KM antidiabetic; hepatotropic; litholytic; anorectic;  
KM neuroprotective; vasotropic; antisense; gene therapy;  
KM Farnesoid X receptor; diabetes; immunological disorder;  
KM cardiovascular disorder; dyslipidemia; atherosclerosis;  
KM high density lipoprotein; low density lipoprotein; hypercholesterolemia;  
KM galactose; hypertriglyceridemia; obesity; neurological disorder;  
KM ischemia; reperfusion; diagnostics; prophylaxis.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2004030750-A1.

XX 15-APR-2004.

XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030353.

XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413588P.

XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.

XX Kane CD;

XX WPI; 2004-347928/32.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for modulating expression of  
PT Farnesoid X Receptor (FXR) or for treating diseases associated with FXR,  
PT e.g. diabetes, immunological disorders, cardiovascular disorders,  
PT galactose or obesity.

XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2056; 150bp; English.

XX The invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length  
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding Farnesoid X receptor (FXR),  
CC where the antisense compound specifically hybridizes with and inhibits  
CC the expression of FXR. The composition and methods are useful for  
CC inhibiting the expression of FXR (Farnesoid X receptor) in cells or  
CC tissues, or for treating diseases or conditions associated with FXR, such  
CC as diabetes, immunological disorders, cardiovascular disorders, e.g.  
CC dyslipidemia and its symptoms, atherosclerosis, low HDL (high density  
CC lipoprotein), elevated LDL (low density lipoprotein) or  
CC hypercholesterolemia, galactose, hypertriglyceridemia, obesity,  
CC neurological disorders, or ischemia/reperfusion injury. In addition, the  
CC composition is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents  
CC or kits. This sequence corresponds to an antisense oligonucleotide of the  
CC invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 12 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2556 AAGTATGAGGAGGAGAGAG 2575

Db 1 AAGTATGAGGAGGAGAGAGAG 20

RESULT 1198

AD010707/c

ID AD010707 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AD010707;

XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Single multiplex PCR primer #79.

XX 8e; primer; simultaneous amplification;  
KM single multiplex polymerase chain reaction; multifactorial disease;  
KM genetic alteration; pharmacogenetic reaction; genotyping; polymorphism;  
KM gene expression profiling.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2004033649-A2.

XX 22-APR-2004.

XX 07-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US031874.

XX 07-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417009P.

XX (UYNE-) UNIV NEW JERSEY MEDICINE & DENTISTRY.

XX L4 H, L4 J;

XX WPI; 2004-340914/31.

XX Designing primers for simultaneous amplification of target DNA fragments  
PT in a single multiplex polymerase chain reaction, for high throughput  
PT multiplex DNA sequence amplification, comprises aligning two primers.

XX Disclosure; Page 33; 120bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method of designing primers for simultaneous  
CC amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase  
CC chain reaction by aligning a first primer and a second primer. The method  
CC comprises: (a) aligning a first primer and a second primer; and (b)  
CC selecting the first primer where the first primer at its 3' end does not  
CC contain four or more bases that are perfectly matching to the 3' end  
CC sequence of the first primer or a second primer, the first primer at its  
CC 3' end does not contain seven or more bases that are perfectly matching  
CC except one mismatch to the 3' end sequence of the first primer or the  
CC second primer, the first primer at its 3' end does not contain six or  
CC more bases that are perfectly matching to a sequence anywhere of the  
CC first primer or the second primer, and the first primer at its 3' end  
CC does not contain eleven or more bases that are perfectly matching except  
CC one mismatch to a sequence anywhere of the first primer or the second  
CC primer. The method is useful for designing primers for simultaneous  
CC amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase  
CC chain reaction. It is also useful in the identification of multiple genes  
CC related to multifactorial diseases, the genome-scale detection of genetic  
CC alterations, the studies in pharmacogenetic reactions, the genotyping  
CC genetic polymorphisms in a large population, the gene expression  
CC profiling in various samples and high throughput genotyping technologies.  
CC This sequence corresponds to an example of a primer of the invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1534 ATTGGAGATCAACACTGGC 1553  
DB 20 ATTGGAGATCAACACTGGC 1

RESULT 1199  
ADN03711  
ID ADN03711 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ADN03711;  
XX  
XX  
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX  
XX SERS-based analyte detection oligonucleotide seqid 31.  
XX  
XX Raman label; specific binding member; surface-enhanced Raman scattering;  
XX SERS; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
XX  
XX US2004086897-A1.  
XX  
XX 06-MAY-2004.  
XX  
XX 07-MAY-2003; 2003US-00431341.  
XX  
XX  
XX 07-MAY-2002; 2002US-0378538P.  
XX 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383630P.  
XX 14-JUN-2002; 2002US-00172428.  
XX  
XX (MIRK/) MIRKIN C A.  
XX (CAOY/) CAO Y.  
XX (JINR/) JIN R.  
XX  
XX Mirkin CA, Cao Y, Jin R;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2004-418413/39.  
XX  
XX Reagent, useful for detecting target analyte e.g., nucleic acid,  
XX comprising particle having bound to at least one Raman label, which can  
XX be activated to provide surface-enhanced Raman scattering effect, and  
XX specific binding member.  
XX  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 31; 55pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention describes a reagent (I) comprising a particle bound to at  
XX least one Raman label and a specific binding member, where the Raman  
XX label can be activated to provide a surface-enhanced Raman scattering  
XX (SERS) effect or comprising a specific binding member having two or more  
XX different Raman labels bound to it. Also described are: a test kit (II),  
XX comprising (I) in one container and a silver, gold or copper Raman  
XX enhancer stain in another container; and a fibre optic detection device  
XX (III), having a bundle of optical fibres terminating with ends of the  
XX optical fibre, where a several of the optical fibres have (I) located at  
XX the ends of the optical fibre. (I) is useful for: detecting for the  
XX presence or absence of one or more target analytes in a sample; the  
XX target analytes having at least two binding sites; detecting the presence  
XX or absence of one or more target nucleic acid in a sample; the sequence  
XX of the nucleic acid having at least two portions; and for screening one  
XX or more molecules to determine whether the molecule is a ligand to one or  
XX more specific receptors. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide  
XX associated with the SERS-based detection analyte detection method.  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAAATCAAAAAAGAAA 5412  
DB 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1200  
ADN58920  
ID ADN58920 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ADN58920;  
XX  
XX  
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX  
XX Mouse B7H antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 231422.  
XX  
XX B7H; autoimmune disease; ss; antisense; mouse.  
XX  
XX Mus musculus.  
XX Synthetic.  
XX US2004102398-A1.  
XX  
XX 27-MAY-2004.  
XX  
XX 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303420.  
XX  
XX 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303420.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Monia BP, Dobie KW;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2004-399728/37.  
XX  
XX New compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding B7H and  
XX inhibits expression of B7H, useful for modulating the expression of B7H  
XX or for diagnosing or treating, e.g. autoimmune disease.  
XX  
XX  
XX Example 16; SEQ ID NO 171; 97pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule  
XX encoding B7H, where the compound specifically hybridises with the nucleic  
XX acid molecule encoding B7H and inhibits the expression of B7H. The  
XX compound is useful for modulating the expression of B7H. It is also  
XX useful for diagnosing or treating diseases associated with expression of  
XX B7H, e.g. an autoimmune disease. The present sequence represents a mouse  
XX B7H antisense oligonucleotide.  
XX  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2063 GGGCCCTGTGTCTTGAGCC 2082  
DB 1 GGGCAGTGTCTGTGAGCC 20

RESULT 1201  
ADN30080/c  
ID ADN30080 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ADN30080;  
XX  
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX  
XX Human cytokine-inducible kinase antisense oligonucleotide #51.  
XX  
XX cytoaratic; antisense therapy; cytokine-inducible kinase;  
XX cytokine-inducible kinase inhibitor; antisense technology;  
XX cytokine-inducible kinase expression; hyperproliferative disorder; human;  
XX antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

```

XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
FT are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 15..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2004101857-A1.
XX
XX 27-MAY-2004.
XX
XX 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00304116.
XX
XX 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00304116.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Ward DT, Dobie KW;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-399685/37.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for modulating cytokine-inducible
XX kinase expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating
XX conditions associated with aberrant kinase expression e.g.
XX hyperproliferative disorders.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 66; 56bp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to
XX a nucleic acid molecule encoding cytokine-inducible kinase. The compound
XX specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding cytokine-
XX inducible kinase (which comprises a sequence of 2169 bp fully defined in
XX the specification) and inhibits the expression of cytokine-inducible
XX kinase. Also described are: a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX cytokine-inducible kinase in cells or tissues, comprising contacting the
XX cells or tissues with the new compound so that the expression of cytokine
XX -inducible kinase is inhibited; a method of screening for a modulator of
XX cytokine-inducible kinase, comprising contacting a preferred target
XX segment of the nucleic acid encoding cytokine-inducible kinase with one
XX or more candidate modulators of cytokine-inducible kinase, and
XX identifying one or more modulators that modulate the expression of
XX cytokine-inducible kinase; a diagnostic method for identifying a disease
XX state, comprising identifying the presence of cytokine-inducible kinase
XX in a sample using at least one of the primers or probe comprising the
XX nucleotide sequences as mentioned in the specification; a kit or assay
XX device comprising the above compound; and a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with cytokine-inducible kinase,
XX comprising administering to the animal a therapeutic or prophylactic
XX amount of the compound so that expression of cytokine-inducible kinase is
XX inhibited. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for inhibiting the
XX expression of cytokine-inducible kinase in cells or tissues to prevent or
XX treat diseases associated with the kinase expression, such as
XX hyperproliferative disorders. In addition, the compound is used for
XX diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. This sequence
XX represents a human cytokine-inducible kinase antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. NO. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

```

Qy 1090 CCTCAGCCAGCCTTAGACC 1109
Db 20 CCGCAGCCAGCCTTAGACC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1202
XX ADN30139
XX ID ADN30139 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADN30139;
XX
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human cytokine-inducible kinase antisense oligonucleotide #110.
XX
XX cytosaratic; antisense therapy; cytokine-inducible kinase;
XX cytokine-inducible kinase inhibitor; antisense technology;
XX cytokine-inducible kinase expression; hyperproliferative disorder; human;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
XX are 5-methylcytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX modified_base 15..20
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2004101857-A1.
XX
XX 27-MAY-2004.
XX
XX 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00304116.
XX
XX 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00304116.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Ward DT, Dobie KW;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-399685/37.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 125; 56bp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to
XX a nucleic acid molecule encoding cytokine-inducible kinase. The compound
XX specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding cytokine-
XX inducible kinase (which comprises a sequence of 2169 bp fully defined in
XX the specification) and inhibits the expression of cytokine-inducible
XX kinase. Also described are: a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX cytokine-inducible kinase in cells or tissues, comprising contacting the
XX cells or tissues with the new compound so that the expression of cytokine
XX -inducible kinase is inhibited; a method of screening for a modulator of
XX cytokine-inducible kinase, comprising contacting a preferred target
XX segment of the nucleic acid encoding cytokine-inducible kinase with one
XX or more candidate modulators of cytokine-inducible kinase, and
XX identifying one or more modulators that modulate the expression of
XX cytokine-inducible kinase; a diagnostic method for identifying a disease
XX state, comprising identifying the presence of cytokine-inducible kinase

```



CC in a sample using at least one of the primers or probe comprising the  
CC nucleotide sequences as mentioned in the specification; a kit or assay  
CC device comprising the above compound; and a method of treating an animal  
CC having a disease or condition associated with Cytokine-inducible kinase,  
CC comprising administering to the animal a therapeutic or prophylactic  
CC amount of the compound so that expression of Cytokine-inducible kinase is  
CC inhibited. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for inhibiting the  
CC expression of Cytokine-inducible kinase in cells or tissues to prevent or  
CC treat diseases associated with the kinase expression, such as  
CC hyperproliferative disorders. In addition, the compound is used for  
CC diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. This sequence  
CC represents a human cytokine-inducible kinase antisense oligonucleotide.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1090 CCTCAGCCGACCTTAGACC 1109  
Db 1 CCCGAGCCGACCTTAGACC 20  
RESULT 1203  
ADN29249/c  
XX ADN29249 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC ADN29249;  
XX  
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
DE Human kallikrein 6 antisense oligonucleotide seqid 123.  
XX  
XX cytostatic; kallikrein 6 modulator; antisense therapy; gene therapy;  
KM kallikrein 6; hyperproliferative disorder; kallikrein 6 expression;  
KM antisense technology; human; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines  
FT are 5-methylcytidines"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
FT modified\_base 15..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
PN US2004097452-A1.  
XX 20-MAY-2004.  
PD  
XX 19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00300820.  
PF  
XX 19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00300820.  
PR  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Dobie KW;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2004-389193/36.  
XX  
XX New compounds, particularly oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid  
PT encoding kallikrein 6, useful for treating diseases associated with  
PT kallikrein 6, e.g. hyperproliferative disorders.  
XX

PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 123; 56pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted  
CC to, and which specifically hybridizes with, a nucleic acid molecule  
CC encoding kallikrein 6, and inhibits the expression of kallikrein 6. Also  
CC described are: a method for inhibiting the expression of kallikrein 6 in  
CC cells or tissues by contacting the cells or tissues with the compound so  
CC that expression of kallikrein 6 is inhibited; a method for screening a  
CC modulator of kallikrein 6 by contacting a preferred segment of a nucleic  
CC acid molecule encoding kallikrein 6 with one or more candidate modulators  
CC of kallikrein 6, and identifying one or more modulators of kallikrein 6  
CC expression which modulate the expression of kallikrein 6; a diagnostic  
CC method for identifying a disease state by identifying the presence of  
CC kallikrein 6 in a sample using any of the primers or probes given in the  
CC specification; a kit or assay device comprising the compound; and a  
CC method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated  
CC with by kallikrein 6 administering to the animal a therapeutic or  
CC prophylactic amount of the compound so that expression of kallikrein 6 is  
CC inhibited. The compound, composition and methods are useful for treating  
CC a disease or condition associated with kallikrein 6, such as a  
CC hyperproliferative disorder. They are also useful in research and  
CC diagnostics for modulating the expression of kallikrein 6. This sequence  
CC represents a human kallikrein 6 antisense oligonucleotide.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 773 CCCAGCCCGAGGAGGCA 792  
Db 20 CCCGAGCCGAGGAGGCA 1  
RESULT 1204  
ADN29238/c  
XX ADN29238 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
AC ADN29238;  
XX  
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
DE Human kallikrein 6 antisense oligonucleotide seqid 112.  
XX  
XX cytostatic; kallikrein 6 modulator; antisense therapy; gene therapy;  
KM kallikrein 6; hyperproliferative disorder; kallikrein 6 expression;  
KM antisense technology; human; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines  
FT are 5-methylcytidines"  
FT modified\_base 1..5  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
FT modified\_base 15..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
PN US2004097452-A1.  
XX 20-MAY-2004.  
PD  
XX 19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00300820.  
PF  
XX 19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00300820.  
PR

PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX	
XX	
PI	Doble KW;
XX	
DR	WP1, 2004-389193/36.
XX	
PT	New compounds, particularly oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid
PT	encoding kallikrein 6, useful for treating diseases associated with
PT	kallikrein 6, e.g. hyperproliferative disorders.
XX	
PS	Example 15; SEQ ID NO 112; 56pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted
CC	to, and which specifically hybridises with, a nucleic acid molecule
CC	encoding kallikrein 6, and inhibits the expression of kallikrein 6. Also
CC	described are: a method for inhibiting the expression of kallikrein 6 in
CC	cells or tissues by contacting the cells or tissues with the compound so
CC	that expression of kallikrein 6 is inhibited; a method for screening a
CC	modulator of kallikrein 6 by contacting a preferred segment of a nucleic
CC	acid molecule encoding kallikrein 6 with one or more candidate modulators
CC	of kallikrein 6, and identifying one or more modulators of kallikrein 6
CC	expression which modulate the expression of kallikrein 6; a diagnostic
CC	method for identifying a disease state by identifying the presence of
CC	kallikrein 6 in a sample using any of the primers or probes given in the
CC	specification; a kit or assay device comprising the compound; and a
CC	method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
CC	with by kallikrein 6 administering to the animal a therapeutic or
CC	prophylactic amount of the compound so that expression of kallikrein 6 is
CC	inhibited. The compound, composition and methods are useful for treating
CC	a disease or condition associated with kallikrein 6, such as a
CC	hyperproliferative disorder. They are also useful in research and
CC	diagnostics for modulating the expression of kallikrein 6. This sequence
CC	represents a human kallikrein 6 antisense oligonucleotide.
XX	
SO	Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY	Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
	Matches 17, Conservative 0, Mismatches 3, Indels 0, Gaps 0,
DB	1687 GATCAGCGCTGGGACACAG 1906
	20 GATCAGCGCTGGGACACAG 1
RESULT 1205	
ADN29162	
ID	ADN29162 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
ADN29162;	
XX	
DT	12- AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DB	Human kallikrein 6 antisense oligonucleotide seq'd 36.
XX	
KW	cytostatic; kallikrein 6 modulator; antisense therapy; gene therapy;
KW	kallikrein 6; hyperproliferative disorder; kallikrein 6 expression;
KW	antisense technology; human; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
XX	
Key	Location/Qualifiers
modified_base	1..20
/*tag= b	
/mod_base= OTHER	
/note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines	
are 5-methylcytidines"	
1..5	
/*tag= a	
/mod_base= OTHER	
/note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"	
15..20	
modified_base	

```

FT      /tag= C
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-'MOE) nucleotides"

PN      US2004097452-A1.
XX
XX      20-MAY-2004.
PD
XX
XX      19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00300820.
PR
XX      19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00300820.
PR
XX      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX      Dobie KM;
PI
XX      WPI; 2004-389193/36.
DR
XX
XX      New compounds, particularly oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid
PT      encoding kallikrein 6, useful for treating diseases associated with
PT      kallikrein 6, e.g. hyperproliferative disorders.
XX
XX      Example 15; SEQ ID NO 36; 56pp; English.
XX
XX      The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted
CC      to, and which specifically hybridises with, a nucleic acid molecule
CC      encoding kallikrein 6, and inhibits the expression of kallikrein 6. Also
CC      described are: a method for inhibiting the expression of kallikrein 6 in
CC      cells or tissues by contacting the cells or tissues with the compound so
CC      that expression of kallikrein 6 is inhibited; a method for screening a
CC      modulator of kallikrein 6 by contacting a preferred segment of a nucleic
CC      acid molecule encoding kallikrein 6 with one or more candidate modulators
CC      of kallikrein 6, and identifying one or more modulators of kallikrein 6
CC      expression which modulate the expression of kallikrein 6; a diagnostic
CC      method for identifying a disease state by identifying the presence of
CC      kallikrein 6 in a sample using any of the primers or probes given in the
CC      specification; a kit or assay device comprising the compound; and a
CC      method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
CC      with by kallikrein 6 administering to the animal a therapeutic or
CC      prophylactic amount of the compound so that expression of kallikrein 6 is
CC      inhibited. The compound, composition and methods are useful for treating
CC      a disease or condition associated with kallikrein 6, such as a
CC      hyperproliferative disorder. They are also useful in research and
CC      diagnostics for modulating the expression of kallikrein 6. This sequence
CC      represents a human kallikrein 6 antisense oligonucleotide.
CC
SQ      Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Prem. NO. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1887 GATCAGCGCTCGACACAG 1906
DB      ||||| ||||| |||||
      1 GATCAGCGCTCGACACAG 20

RESULT 1206
ADN29174
ID      ADN29174 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      ADN29174;
AC
XX
XX      12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX      Human kallikrein 6 antisense oligonucleotide seqid 48.
DE
XX
XX      cytosolic; kallikrein 6 modulator; antisense therapy; gene therapy;
KW      kallikrein 6; hyperproliferative disorder; kallikrein 6 expression;
KW      antisense technology; human; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX      Homo sapiens.
XX

```

```
EH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
FT are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 15..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PN US2004097452-A1.
XX 20-MAY-2004.
XX 19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00300820.
XX 19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00300820.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dobie KM;
XX WPI, 2004-389193/36.
XX
XX New compounds, particularly oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding kallikrein 6, useful for treating diseases associated with
XX kallikrein 6, e.g. hyperproliferative disorders.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 48; 56bp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted
XX to, and which specifically hybridizes with, a nucleic acid molecule
XX encoding kallikrein 6, and inhibits the expression of kallikrein 6. Also
XX described are: a method for inhibiting the expression of kallikrein 6 in
XX cells or tissues by contacting the cells or tissues with the compound so
XX that expression of kallikrein 6 is inhibited; a method for screening a
XX modulator of kallikrein 6 by contacting a preferred segment of a nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding kallikrein 6 with one or more candidate modulators
XX of kallikrein 6, and identifying one or more modulators of kallikrein 6
XX expression which modulate the expression of kallikrein 6; a diagnostic
XX method for identifying a disease state by identifying the presence of
XX kallikrein 6 in a sample using any of the primers or probes given in the
XX specification; a kit or assay device comprising the compound, and a
XX method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
XX with by kallikrein 6 administering to the animal a therapeutic or
XX prophylactic amount of the compound so that expression of kallikrein 6 is
XX inhibited. The compound, composition and methods are useful for treating
XX a disease or condition associated with kallikrein 6, such as a
XX hyperproliferative disorder. They are also useful in research and
XX diagnostics for modulating the expression of kallikrein 6. This sequence
XX represents a human kallikrein 6 antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

```
XX
XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Transcription factor AP-2 antisense oligonucleotide seqid 33.
XX
XX Cytostatic; AP-2-inhibitor-Alpha; AP-2 alpha; AP-2 alpha modulator;
XX AP-2 alpha associated disorder; hyperproliferative disorder; human;
XX Transcription factor; antisense oligonucleotide; antisense technology;
XX seq.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2004109848-A1.
XX
XX 10-JUN-2004.
XX
XX 09-DEC-2002; 2002US-00315962.
XX
XX 09-DEC-2002; 2002US-00315962.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Dean NM, Freier SM, Dobie KM;
XX WPI, 2004-440306/41.
XX
XX New compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecules encoding AP-2 alpha and
XX inhibits the expression of AP-2 alpha, useful for treating AP-2 alpha-
XX associated disease or condition, particularly a hyperproliferative
XX disorder.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 33; 56bp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a compound (I) 8-80 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding AP-2 alpha. The compound
XX specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid molecule encoding AP-2 alpha
XX (19868 bp, SEQ ID NO: 4), and inhibits the expression of AP-2 alpha. Also
XX described are: inhibiting the expression of AP-2 alpha in cells or tissues
XX comprising contacting the cells or tissues with (I); screening for a
XX modulator of AP-2 alpha by contacting a preferred target segment of a
XX nucleic acid molecule encoding AP-2 alpha with one or more candidate
XX modulators of AP-2 alpha, and identifying one or more modulators of AP-2
XX alpha expression, which modulate the expression of AP-2 alpha; a
XX diagnostic method for identifying a disease state; and a kit or assay
XX device comprising (I). The compound is useful for treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with AP-2 alpha, particularly a
XX hyperproliferative disorder. The compounds may be used for diagnostics,
XX therapeutics prophylaxis and as research reagents; or as tools in
XX differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate expression
XX patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within
XX cells and tissues. This sequence represents a human transcription factor
XX AP-2 antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

```
QY 773 CCCAGCCCGAGAGGGCA 792
Db 1 CCCAGCCCGAGAGTGGCA 20
```

```
RESULT 1207
ADP20486
ID ADP20486 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADP20486;
```

```
RESULT 1208
ADP26808/C
ID ADP26808 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADP26808;
XX
XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ephrin-B2 DNA antisense oligonucleotide #45.
XX
```

```
XX Human; Ephrin-B2; ss; antisense oligonucleotide;  
KM phosphorothioate linkage; 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety;  
KM 5-methylcytosine; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cytostatic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2004110150-A1.  
XX  
XX 10-JUN-2004.  
XX  
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316516.  
XX  
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316516.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Koller E, Dobie KM;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2004-440339/41.  
XX  
XX New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of Ephrin-B2,  
PT useful for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative  
PT disorder, e.g. cancer.  
XX  
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 57; 69pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule  
CC encoding the human Ephrin-B2 polypeptide. The compound is an antisense  
CC oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid and  
CC inhibits expression of the polypeptide. The antisense oligonucleotide  
CC comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage i.e. a  
CC phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar moiety, preferably  
CC a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one modified nucleobase  
CC comprising a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense compounds are useful for  
CC modulating the expression of the human Ephrin-B2 polypeptide and in  
CC preparation of a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorders,  
CC e.g. cancer. This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide  
CC targeted to DNA encoding the human Ephrin-B2 polypeptide of the  
CC invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
QY 1902 CACAGCTCTGCAGAACTCA 1921  
Db 20 CAGGGCTCTGCAGCACTCA 1  
XX  
RESULT 1209  
ADP26866  
ID ADP26866 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ADP26866;  
XX  
XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human Ephrin-B2 DNA antisense oligonucleotide target region #31.  
XX  
XX Human; Ephrin-B2; ss; antisense oligonucleotide;  
KM phosphorothioate linkage; 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety;  
KM 5-methylcytosine; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cytostatic.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2004110150-A1.  
XX  
XX 10-JUN-2004.  
XX  
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316516.  
XX
```

```
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316516.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Koller E, Dobie KM;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2004-440339/41.  
XX  
XX New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of Ephrin-B2,  
PT useful for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative  
PT disorder, e.g. cancer.  
XX  
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 115; 69pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule  
CC encoding the human Ephrin-B2 polypeptide. The compound is an antisense  
CC oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid and  
CC inhibits expression of the polypeptide. The antisense oligonucleotide  
CC comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage i.e. a  
CC phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar moiety, preferably  
CC a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one modified nucleobase  
CC comprising a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense compounds are useful for  
CC modulating the expression of the human Ephrin-B2 polypeptide and in  
CC preparation of a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorders,  
CC e.g. cancer. This sequence represents a human Ephrin-B2 DNA antisense  
CC oligonucleotide target region of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
QY 1902 CACAGCTCTGCAGAACTCA 1921  
Db 1 CAGGGCTCTGCAGCACTCA 20  
XX  
RESULT 1210  
ADP27094/C  
ID ADP27094 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ADP27094;  
XX  
XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human matrix metalloproteinase 11 DNA antisense oligonucleotide #3.  
XX  
XX Human; matrix metalloproteinase 11; MMP11; ss; antisense oligonucleotide;  
KM phosphorothioate linkage; 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety;  
KM 5-methylcytosine; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cytostatic.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2004110152-A1.  
XX  
XX 10-JUN-2004.  
XX  
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316755.  
XX  
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316755.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Baker BF, Cowbert LM;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2004-440341/41.  
XX  
XX New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of matrix  
PT metalloproteinase 11, useful for preparing a composition for treating  
PT hyperproliferative disorder, e.g., cancer.  
XX
```

PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 20; 76pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule  
 CC encoding a matrix metalloproteinase 11 (MMP11) polypeptide. The compound  
 CC is an antisense oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with the  
 CC nucleic acid and inhibits expression of the polypeptide. The antisense  
 CC oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage  
 CC i.e. a phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar moiety,  
 CC preferably a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one modified  
 CC nucleobase comprising a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense compounds are  
 CC useful for modulating the expression of the MMP11 polypeptide and in  
 CC preparation of a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorders,  
 CC e.g. cancer. This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide  
 CC targeted to DNA encoding the human MMP11 polypeptide of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 2643 GCAGCTGCTGCTGCAGCCAC 2662  
 Db 20 GCTGCTGCTGCTGCAGCCGC 1  
 RESULT 1211  
 ADP27249  
 ID ADP27249 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ADP27249;  
 DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human MMP11 DNA antisense oligonucleotide target region #3.  
 XX  
 KW Human; matrix metalloproteinase 11; MMP11; ss; antisense oligonucleotide;  
 KW phosphorothioate linkage; 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety;  
 KW 5-methylcytosine; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cytostatic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2004110152-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 10-JUN-2004.  
 XX  
 PF 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316755.  
 XX  
 PR 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316755.  
 XX  
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Baker BF, Cowseert LM;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-440341/41.  
 XX  
 PT New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of matrix  
 PT metalloproteinase 11, useful for preparing a composition for treating  
 PT hyperproliferative disorder, e.g., cancer.  
 PS  
 PS Example 16; SEQ ID NO 175; 76pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule  
 CC encoding a matrix metalloproteinase 11 (MMP11) polypeptide. The compound  
 CC is an antisense oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with the  
 CC nucleic acid and inhibits expression of the polypeptide. The antisense  
 CC oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage  
 CC i.e. a phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar moiety,  
 CC preferably a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one modified  
 CC nucleobase comprising a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense compounds are  
 CC useful for modulating the expression of the MMP11 polypeptide and in  
 CC preparation of a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorders,  
 CC e.g. cancer. This sequence represents a human MMP11 DNA antisense

CC oligonucleotide target region of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 2643 GCAGCTGCTGCTGCAGCCAC 2662  
 Db 1 GCTGCTGCTGCTGCAGCCGC 20  
 RESULT 1212  
 ADP20152  
 ID ADP20152 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 AC ADP20152;  
 DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Nucleic acid detection method linking oligonucleotide #66.  
 XX  
 KW Nucleic acid detection; nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate;  
 KW genetic disease; bacterial infection; viral infection; forensic;  
 KW DNA sequencing; paternity testing; linking oligonucleotide; ss.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN US2004110220-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 10-JUN-2004.  
 XX  
 PF 18-NOV-2003; 2003US-00716829.  
 XX  
 PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.  
 PR 21-JUL-1997; 97MO-US012783.  
 PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.  
 PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.  
 PR 13-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176409P.  
 PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.  
 PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.  
 PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213906P.  
 PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00760500.  
 XX  
 PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.  
 XX  
 PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JI, Elghanian R;  
 PI Taton TA, Garimella V, Li Z;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-440357/41.  
 XX  
 PT Nanoparticles useful for detection and separation of nucleic acids e.g.  
 PT genes associated with disease, in a diagnostic assay, comprise several  
 PT oligonucleotides attached to them.  
 PS  
 PS Example 24; SEQ ID NO 70; 142pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid with at  
 CC least two portions by providing a type of nanoparticle-oligonucleotide  
 CC conjugate, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles to allow  
 CC hybridization of the oligonucleotides with the two or more portions of  
 CC the nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by  
 CC hybridization. The oligonucleotides have a sequence complementary to the  
 CC sequence of at least two portions of the nucleic acid. Hybridization of  
 CC the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the nucleic acid results  
 CC in a detectable change. The method is used for detection and separation  
 CC of nucleic acids (e.g. viral DNA, a gene associated with a disease,  
 CC bacterial DNA, fungal DNA, synthetic DNA, structurally-modified DNA, DNA  
 CC from biological sources or PCR products) for diagnosis of various  
 CC diseases (such as genetic diseases, bacterial infections and viral  
 CC infections) and for forensics, DNA sequencing, paternity testing and  
 CC monitoring gene therapy. This sequence represents a linking

CC oligonucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
CY 5393 AAAAATACAAAAGAAA 5412  
DB 1 AAAAATACAAAAGAAA 20  
RESULT 1213  
ADP20137  
ID ADP20137 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADP20137;  
XX  
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Nucleic acid detection method linking oligonucleotide #54.  
XX  
KW Nucleic acid detection; nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate;  
KW genetic disease; bacterial infection; viral infection; forensic;  
KW DNA sequencing; paternity testing; linking oligonucleotide; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN US204110220-A1.  
XX  
PD 10-JUN-2004.  
XX  
PF 18-NOV-2003; 2003US-00716829.  
XX  
PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.  
PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.  
PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.  
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.  
PR 13-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176409P.  
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.  
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.  
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213906P.  
PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00760500.  
XX  
XX (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.  
XX  
PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JJ, Bighanlian R;  
PI Taton TA, Garimella V, Li Z;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2004-440357/41.  
XX  
PT Nanoparticles useful for detection and separation of nucleic acids e.g.  
PT genes associated with disease, in a diagnostic assay, comprise several  
PT oligonucleotides attached to them.  
XX  
PS Example 18; SEQ ID NO 55; 142pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid with at  
XX least two portions by providing a type of nanoparticle-oligonucleotide  
XX conjugate, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles to allow  
XX hybridisation of the oligonucleotides with the two or more portions of  
XX the nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by  
XX hybridisation. The oligonucleotides have a sequence complementary to the  
XX sequence of at least two portions of the nucleic acid. Hybridisation of  
XX the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the nucleic acid results  
XX in a detectable change. The method is used for detection and separation  
XX of nucleic acids (e.g. viral DNA, a gene associated with a disease,  
XX bacterial DNA, fungal DNA, synthetic DNA, structurally-modified DNA, DNA  
XX from biological sources or PCR products) for diagnosis of various  
XX diseases (such as genetic diseases, bacterial infections and viral  
XX infections) and for forensics, DNA sequencing, paternity testing and  
XX monitoring gene therapy. This sequence represents a linking

CC oligonucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
CY 5393 AAAAATACAAAAGAAA 5412  
DB 1 AAAAATACAAAAGAAA 20  
RESULT 1214  
ADP74437  
ID ADP74437 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADP74437;  
XX  
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human NRF antisense oligonucleotide ISIS264065.  
XX  
XX Human; ss; antisense; NRF; NF-kappaB repressing factor;  
KW nuclear factor kappaB; immune response; inflammatory response;  
KW oncogenesis; apoptosis; cell cycle; differentiation; cell migration;  
KW chromosome Xq24-25.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
FH 1. .20  
FT modified\_base  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone and all cytidines are 5  
FT modified\_base  
FT 1. .5  
FT -methylcytidines"  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residue"  
FT 16. .20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residue"  
XX  
XX US204110156-A1.  
XX  
XX 10-JUN-2004.  
PD  
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317271.  
PP  
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317271.  
PR  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Double KM;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2004-440344/41.  
XX  
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating NF-kappaB repressing factor  
XX expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases or  
XX conditions involving an immune response.  
XX  
PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 71; 61pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted  
XX to a nucleic acid molecule encoding NF-kappaB repressing factor (NRF). NF  
XX -kappaB (nuclear factor kappaB) is involved in such cellular processes as  
XX the immune response, inflammatory response, oncogenesis, apoptosis, cell  
XX cycle, differentiation and cell migration. The compound (an antisense  
XX oligonucleotide) specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule  
XX encoding NRF (which appears as ADP74371 and comprises nucleotides 469701-  
XX 489000 of the X chromosome containing the NRF gene at Xq24-25) and

CC inhibits the expression of NRF. Also included are inhibiting the  
CC expression of NRF in cells or tissues, screening for a modulator of NRF,  
CC a diagnostic method for identifying a disease state, a kit or assay  
CC device comprising the above compound, and treating an animal having a  
CC disease or condition associated with NRF. The antisense oligonucleotide  
CC is useful for inhibiting the expression of NRF in cells or tissues to  
CC prevent or treat diseases associated with aberrant NRF expression, such  
CC as diseases or conditions involving an immune response. In addition, the  
CC compound is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or  
CC kits. The present sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide  
CC targeting NRF.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP, 5 A, 7 C, 1 G, 7 T, 0 U, 0 Other;  
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 986 TCCTTACCAAGCTCTTCCA 1005  
DB 1 TCTTTACCAAGCTCTACCA 20  
RESULT 1215  
ADP74513/c  
XX ID ADP74513 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ADP74513;  
XX DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
XX DE Human NRF antisense target region #61.  
XX  
XX Human; ds; antisense; NRF; NF-kappaB repressing factor;  
KM nuclear factor kappaB; immune response; inflammatory response;  
KM oncogenesis; apoptosis; cell cycle; differentiation; cell migration;  
KM chromosome Xq24-25.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2004110156-A1.  
XX PN 10-JUN-2004.  
XX PD 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317271.  
XX PF 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317271.  
XX PR 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317271.  
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX PI  
XX Double KW;  
XX WPI; 2004-440344/41.  
XX DR  
XX  
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating NF-kappaB repressing factor  
PT expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases or  
PT conditions involving an immune response.  
XX  
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 147; 61bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted  
CC to a nucleic acid molecule encoding NF-kappaB repressing factor (NRF). NF  
CC -kappaB (nuclear factor kappaB) is involved in such cellular processes as  
CC the immune response, inflammatory response, oncogenesis, apoptosis, cell  
CC cycle, differentiation and cell migration. The compound (an antisense  
CC oligonucleotide) specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule  
CC encoding NRF (which appears as ADP74371 and comprises nucleotides 469701-  
CC 469900 of the X chromosome containing the NRF gene at Xq24-25) and  
CC inhibits the expression of NRF. Also included are inhibiting the  
CC expression of NRF in cells or tissues, screening for a modulator of NRF,  
CC a diagnostic method for identifying a disease state, a kit or assay  
CC device comprising the above compound, and treating an animal having a  
CC disease or condition associated with NRF. The antisense oligonucleotide

CC is useful for inhibiting the expression of NRF in cells or tissues to  
CC prevent or treat diseases associated with aberrant NRF expression, such  
CC as diseases or conditions involving an immune response. In addition, the  
CC compound is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or  
CC kits. The present sequence represents an NRF genomic DNA target for the  
CC antisense oligonucleotides.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP, 7 A, 1 C, 7 G, 5 T, 0 U, 0 Other;  
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 986 TCCTTACCAAGCTCTTCCA 1005  
DB 20 TCTTTACCAAGCTCTACCA 1  
RESULT 1216  
ADP66834  
XX ID ADP66834 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX AC ADP66834;  
XX DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)  
XX DE Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide seqid 90.  
XX  
XX antisense therapy; endothelial lipase;  
KM endothelial lipase associated disorder; cardiovascular disease; human;  
KM antisense oligonucleotide; antisense technology; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX  
FH Key location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines  
FT are 5-methylcytidines"  
FT 1..5  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
FT 15..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
XX  
XX US2004115653-A1.  
XX PN 17-JUN-2004.  
XX PD 12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00319915.  
XX PF 12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00319915.  
XX PR 12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00319915.  
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX PI  
XX Double KW;  
XX WPI; 2004-449390/42.  
XX DR  
XX  
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating endothelial lipase  
PT expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases  
PT associated with aberrant endothelial lipase expression, e.g.  
PT cardiovascular disease.  
XX  
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 90; 114bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to  
CC a nucleic acid molecule encoding endothelial lipase. The compound  
CC specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule encoding



CC endothelial lipase (which comprises a sequence of 3927 bp fully defined in the specification) and inhibits the expression of endothelial lipase. CC Also described are: inhibiting the expression of endothelial lipase in cells or tissues; screening for a modulator of endothelial lipase; a diagnostic method for identifying a disease state; a kit or assay device comprising the above compound; and treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with endothelial lipase, comprising administering to the animal a therapeutic or prophylactic amount of the compound so that expression of endothelial lipase is inhibited. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for inhibiting the expression of endothelial lipase in cells or tissues to prevent or treat diseases associated with aberrant endothelial lipase expression, such as cardiovascular disease. CC In addition, the compound is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. This sequence represents a human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3297 GGAGCTAGACTGCGACGAGA 3316  
1 GGATCCAACTCTGACGACGA 20

Db

RESULT 1217  
ADP66909  
ID ADP66909 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADP66909;

XX DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Mouse endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide seqid 165.

XX KW antisense therapy; endothelial lipase;  
KW endothelial lipase associated disorder; cardiovascular disease; mouse;  
KW antisense oligonucleotide; antisense technology; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines  
FT are 5-methylcytidines"  
FT 1..5  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
FT 15..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
FT US2004115653-A1.  
XX PN 17-JUN-2004.  
XX PD 12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00319915.  
XX PF 12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00319915.  
XX PR 12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00319915.  
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX PI Double KW;  
XX DR WPI; 2004-449390/42.  
XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating endothelial lipase

PT expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases  
PT associated with aberrant endothelial lipase expression, e.g.  
PT cardiovascular disease.

PS Example 16; SEQ ID NO 165; 114bp; English.

XX The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to  
CC a nucleic acid molecule encoding endothelial lipase. The compound  
CC specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule encoding  
CC endothelial lipase (which comprises a sequence of 3927 bp fully defined  
CC in the specification) and inhibits the expression of endothelial lipase.  
CC Also described are: inhibiting the expression of endothelial lipase in  
CC cells or tissues; screening for a modulator of endothelial lipase; a  
CC diagnostic method for identifying a disease state; a kit or assay device  
CC comprising the above compound; and treating an animal having a disease or  
CC condition associated with endothelial lipase, comprising administering to  
CC the animal a therapeutic or prophylactic amount of the compound so that  
CC expression of endothelial lipase is inhibited. The antisense  
CC oligonucleotide is useful for inhibiting the expression of endothelial  
CC lipase in cells or tissues to prevent or treat diseases associated with  
CC aberrant endothelial lipase expression, such as cardiovascular disease.  
CC In addition, the compound is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as  
CC research reagents or kits. This sequence represents a mouse endothelial  
CC lipase antisense oligonucleotide.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3972 TCTGCTGACATCAAGGCTG 3991  
1 TCTGCTGACATCAAGGCTG 20

Db

RESULT 1218  
ADP67018/c  
ID ADP67018 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADP67018;

XX DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Mouse endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide seqid 274.

XX KW antisense therapy; endothelial lipase;  
KW endothelial lipase associated disorder; cardiovascular disease; mouse;  
KW antisense oligonucleotide; antisense technology; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1..20  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines  
FT are 5-methylcytidines"  
FT 1..5  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
FT 15..20  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"  
FT US2004115653-A1.  
XX PN 17-JUN-2004.  
XX PD 12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00319915.  
XX PF 12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00319915.  
XX PT

PR 12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00319915.  
XX  
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Dobie KW;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-449390/42.  
XX  
PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating endothelial lipase  
PT expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases  
PT associated with aberrant endothelial lipase expression, e.g.  
PT cardiovascular disease.  
XX  
PS Example 16; SEQ ID NO 274; 114bp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to  
CC a nucleic acid molecule encoding endothelial lipase. The compound  
CC specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule encoding  
CC endothelial lipase (which comprises a sequence of 3927 bp fully defined  
CC in the specification) and inhibits the expression of endothelial lipase.  
CC Also described are: inhibiting the expression of endothelial lipase in  
CC cells or tissues; screening for a modulator of endothelial lipase; a  
CC diagnostic method for identifying a disease state; a kit or assay device  
CC comprising the above compound; and treating an animal having a disease or  
CC condition associated with endothelial lipase, comprising administering to  
CC the animal a therapeutic or prophylactic amount of the compound so that  
CC expression of endothelial lipase is inhibited. The antisense  
CC oligonucleotide is useful for inhibiting the expression of endothelial  
CC lipase in cells or tissues to prevent or treat diseases associated with  
CC aberrant endothelial lipase expression, such as cardiovascular disease.  
CC In addition, the compound is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as  
CC research reagents or kits. This sequence represents a mouse endothelial  
CC lipase antisense oligonucleotide.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
QY 3972 TCTGCTGACATCAAGGCTG 3991  
Db 20 TCTGCTGACATCAAGGCTG 1  
XX  
RESULT 1219  
AAQ36818  
ID AAQ36818 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC AAQ36818;  
XX  
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
DT 22-JUN-1993 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Oligomer SM 82 used in construction of SSP polypeptides.  
XX  
KW Heptad; plants; custom tailored storage proteins; in vivo; expression;  
KW ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN WO9303160-A1.  
XX  
PD 18-FEB-1993.  
XX  
PF 07-AUG-1992; 92MO-US006412.  
XX  
PR 09-AUG-1991; 91US-00743006.  
XX  
PA (DUPO ) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I.  
XX  
PI Falco SC, Keeler SJ, Rice JA;  
XX

DR WPI; 1993-076517/09.  
XX  
PT Synthetic polypeptide(s) contg. specified heptad units - expressed in  
PT vivo in plants to serve as custom-tailored storage proteins with  
PT specified aminoacid content.  
XX  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 109; 176pp; English.  
XX  
CC The sequence represents the DNA sequence encoding a synthetic heptad  
CC polypeptide. The synthetic polypeptide can be expressed in vivo in plants  
CC to serve as a synthetic seed storage protein which can be custom-tailored  
CC for specific end-user requirements. The DNA encoding the heptad may be  
CC used to transform plants to increase the content of partic. amino acids  
CC such as lysine or methionine in seeds or leaves. See also AAQ36810-20,  
CC AAQ37265-301. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
QY 570 GAAGAAGAGAGCTGAAG 589  
Db 1 GATGAGAGAGAGCTGAAG 20  
XX  
RESULT 1220  
AAQ75633/C  
ID AAQ75633 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC AAQ75633;  
XX  
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.  
XX  
KW Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;  
KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN JP06303997-A.  
XX  
PD 01-NOV-1994.  
XX  
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.  
XX  
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.  
XX  
PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.  
XX  
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.  
XX  
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed  
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.  
XX  
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of  
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of  
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESBQ files AAQ75547-075798)  
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse  
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of  
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)  
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The  
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;



CC transcription primer, (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of  
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)  
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The  
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily  
XX

SO Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5389 AATTAAAAAAATTCAAAAA 5408

DB 21 ATTTTAAAAAAATTCAAAAA 2

RESULT 1224

AAQ75646/C  
ID AAQ75646 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAQ75646;

DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

DS Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;

KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

XX Synthetic.

PN JP06303997-A.

PD 01-NOV-1994.

PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.

PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed  
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.

XX Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.

CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of  
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of  
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)

CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse  
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of  
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)

CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The  
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

CC

SO Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5400 TACAAAAAGAAAAATGAA 5419

DB 20 TACAAAAAGAAAAATGAA 1

RESULT 1225

AAQ75713/C  
ID AAQ75713 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAQ75713;

XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

DT Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX

DE Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;

KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

XX Synthetic.

PN JP06303997-A.

PD 01-NOV-1994.

PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.

PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed  
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.

XX Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.

CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of  
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of  
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)

CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse  
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of  
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)

CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The  
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

CC

SO Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5389 AATTAAAAAAATTCAAAAA 5408

DB 21 AACTAAAAAAATTCAAAAA 2

RESULT 1226

AAQ75680/C  
ID AAQ75680 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAQ75680;

DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

DS Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;

KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

XX Synthetic.

PN JP06303997-A.

PD 01-NOV-1994.

PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.

```
XX Analyze of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
XX Disclosure, Page 7, 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP, 2 A, 0 C, 0 G, 19 T, 0 U, 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5389 AATTAAAAAATACAAAAA 5408
Db 20 AATTAAAAAATACAAAAA 1
RESULT 1227
AAQ75697/c
ID AAQ75697 standard; DNA, 21 BP.
AC AAQ75697;
XX
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
DT Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
DE
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX JP06303997-A.
PN
XX 01-NOV-1994.
PD
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PR
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
XX Disclosure, Page 7, 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP, 1 A, 1 C, 0 G, 19 T, 0 U, 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

```
QY 5389 AATTAAAAAATACAAAAA 5408
Db 21 AATTAAAAAATACAAAAA 2
RESULT 1228
AAQ75777/c
ID AAQ75777 standard; DNA, 21 BP.
XX
XX AAQ75777;
AC
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
DT Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
DE
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX JP06303997-A.
PN
XX 01-NOV-1994.
PD
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PR
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
XX Disclosure, Page 9, 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP, 0 A, 1 C, 0 G, 20 T, 0 U, 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5406 AAGAAAAAATGAAAAATMAA 5425
Db 21 AAGAAAAAATGAAAAA 2
RESULT 1229
AAQ75644/c
ID AAQ75644 standard; DNA, 21 BP.
XX
XX AAQ75644;
AC
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
DT Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
DE
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX JP06303997-A.
PN
```

```
XX 01-NOV-1994.
PD 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
PA WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
DR Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX Disclosure; Page 6; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5400 TACAAAAAAGAAAAATGAA 5419
DB 20 TACAAAAAAGAAAAA 1
XX
RESULT 1230
AAQ75679/c
ID AAQ75679 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75679;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KM Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX Disclosure; Page 7; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
```

```
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5389 AATTAAAAAATACAAAAA 5408
DB 20 AATTAAAAAATACAAAAA 1
XX
RESULT 1231
AAQ75761/c
ID AAQ75761 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75761;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
KM Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5389 AATTAAAAAATACAAAAA 5408
DB 21 AATTAAAAAATACAAAAA 2
XX
RESULT 1232
AAQ75721/c
ID AAQ75721 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75721;
XX
```

DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)  
 XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.  
 DE  
 XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;  
 KW aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FN JF06303997-A.  
 XX  
 PD 01-NOV-1994.  
 XX  
 PE 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.  
 XX  
 PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.  
 XX  
 PA (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.  
 XX  
 PT Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed  
 PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of  
 CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of  
 CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENBSEQ files AA075547-075798)  
 CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse  
 CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of  
 CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c) the  
 CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The  
 CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 5389 AATTAAAAAATACAAAAA 5408  
 Db 21 ACTTAAAAAATACAAAAA 2

RESULT 1233  
 AA094976  
 ID AA094976 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AA094976;  
 XX  
 DT 16-JUN-1996 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE SSP7 Oligonucleotide SM 82.  
 XX  
 KW Lysine; synthetic storage protein; SSP; vector; pSK6;  
 KW dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase; corn; maize; Zea mays; soybean;  
 KW Glycine max; transgenic plant; essential amino acid; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FN Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FH misc\_feature 1..21  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /standard\_name= "SM 82"  
 FT CDS 2..21  
 FT /\*tag= b  
 XX  
 XX MO9515392-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 08-JUN-1995.

PE 21-NOV-1994; 94MO-US013190.  
 XX  
 PR 30-NOV-1993; 93US-00160117.  
 PR 17-JUN-1994; 94US-00261661.  
 XX  
 PA (DUPO ) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I.  
 XX  
 PI Falco SC, Keeler SJ, Rice JA;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1995-215272/28.  
 DR P-PSDB; AAR78237.  
 XX  
 PT New chimeric gene providing increased lysine content in plant seeds -  
 PT contains dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase gene coupled to chloroplast  
 PT transport sequence and seed specific promoter, also new plants of  
 PT improved nutritional value.  
 XX  
 XX Example 8; Page 76; 180pp; English.  
 PS  
 CC Oligonucleotide SM82 (AA094976) and complementary sequence SM83  
 CC (AA094977) code for heptad peptide SSP7 (AAR78237). They were annealed  
 CC and used in the construction DNA fragments (see also AA094978-80,  
 CC AA094992, AA095004 and AA095006) that were inserted into vector pSK6 (see  
 CC also AAR78236). The DNA fragments code for synthetic storage proteins  
 CC (SSPs) contg. multiple lysine-rich heptad repeats (see AAR78239-41,  
 CC AAR78249, AAR78258 and AAR78260). These can be expressed in the seeds of  
 CC transformed plants, e.g. soybean and corn, to improve lysine content  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 570 GAAGAGGAGGAGCTGAAG 589  
 Db 1 GATGAGAGGAGGAGCTGAAG 20

RESULT 1234  
 AAT12747  
 ID AAT12747 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT12747;  
 XX  
 DT 04-OCT-1996 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase gene hybridisation probe.  
 XX  
 KW Tumour antigen; marker; RT-PCR; reverse transcription;  
 KW polymerase chain reaction; detection; metastasis; small cell lung;  
 KW cervical; colonic; hepatic; brain; breast; thyroid; carcinoma;  
 KW human papilloma virus; GAPDH; amplification control; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FN DE4431174-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 07-MAR-1996.  
 XX  
 PE 01-SEP-1994; 94DE-04431174.  
 XX  
 PR 01-SEP-1994; 94DE-04431174.  
 XX  
 PA (DEKR-) DEUT KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM.  
 XX  
 PI Von Knebel Doeberitz M, Woerner S, Lacroix J;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1996-140362/15.  
 XX  
 PT Detecting tumour specific mRNA by conversion to cDNA and amplification -  
 PT provides early, sensitive and specific diagnosis and monitoring, partic.  
 PT by analysis of blood or sputum.



```

XX Example 1; Page 4; App; German.
PS
CC Tumour specific mRNA is detected in a RT-PCR amplification using specific
CC primers on e.g. blood or sputum samples. The method is useful for
CC screening and monitoring tumours and metastases, e.g. small cell lung,
CC cervical, colonic, hepatic, brain, breast or thyroid carcinomas. The
CC present sequence is that of a probe which was used to detect amplified
CC GAPDH sequences as a control in an experiment to amplify human papilloma
CC virus HPV16 and HPV18 sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1907 CTCTCGAAGAACCTCATTCCT 1926
Db 1 CTCTCGAAGAACCTCATTCCT 20
RESULT 1235
AAT36633
ID AAT36633 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAT36633;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 21-MAY-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Probe for glyceraldehyde phosphate dehydrogenase gene.
XX
KM primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; detection; human papilloma virus;
KM cellular sequence; early diagnosis; carcinoma; high-grade dysplasia; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9626293-A2.
XX
PD 29-AUG-1996.
XX
PF 23-FEB-1996; 96WO-DE000306.
XX
PR 24-FEB-1995; 95DE-01006561.
XX
PA (DEKR-) DEUT KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM.
XX
PI Von Knebel- Doeberitz M, Woerner S, Emmerich F;
XX
DR WPI; 1996-402383/40.
XX
PT Detecting mRNA contg. human papilloma virus (HPV) and cellular sequences
PT - used for early diagnosis of carcinoma and high-grade dysplasia caused
PT by HPV.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 5; 15pp; German.
PS
XX AAT36633 is a probe used to detect the glyceraldehyde phosphate
CC dehydrogenase (GAPDH) gene, which was used as a control in a PCR reaction
CC for detection of human papilloma virus and cellular sequences. Detection
CC of mRNA contg. HPV and cellular sequences comprises: (a) isolating mRNA
CC from an processed body sample; (b) converting to cDNA by using a reverse
CC transcription primer (RTP); (c) amplification of cDNA by PCR with an HPV
CC 5' primer and a 3' primer including a sequence of RMP; (d) cleaving
CC amplified cDNA with an enzyme that cuts the 5' side of the HPV polyA
CC signal; (e) amplification of uncleaved cDNA with the same primers as in
CC (c) or with nested primers; and (f) detecting amplified DNA. The method
CC is used for early diagnosis of carcinoma and high-grade dysplasia caused
CC by HPV. Step (d) cleaves cDNA derived from episomal HPV but not that
CC derived from HPV that has integrated into the genome. The method is very
CC sensitive and selective and can detect a very small no. of HPV-infected
CC cells. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)

```

```

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1907 CTCTCGAAGAACCTCATTCCT 1926
Db 1 CTCTCGAAGAACCTCATTCCT 20
RESULT 1236
AAT35539/c
ID AAT35539 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAT35539;
XX
DT 14-JAN-1997 (first entry)
DT 17-MAR-1995; 95US-00406030.
XX
DE DNase I gene sense primer 4.2.
XX
KM Gene targeting; gene activation; homologous recombination; DNase I;
KM cystic fibrosis; gene therapy; primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction;
KM ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9629411-A1.
XX
PD 26-SEP-1996.
XX
PF 12-MAR-1996; 96WO-US003377.
XX
PR 17-MAR-1995; 95US-00406030.
XX
PA (TRAN-) TRANSKARYOTIC THERAPIES INC.
XX
PI Treco DA, Heartlein MW, Hauge BM, Selden RF;
XX
DR WPI; 1996-443186/44.
XX
XX
PT Altering expression of genes encoding thrombopoietin, DNase I or beta-
PT interferon - using DNA constructs useful in gene therapy to treat, e.g.
PT cystic fibrosis and multiple sclerosis.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 50; 115pp; English.
XX
CC Primer oligo 4.1 (AAT35538) and primer oligo 4.2 (AAT35539) were designed
CC using the known human DNase I mRNA sequence. They were used in the PCR
CC amplification of human genomic DNA. A probe was generated and used to
CC screen a human leukocyte DNA library. An isolated clone included a region
CC (see also AAT35522) upstream of the known DNase I cDNA sequence, and a
CC region (AAT35523) of the DNase I locus including exon 1, intron 1 and
CC part of exon 2. Non-coding sequences of the DNase I locus can be used in
CC gene constructs useful in the gene therapy of cystic fibrosis
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 4206 CATTCCGTCACCTCTGTGG 4225
Db 20 CATTCCGTCACCTCTGTGG 1
RESULT 1237
AAT94644/c
ID AAT94644 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAT94644;

```

XX 05-MAR-1998 (first entry)  
 DT 3' primer for human arginase coding sequence.  
 XX  
 DE PCR primer; amplify; human; arginase; ureagenesis; genetic deficiency;  
 XX urea cycle enzyme; early onset hyperammonemia; argininosuccinate lyase;  
 KM associated encephalopathy; non-specific liver failure; cirrhosis; cancer;  
 KM carbamoyl phosphate synthetase; ornithine transcarbamylase; gene therapy;  
 KM argininosuccinate synthetase; liver transplantation; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FN MO9730167-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 21-AUG-1997.  
 XX  
 PF 13-FEB-1997; 97WO-US001564.  
 XX  
 PR 13-FEB-1996; 96US-0011613P.  
 PR 06-SEP-1996; 96US-0025883P.  
 XX  
 PA (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.  
 XX  
 PI Wilson JM.  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1997-425041/39.  
 XX  
 PT Increasing ureagenesis via gene therapy - using recombinant adenovirus;  
 PT used to treat genetic or acquired enzyme deficiency as alternative to  
 PT transplantation.  
 XX  
 PS Example 7; Page 58; 82pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC AAT94643 and AAT94644 represent amplification primers for the human  
 CC arginase coding sequence. The amplified sequence can be used in a  
 CC recombinant virus used in the method of the invention. The method of the  
 CC invention is for increasing ureagenesis by administration of a  
 CC recombinant virus that expresses at least one enzyme of the urea cycle in  
 CC vivo. The method is used to treat a genetic deficiency of a urea cycle  
 CC enzyme (e.g. early onset hyperammonemia and associated encephalopathy)  
 CC or non-specific liver failure characterised by inadequate ureagenesis,  
 CC e.g. where caused by cirrhosis or cancer. The urea cycle enzyme may be,  
 CC e.g., carbamoyl phosphate synthetase, ornithine transcarbamylase,  
 CC argininosuccinate synthetase, argininosuccinate lyase or arginase. This  
 CC method is an alternative to liver transplantation  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Db Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 4955 GGCAATATGTCATGCA 4974  
 Db 20 GGTACTATGTCATGCA 1  
 XX  
 RESULT 1238  
 AAV35395  
 ID AAV35395 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAV35395;  
 XX  
 DT 13-OCT-1998 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE HIV-1 gag protein DNA primer #8.  
 XX  
 KM Hypervariable region; ENV protein; vaccinia virus; gag gene; retrovirus;  
 KM vaccines; infection; protection; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.

XX MO9822596-A1.  
 FN 28-MAY-1998.  
 XX  
 PD 19-NOV-1997; 97WO-JP004216.  
 XX  
 PF 19-NOV-1996; 96JP-00323412.  
 XX  
 PR 19-NOV-1996; 96JP-00323412.  
 XX  
 PA (NINA-) JAPAN NAT INST INFECTIOUS DISEASES.  
 PA (JAPG) NIPPON ZEON KK.  
 XX  
 PI Kojima A, Kurata T, Yasuda A;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1998-312481/27.  
 XX  
 PT Recombinant vaccinia virus containing fusion HIB gag gene - for  
 PT production in host cells of gag protein for use as vaccine.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 66; 84pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC AAV35388-V35414 are primers used in a method which results in a  
 CC recombinant vaccinia virus comprising of a gag gene from a retrovirus  
 CC such as HIV-1 or HIV-2, fused to a DNA fragment containing an epitope  
 CC region (30-300 bases in length) of a retroviral gene other than the gag  
 CC gene. The gag gene may be altered so as to produce a gag protein modified  
 CC from the natural sequence by the addition, deletion or substitution of at  
 CC least 1 amino acid residue. The fusion gene is inserted into a region of  
 CC a vaccinia virus not essential to its propagation, to give a recombinant  
 CC vaccinia virus vector which is used to transform a host cell (such as  
 CC HeLa, Vero, VEF, rabbit kidney RK13 or human myeloma TK-143 cells). Upon  
 CC culturing the host cell produces particulate structures containing the  
 CC fusion gag protein. The recombinant vaccinia virus or the fusion gag  
 CC protein particles may be used in the production of vaccines for  
 CC protecting against infection with retroviruses such as HIV  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 19 A; 2 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Db Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5402 CAAAAAGAAAAATGAAA 5421  
 Db 2 CAAAAAGAAAAATGAAA 21  
 XX  
 RESULT 1239  
 AAX36910  
 ID AAX36910 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAX36910;  
 XX  
 DT 02-JUL-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE S. cereale microsatellite marker PCR primer 9.  
 XX  
 KM Microsatellite; marker; PCR primer; yae; plant; Trifoliaceae; Poaceae;  
 KM simple sequence repeat; SSR; sequence tag site; STS; genetic analysis;  
 KM DNA fingerprinting; variety identification; self fertilization;  
 KM detection; cross fertilization; cytological line; gene mapping;  
 KM monogenic trait; polygenic trait; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Secale cereale.  
 XX  
 FN DB19835109-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 15-APR-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 04-AUG-1998; 98DE-01035109.  
 XX  
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97DE-01043671.  
 XX

XX (GVSE-) GVS GES ERWERB & VERWERTUNG LANDWIRTSCHA.  
 PA Wricke G, Saal B;  
 PI WPI, 1999-245522/21.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT Microsatellite markers derived from the genome of rye, useful for genetic  
 PT mapping as markers of monogenic or polygenic traits.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 6, Page 11; 28pp; German.  
 CC  
 CC This invention describes Secale cereale microsatellite markers based on  
 CC hypervariable genomic segments of Secale cereale and plants of the tribes  
 CC Triticeae and Poeae. The microsatellite markers comprise a simple  
 CC sequence repeat (SSR) marker as sequence tag site (STS), defined by two  
 CC specific S. cereale defined primers, of mean length 18-26 bases and  
 CC flanking the microsatellite sequence (MSS). Such markers are useful for  
 CC genetic analysis of rye, triticale and other species of the tribes  
 CC Triticeae and Poeae, e.g. for DNA fingerprinting; identification of  
 CC varieties; detecting self or cross fertilization; studying similarity and  
 CC relatedness; characterization of cytological lines, or generally any sort  
 CC of gene mapping. Particularly, they are useful for genetic mapping and  
 CC marking of mono- or poly-genic traits, selection and evaluation of  
 CC varietal purity or checking culture stages (particularly in hybrid  
 CC culture methods), purity of propagative materials, success of self-  
 CC fertilization and required ratio of components in populations and  
 CC hybrids. AAX36902-X36965 represent PCR primers used in the method of the  
 CC invention  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2873 TAGTCTGTTTCAGGTGGTC 2892  
 Db 2 TGGTCTGTGTCTGTGGTGC 21  
 XX  
 RESULT 1240  
 AAV73916  
 ID AAV73916 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC AAV73916;  
 XX  
 XX 20-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 04-MAR-1999 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE S. pneumoniae 37-kDa surface adhesion A protein PCR primer #2.  
 XX  
 KM Surface adhesion A protein; vaccine; detection; serotype; antibody;  
 KM diagnostic; immunoassay; treatment; infection; anti-idiotypic; PCR primer;  
 KM ss.  
 XX  
 XX Synthetic.  
 OS Streptococcus pneumoniae.  
 OS  
 PN US5854416-A.  
 XX  
 PD 29-DEC-1998.  
 XX  
 PF 17-SEP-1996; 96US-00715131.  
 XX  
 XX 14-NOV-1991; 91US-00791377.  
 PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222179.  
 XX  
 PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.  
 XX  
 PI Aaes EW, Tharpe JA, Carlone GM, Sampson JS, Russell H;  
 XX WPI, 1999-095007/08.  
 DR

XX Nucleic acid encoding the 37 kDa. surface adhesion A of Streptococcus  
 PT pneumoniae - useful diagnostically and for production of recombinant  
 PT polypeptides.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 5; Col 35-36; 20pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC AAV73915 and AAV73916 are PCR primers used in the amplification and  
 CC isolation of a Streptococcus pneumoniae 37-kDa surface adhesion A  
 CC protein. The encoding nucleic acid can be used in methods to express  
 CC recombinant protein, as a source of primers for amplification (to  
 CC identify and isolate related sequences, e.g. allelic variants) or probes  
 CC for nucleic acid hybridisation tests for detecting S. pneumoniae, and in  
 CC DNA vaccines. The encoded protein and its fragments can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies, in vaccines and for detecting S. pneumoniae (by reaction with  
 CC specific antibodies). Antibodies are useful in diagnostic immunoassays,  
 CC to treat infections and to raise anti-idiotypic antibodies for use in  
 CC vaccines. This protein is very highly conserved between the different  
 CC serotypes of S. pneumoniae so is an excellent candidate for vaccine  
 CC development. (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1463 TCAGAGACTTATTGGCCCA 1482  
 Db 1 TCAGAGCTTATTTCGCA 20  
 XX  
 RESULT 1241  
 AA223532  
 ID AA223532 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC AA223532;  
 XX  
 XX 21-DEC-1999 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 DE GAPDH PCR primer.  
 XX  
 KM PCR primer; detection; tumor cell; preproGRP; gastrin-releasing peptide;  
 KM diagnosis; bronchial; mammary; colorectal; prostate; C-cell; carcinoma;  
 KM neuroendocrine differentiated tumor; metastasis; GAPDH; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX DEL9813788-A1.  
 PN  
 PD 07-OCT-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 27-MAR-1998; 98DE-01013788.  
 XX  
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98DE-01013788.  
 XX  
 PA (DEKR-) DEUT KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM.  
 XX  
 PI Knebel-Doberitz M, Lacroix J;  
 XX WPI, 1999-552203/47.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT Detection of tumor cells by nucleic acid amplification assay.  
 PT  
 XX  
 PS Example; Col 3; 4pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes a novel method for the detection of tumor cells  
 CC in a body sample which involves assaying for prepro gastrin-releasing  
 CC peptide (preproGRP) mRNA. The method is used for the diagnosis of various  
 CC tumors, e.g. bronchial, mammary, colorectal, prostatic and C-cell  
 CC carcinomas and other neuroendocrine differentiated tumors or their  
 CC metastases. Very small numbers of tumor cells can be detected both in  
 CC tissue samples and in body fluids. AA223525-223532 represent PCR primers

```

CC used in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1907 CTCTGAGAACCTCATTCCT 1926
Db 1 CTCTCGAGACATCATTCCT 20

RESULT 1242
AAV99509
ID AAV99509 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC AAV99509,
XX
XX 29-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SM62 encoding SSP7 heptad repeat.
XX
XX Lysine; transgenic plant; seed storage protein; vector; PSK5; ds.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX misc_feature 1..3
XX /tag= a
XX /note= "5' single stranded overhang"
XX 21
XX /note= b
XX /note= "5' overhang on complementary strand of sequence
XX 5'-ATC-3'"
XX
XX WO9842831-A2.
XX
XX 01-OCT-1998.
XX
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98WO-US006051.
XX
XX 27-MAR-1997; 97US-00824627.
XX
XX (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO B. I.
XX
XX Falco SC, Mcdevitt RE, Epebaum SU;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-045139/04.
XX
XX Nucleic acids and chimeric genes for increasing seed lysine content -
XX comprise sequence encoding all or part of lysine ketoglutarate reductase,
XX useful to improve nutritional quality of seeds from transformed plants.
XX
XX Example 21; Page 102; 231pp; English.
XX
XX This synthetic double-stranded oligonucleotide encodes a lysine-rich
XX heptad repeat peptide. It can be inserted into the unique BstI site in
XX the 'base gene' (see AAV99505) of vector pSK5 to provide repetitive
XX heptad coding sequences. Chimeric genes for lysine-rich synthetic seed
XX storage proteins suitable for expression in the seeds of plants have been
XX constructed (see AAV99513-18, AAV99527-32, AAV99539-41). The invention
XX provides methods for improving the nutritional quality of seeds from
XX transgenic plants by increasing lysine content
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match
XX Best Local Similarity 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 570 GAGAGAGAGAGCTGAAG 589
XX ||| ||||| ||||| |||||

```

```

Db 1 GATGAGAGAGAGCTGAAG 20

RESULT 1243
AAZ23835
ID AAZ23835 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAZ23835,
XX
XX 21-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Rye microsatellite marker 5 PCR primer 1.
XX
XX Microsatellite marker; rye; hypervariable genomic region; Poase;
XX Triticaceae; breeding program; DNA fingerprinting; variety; detection;
XX self pollination; cross pollination; cytoplasmic line; genetic mapping;
XX polymorphism; PCR primer; 88.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Secale cereale.
XX
XX DB19811506-A1.
XX
XX 21-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 17-MAR-1998; 98DB-01011506.
XX
XX 17-MAR-1998; 98DB-01011506.
XX
XX (GVS-) GVS GES ERWERB & VERW LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICH.
XX
XX WPI; 1999-591715/51.
XX
XX New microsatellite markers for rye and closely related grasses, used for
XX genetic analysis and in breeding.
XX
XX Claim 6; Page 27; 28pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel microsatellite markers (MSM), based on the
XX hypervariable genomic regions of rye (Secale cereale) and of plants from
XX the tribes Triticeae and Poaceae. MSM, which are new genetic markers for
XX rye and closely related species, are used for genetic analysis and in
XX breeding programs. Typical applications are in DNA fingerprinting;
XX identification of varieties; detection of self and cross pollination;
XX characterization of cytoplasmic lines, and genetic mapping (of mono- or
XX polygenic traits). MSM show a higher degree of polymorphism than known
XX markers (both within and between different rye varieties and lines); can
XX be detected by polymerase chain reaction, so that even very small samples
XX may be analyzed, and generate many alleles per marker locus. AAZ23827-
XX Z23886 represent the microsatellite marker PCR primers described in the
XX method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match
XX Best Local Similarity 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX OY 2873 TAGTCTGTTTCAGCTGGTC 2892
XX 2 TGCTCTGTTTCAGCTGGTC 21
XX
XX RESULT 1244
XX ID AAZ10413
XX AAZ10413 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAZ10413;
XX
XX 09-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify DNA encoding the PsaA protein.
XX
XX

```

KW Pneumococcal surface adhesion A protein; PsaA, monoclonal antibody;  
KM vaccine; Streptococcus pneumoniae infection; PCR primer; ss.  
XX Synthetic.  
OS Streptococcus pneumoniae.  
XX  
PN WO945121-A1.  
XX  
PD 10-SEP-1999.  
XX  
PP 26-FEB-1999; 99WO-US004326.  
XX  
PR 02-MAR-1998; 98US-007656SP.  
XX  
PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.  
XX  
PI Carlone GM, Ades EM, Sampson JS, Tharpe JA, Zeller JL;  
PI Westerink MAJ;  
XX  
DR WPI; 1999-540849/45.  
XX  
XX New peptides corresponding to Streptococcus pneumoniae PsaA, used for  
PT treating or preventing Streptococcus pneumoniae infection in a subject.  
XX  
PS Example 8; Page 34; 58pp; English.  
XX  
XX PCR primers AA210412-13 were used to amplify DNA encoding a pneumococcal  
CC surface adhesion A protein (PsaA). The specification describes monoclonal  
CC antibodies which bind epitopes of the PsaA protein (see AA30351-54).  
CC These peptides can be used in vaccines to prevent Streptococcus  
CC pneumoniae infections. The antibodies of the invention can also be used  
CC to detect S. pneumoniae in a sample or individual  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
DB 1463 TCAGAGACTTATTGGCCCA 1482  
1 TCAGAGCTTATTTCGCA 20

RESULT 1245  
AAZ46804/C  
ID AAZ46804 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ46804;  
XX  
DT 31-MAR-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human beta-actin gene amplifying forward control primer.  
DE  
XX Progesterone; transdermal; cancer; breast cancer; plasma; human;  
KM cytotactic; beta-actin; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO959595-A1.  
XX  
PD 25-NOV-1999.  
XX  
PP 18-MAY-1999; 99WO-US011002.  
XX  
PR 20-MAY-1998; 98US-00081869.  
XX  
XX (WILEY) WILEY T S.  
PA (FORM) FORMBY B.  
XX  
PI Wiley TS, Formby B;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2000-105568/09.

XX Composition for treating and preventing breast cancer.  
PT Disclosure; Page 9; 23pp; English.  
XX  
PS  
XX The invention provides a composition comprising exogenous natural  
CC progesterone suitable for transdermal delivery and maintaining the plasma  
CC concentration of natural progesterone above 10 ng/mL. The composition is  
CC applied topically for treating or preventing cancer in a patient whose  
CC plasma natural progesterone level is less than 10 ng/mL. The composition  
CC and method are useful for treating breast cancer by regulating the  
CC natural progesterone level in person's plasma. Prevention of cancer can  
CC also be secured. Progesterone application also exhibit protection or  
CC therapeutic activity in management of other forms of cancer. Sequences  
CC AAZ46804-805 represent control PCR primers for amplifying the human beta-  
CC actin gene  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
DB 1563 GAAGAGAGCTGGGGAGAG 1582  
21 GAAGAGAGCTGGAGAGAG 2

RESULT 1246  
AAZ5736/C  
ID AAZ5736 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ5736;  
XX  
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO.10092.  
XX  
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
KM genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
KM haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
KM amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
XX diagnosis; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO954500-A2.  
XX  
PD 28-OCT-1999.  
XX  
PP 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.  
XX  
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
XX  
PA (GEST ) GENSET.  
XX  
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
XX  
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
PT map of the human genome.  
XX  
PS Claim 8; Page 2382; 2745pp; English.  
XX  
XX AAZ5654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
CC have a variety of uses; they can be used for high density mapping of the  
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.



```

RESULT 1249
AAS00612
ID AAS00612 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAS00612;
AC
XX
XX 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Streptococcus pneumoniae 37kDa surface adhesin A DNA PCR primer P2.
DE
XX
XX 37-kDa surface adhesin A; pneumococcal disease; vaccine; treatment;
KM infection; ss; PCR primer.
XX
XX Streptococcus pneumoniae.
OS
XX
XX US6217884-B1.
PN
XX
XX 17-APR-2001.
PD
XX
XX 28-DEC-1998; 98US-00221753.
PF
XX
XX 14-NOV-1991; 91US-00791377.
PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222179.
PR 17-SEP-1996; 96US-00715131.
XX
XX (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
XX Sampson JS, Russell H, Tharpe JA, Ades EW, Carlone GM;
PI WPI; 2001-289821/30.
DR
XX
XX New 37 kDa pneumococcal surface adhesin A protein from Streptococcus
PT pneumoniae, useful as a vaccine for treating or preventing infections
PT caused by Streptococcus pneumoniae.
XX
XX Example 4; Col 35; 20pp; English.
XX
XX The sequence represents a PCR primer used for amplification of DNA
CC encoding Streptococcus pneumoniae 37-kDa surface adhesin A protein.
CC Infection by S. pneumoniae leads to pneumococcal disease. The 37-kDa
CC surface adhesin A protein and its corresponding DNA can be used as a
CC vaccine component for treatment and prevention of pneumococcal disease,
CC as well as a reagent for identifying host antibodies raised against S.
CC pneumoniae during infection. The protein may also be used to detect the
CC presence of S. pneumoniae. The nucleic acids can be used as primers for
CC amplifying nucleic acids from other strains of S. pneumoniae to isolate
CC allelic variants of the protein, or for reverse transcription techniques,
CC and as probes for use in detection techniques such as nucleic acid
CC hybridization
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1463 TCAGAGCTATTGGCCCA 1482
DB 1 TCAGAGCTATTGGCCCA 20

```

```

KM myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KM pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH Variation replace(11,G)
FT /tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX NO200118250-A2.
PN
XX
XX 15-MAR-2001.
PD
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
PF
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX (WHEB ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Lander RS, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JG;
PI WPI; 2001-226749/23.
DR
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 61; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 5053 GCAGACCTCATAGAGCTCA 5072
DB 21 GCAGACCTCATAGAGCTCA 2

```

```

RESULT 1250
AAF95424/c
ID AAF95424 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAF95424;
AC
XX
XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #185.
DE
XX
XX Human, variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KM polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW
```

```

RESULT 1251
AAF95857
ID AAF95857 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAF95857;
AC
XX
XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #618.
DE
XX
XX Human, variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KM polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
```



```

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT Variation /tag= a replace(11,A)
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX MO200118250-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX (MHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (MILL-) MILENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GO, McCarthy JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 91; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism,
XX pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
XX correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
XX the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 2645 AGCTGCTGTCGAGCCACAC 2664
XX 1 AGCTGCTGACCGGCGCACAC 20
XX
XX RESULT 1252
XX AAF97304/C
XX ID AAF97304 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC AAF97304;
XX
XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2065.
XX
XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX Variation replace(11,C)
XX /tag= a
XX /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX

```

```

FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX MO200118250-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX (MHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (MILL-) MILENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GO, McCarthy JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 188; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
XX pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
XX correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
XX the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 79 CCTGCTCTGGGCTCCTCC 98
XX 20 CCTGCTCTCGGATGCTCC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1253
XX AAF97532/C
XX ID AAF97532 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC AAF97532;
XX
XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2293.
XX
XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX Variation replace(11,C)
XX /tag= a
XX /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX

```

```

PD 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX (WHEED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Lander BS, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 204; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
XX pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
XX correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
XX the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 110 TTCTGAGCTTGACGCTCAA 129
XX 21 TGCTGAGCTTGACGCTCAA 2
XX
XX RESULT 1254
XX ID AAH49122 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAH49122;
XX
XX 12-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human FBNI gene associated primer #15.
XX
XX Neonate screening; prenatal screening; gene chip; diagnosis;
XX phenylketonuria; maple syrup disease; galactosemia; homocysteinuria;
XX medium-chain acyl-CoA-dehydrogenase deficiency; biotinidase deficiency;
XX familial hypercholesterolemia; familial defective apolipoprotein-B;
XX cystic fibrosis; Marfan syndrome; Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome;
XX androgenital syndrome; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200153520-A2.
XX
XX 26-JUL-2001.
XX
XX 09-JAN-2001; 2001WO-EP000139.
XX
XX 21-JAN-2000; 2000DE-01002446.
XX
XX (CUTL/) CUTLEN P.
XX

```

```

PA (SEED/) SEEDORF U.
XX
XX Cullen P, Seedorf U;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-457616/49.
XX
XX DNA chip, useful for neonatal or prenatal screening for many genetic
XX diseases simultaneously, carries oligonucleotides complementary to
XX phenotypically relevant reference sequences.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 81; 101pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel nucleotide support (A) gene chip) which
XX carries a selection of oligonucleotides (1) that are identical, or
XX complementary, to segments of reference sequences relevant to at least
XX two genetically determined phenotypes. (A) are used for simultaneous
XX diagnosis of at least two of the following diseases: phenylketonuria
XX (maple syrup disease), galactosemia, homocysteinuria, biotinidase
XX deficiency, medium-chain acyl-CoA-dehydrogenase deficiency, familial
XX hypercholesterolemia, familial defective apolipoprotein-B, cystic
XX fibrosis, Marfan syndrome, Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome and androgenital
XX syndrome. Specifically they are used in neonatal or prenatal diagnosis.
XX (A) require a relatively small number of separate hybridization regions
XX (about 500 for testing for 21 specified disorders), so can be used for
XX simultaneous testing for many diseases. Testing is quick, inexpensive,
XX reliable and more sensitive than current physiological methods. AAH4868-
XX AAH49166 represent oligonucleotides used to illustrate the method of the
XX invention
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 385 GGATTATTAATACTGGGCTC 404
XX 1 GCATTGTATAAATCGGCTAC 20
XX
XX RESULT 1255
XX ID ABRK51695 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ABRK51695;
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human CRH receptor subtype R1 (CRH-R1) sense PCR primer.
XX
XX Human; nuclear receptor; NURR; inflammatory immune disease; arthritis;
XX corticotropin releasing hormone; receptor; CRH; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX chronic inflammatory joint disease; psoriatic arthritis; thyroiditis;
XX sarcoid arthritis; ulcerative colitis; CRH receptor subtype R1; CRH-R1;
XX PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200187923-A1.
XX
XX 22-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015311.
XX
XX 12-MAY-2000; 2000US-0203645P.
XX
XX (BAYU ) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
XX
XX Murphy E, Connely OM, Fitzgerald O, Bresnahan B;
XX WPI; 2002-075311/10.
XX
XX Treating inflammatory immune disease such as arthritis, comprises
XX

```

PT suppressing expression level of NURR subfamily of nuclear transcription  
 PT factors, or corticotropin releasing hormone receptor.  
 XX  
 PS Example 27; Page 84, 123pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to a new method of treating an organism for  
 CC an inflammatory immune disease. The method of the invention comprises  
 CC reducing expression of a NURR subfamily nucleic acid sequence or  
 CC corticotropin releasing hormone (CRH) receptor nucleic acid sequence,  
 CC inhibiting transcriptional activity of a NURR superfamily member/CRH  
 CC receptor amino acid sequence, or reducing the level of NURR superfamily  
 CC member/CRH receptor sequence. The method is useful for treating an  
 CC organism for an inflammatory immune diseases such as chronic inflammatory  
 CC joint disease, preferably arthritis, selected from rheumatoid arthritis,  
 CC psoriatic arthritis and sarcoid arthritis, ulcerative colitis and  
 CC thyroiditis. The method is also useful for screening a compound that  
 CC interferes with interaction of a NURR subfamily polypeptide with a  
 CC ligand, or identifying a compound for the treatment of an inflammatory  
 CC immune response. The agonist of the invention is useful for inhibiting  
 CC transcriptional activity of nuclear receptor polypeptide and the  
 CC antagonist is useful for decreasing the expression of a NURR subfamily  
 CC member. The present nucleic acid sequence represents the human CRH  
 CC receptor subtype R1 (CRH-R1) sense PCR primer that was used in the  
 CC methods of the invention for amplification of human CRH  
 CC  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 326 CCCGCCCTGGCTTCTCTA 345  
 Db 2 CCTGCGCTGCTTCTCTA 21  
 RESULT 1256  
 AAD30663  
 ID AAD30663 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC AAD30663;  
 DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DB Streptococcus pneumoniae serotype 6B gene amplifying primer. P2.  
 XX  
 KM Multiple antigenic peptide; MAP; immunogenic; immunity; infection;  
 KM pneumococcal surface adhesin protein A; PsaA; antibacterial; 6B gene;  
 KM PCR primer; 8S.  
 XX  
 OS Streptococcus pneumoniae.  
 XX  
 PN WO200204497-A2.  
 PD 17-JAN-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 10-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021626.  
 XX  
 PR 10-JUL-2000; 2000US-00613092.  
 XX  
 PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.  
 PI Aaes EW, Johnson SE, Jue DL, Sampson JS, Carlone GM,  
 XX WPI; 2002-195762/25.  
 XX  
 PT New multiple antigenic peptide for immunizing against streptococcal  
 PT infections, binds to monoclonal antibody obtained in response to  
 PT immunizing an animal with pneumococcal surface adhesion protein A or its  
 PT fragment.  
 XX  
 PS Example 8; Page 47; 86pp; English.  
 XX

CC The invention relates to multiple antigenic peptides (MAP) immunogenic  
 CC against Streptococcus pneumoniae. MAP binds to monoclonal antibody  
 CC obtained in response to immunising an animal with pneumococcal surface  
 CC adhesion protein A (PsaA) or its fragment. MAP is useful for conferring  
 CC protective immunity against S. pneumoniae infection in a subject. The  
 CC present sequence is Streptococcus pneumoniae serotype 6B gene amplifying  
 CC PCR primer  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 1463 TCAGAGCTATTGGCCCA 1482  
 Db 1 TCAGAGCTATTGGCCCA 20  
 RESULT 1257  
 AA168672  
 ID AA168672 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC AA168672;  
 DT 14-JAN-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DB ICM-1 triple helix associated oligonucleotide SEQ ID 74.  
 XX  
 KM ICM-1; triple helix; transcription inhibition; antipsoriatic;  
 KM intracellular adhesion molecule; dermatological; antiasthmatic;  
 KM antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive; gastrointestinal; psoriasis;  
 KM neurodermatitis; allergic asthma; Crohn's disease; autoimmune disease;  
 KM transplant rejection; psoralen; photo-ultra-violet therapy; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Undentified.  
 XX  
 PN WO200179487-A2.  
 PD 25-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 18-APR-2001; 2001WO-DB001509.  
 XX  
 PR 18-APR-2000; 2000DB-01019252.  
 XX  
 PA (DEGL/) DEGITZ K K.  
 PA (BESC/) BESC R.  
 PI Degitz KK, Besc R;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-017614/02.  
 XX  
 PT Triple-helix forming polydeoxyribonucleotides, useful for treating  
 PT intracellular adhesion molecule-1 related diseases, e.g. psoriasis, are  
 PT directed against transcribed or promoter regions of the ICM-1 gene.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 5; Page 23; 61pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC This invention describes novel polydeoxyribonucleotides (A), for use as  
 CC triple-helix forming oligonucleotides, having at least 3 sequential  
 CC purine and/or pyrimidine bases, capable of inhibiting transcription of  
 CC ICM-1. (A) has a sequence specific for the transcribed or promoter  
 CC regions of the ICM-1 (intracellular adhesion molecule) gene. The  
 CC products of the invention have antipsoriatic, dermatological,  
 CC antiasthmatic, antiinflammatory, immunosuppressive and gastrointestinal  
 CC activity. (A) are used for treatment or prevention of ICM-1-associated  
 CC diseases, specifically psoriasis, neurodermatitis, allergic asthma,  
 CC Crohn's disease, autoimmune diseases and transplant rejection. Compared  
 CC with antisense oligonucleotides, (A) provide a longer-lasting effect  
 CC (they bind directly to the gene, so a compensatory increase in  
 CC transcription is not possible). (A) may be coupled to psoralen to provide  
 CC light-regulatable, sequence-specific downregulation of genes; this should  
 CC make photo-ultra-violet therapy more specific, with reduced side effects.  
 CC

CC AAI65599-AAI68673 represent oligonucleotides used to illustrate the  
CC method of the invention  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 6 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 1374 ACAAGACTCACCAGAA 1393  
Db 1 AAAAAGCTCTCTCTAGAA 20  
RESULT 1258  
ABS60808  
ID ABS60808 standard; DNA: 21 BP.  
AC ABS60808;  
XX  
XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #445.  
DB  
XX  
XX Aminopeptidase P, XPNEP2, bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;  
KM tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;  
KM RXK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;  
KM angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;  
KM polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;  
KM cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;  
KM myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;  
KM aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;  
KM arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;  
KM autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;  
KM viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;  
KM Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
XX WO200261131-A2.  
PN  
XX  
XX 08-AUG-2002.  
PD  
XX  
XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.  
PF  
XX  
XX 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.  
PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.  
PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.  
XX  
XX (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.  
PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.  
PA (HUIL/) HUI L.  
PI Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;  
PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.  
DR  
XX  
XX New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful  
PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,  
PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and  
PT autoimmune diseases.  
XX  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 883; 977pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene  
CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNEP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),  
CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein  
CC 1 (RXK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme  
CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (P14), comprising at least one  
CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a  
CC polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single  
CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic

CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising  
CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the  
CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene  
CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)  
CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids  
CC (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder  
CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopressinase inhibitor  
CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which  
CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a  
CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an  
CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the  
CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at  
CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)  
CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,  
CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which  
CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's  
CC disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,  
CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular  
CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary  
CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and  
CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory  
CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic  
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other  
CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The  
CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification, Antipodies  
CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines  
CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence  
XX listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 4610 TGCTGAGACGAGCAGTAC 4629  
Db 2 TGCTGAGACGAGCAGTCC 21  
RESULT 1259  
ABS60583  
ID ABS60583 standard; DNA: 21 BP.  
AC ABS60583;  
XX  
XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #332.  
DB  
XX  
XX Aminopeptidase P, XPNEP2, bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;  
KM tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;  
KM RXK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;  
KM angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;  
KM polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;  
KM cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;  
KM myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;  
KM aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;  
KM arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;  
KM autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;  
KM viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;  
KM Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.  
XX  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
XX WO200261131-A2.  
PN  
XX  
XX 08-AUG-2002.  
PD  
XX  
XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.  
PF  
XX  
XX 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.  
PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.

PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.  
 XX (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.  
 PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.  
 PA (HUIL/) HUI L.  
 XX Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;  
 PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;  
 XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.  
 DR  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful  
 PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,  
 PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and  
 PT autoimmune diseases.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 809; 977pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene  
 CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNEP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),  
 CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein  
 CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme  
 CC 2 (ACE2), or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one  
 CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a  
 CC nucleotide polymorphism comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic  
 CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising  
 CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the  
 CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene  
 CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)  
 CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids  
 CC (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder  
 CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopressinase inhibitor  
 CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which  
 CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a  
 CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an  
 CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the  
 CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at  
 CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)  
 CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,  
 CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which  
 CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's  
 CC disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,  
 CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular  
 CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary  
 CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and  
 CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory  
 CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection. Chronic  
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other  
 CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The  
 CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies  
 CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines  
 CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence  
 CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.34; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 4610 TGGTGAAGCAGGACAGTAC 4639  
 Db 2 TGGTGAAGCAGGACAGTACC 21  
 RESULT 1260  
 ABS60582  
 ID ABS60582 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABS60582;  
 XX  
 DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #331.  
 DE Aminopeptidase P; XPNEP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;  
 XX tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;  
 KW KLK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;  
 KW angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; PI4;  
 KW polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;  
 KW cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;  
 KW myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;  
 KW aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;  
 KW arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;  
 KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;  
 KW viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;  
 KW Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 PN WO200261131-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 08-AUG-2002.  
 XX  
 PP 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.  
 XX  
 PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.  
 PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.  
 PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.  
 XX  
 PA (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.  
 PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.  
 PA (HUIL/) HUI L.  
 PI Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;  
 PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;  
 XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.  
 DR  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful  
 PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,  
 PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and  
 PT autoimmune diseases.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 809; 977pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene  
 CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNEP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),  
 CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein  
 CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme  
 CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one  
 CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a  
 CC nucleotide polymorphism comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic  
 CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising  
 CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the  
 CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene  
 CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)  
 CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids  
 CC (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder  
 CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopressinase inhibitor  
 CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which  
 CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a  
 CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an  
 CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the  
 CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at  
 CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)  
 CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,  
 CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which  
 CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's  
 CC disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,  
 CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular  
 CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary  
 CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and  
 CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory

CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic  
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other  
CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The  
CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies  
CC against the proteins may be utilized for immunophenotyping of cell lines  
CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence  
CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
Qy 4610 TGCTGAGCCAGAGCACTAC 4629  
Db 2 TGCTGAGCAGAGCACTCC 21  
XX  
RESULT 1261  
ABL45107/c  
ID ABL45107 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC ABL45107;  
XX  
DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2151.  
XX  
KM Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;  
KW PCR primer; 88.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN JP2001321190-A.  
XX  
PD 20-NOV-2001.  
XX  
PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.  
XX  
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.  
XX  
PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.  
XX  
PT (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.  
XX  
PT Arraying genome clones.  
XX  
PS Claim 4; Page 47; 528pp; Japanese.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The  
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in  
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the  
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker  
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;  
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant  
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell  
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order  
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to  
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell  
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified  
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal  
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the  
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals  
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell  
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are  
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The  
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent  
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634  
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are  
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention  
XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
Qy 2334 CTTGAAGATGGGATTTCTTC 2353  
Db 20 CCTGAGATGGCTATTTCTTC 1  
XX  
RESULT 1262  
ABN85565  
ID ABN85565 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC ABN85565;  
XX  
DT 04-SEP-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human bHCG PCR primer bHCG sense.  
XX  
KM Human; testicular tumour; tumour; cancer; alpha-fetoprotein; AFP;  
KW human chorionic gonadotropin beta subunit; bHCG; PLAP; GCAP;  
KW placenta-specific alkaline phosphatase;  
KW germ cell-specific alkaline phosphatase; PCR; primer; 88.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN DE10057894-A1.  
XX  
PD 06-JUN-2002.  
XX  
PF 22-NOV-2000; 2000DE-01057894.  
XX  
PR 22-NOV-2000; 2000DE-01057894.  
XX  
PA (ADNA-) ADNANGEN GMBH.  
XX  
PI Waschuetza S, Tamak C, Krehan A, Steffens P, Zieglschmid V,  
XX  
DR WPI; 2002-520930/56.  
XX  
PT Kit for diagnosis and monitoring of testicular tumors, comprises pairs of  
PT primers for amplifying specific markers in blood, allows early detection  
PT of metastasis.  
XX  
PS Claim 5; Page 6; 14pp; German.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosis and monitoring treatment, of  
CC testicular tumors comprising a pair of oligonucleotide primers (ABN85563  
CC -ABN85572), each suitable for PCR amplification of one of the  
CC complementary strands of a DNA test sequence that encodes one of four  
CC marker proteins, i.e. alpha-fetoprotein (AFP); the beta-subunit of human  
CC chorionic gonadotropin (bHCG); placenta-specific and/or germ cell-  
CC specific alkaline phosphatase (PLAP/GCAP). The kit is used for diagnosis  
CC and monitoring treatment of testicular tumors. The method detects marker  
CC mRNA in blood, so can provide an early indication of metastasis  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 11 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
Qy 1264 CTACAGCCGACAGCAGCC 1283  
Db 1 CTACTGCCCCACCATGACCC 20  
XX  
RESULT 1263  
AAS21194/c  
ID AAS21194 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX

AC AAS21194;  
XX  
XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Transmissible gastroenteritis virus, C/DE junction forward primer.  
XX  
XX Transmissible gastroenteritis virus; TGB; gene transfer;  
XX Transmissible gastroenteritis virus; gene therapy; artificial chromosome; vaccine;  
XX reverse transcriptase PCR; RT-PCR; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Transmissible gastroenteritis virus.  
XX  
XX WO200109340-A2.  
XX  
XX 29-NOV-2001.  
XX  
XX 21-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016564.  
XX  
XX 21-MAY-2000; 2000US-0206537P.  
XX 20-APR-2001; 2001US-0285320P.  
XX  
XX (UTNC-) UNIV NORTH CAROLINA.  
XX  
XX Baric RS, Yount B;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-114288/15.  
XX  
XX Directionally assembling a recombinant viral genome, useful for  
XX manipulating the genomes of plants, animals, bacteria or viruses for gene  
XX therapy, by ligating the subclones of the viral genome to assemble a  
XX recombinant viral genome.  
XX  
XX Example 6; Page 20; 42pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention describes a method of directionally assembling a  
XX recombinant viral genome comprising ligating the subclones of the viral  
XX genome to assemble a recombinant viral genome, particularly coronaviruses.  
XX For directionally assembling a recombinant viral genome, in particular,  
XX the method is useful for manipulating the genomes of higher plants and  
XX animals, as well as bacteria and viruses. In particular, the method is  
XX useful for the precise genetic manipulation of individual chromosomes in  
XX whole plants and animals and the construction of artificial chromosomes  
XX for gene therapy. The genomes produced are useful in preparing vaccines  
XX and expression vectors (e.g., TGB vectors and vaccines), which are useful  
XX in protocols involving vaccination, gene transfer and gene therapy. This  
XX sequence represents the forward RT-PCR primer used with reverse RT-PCR  
XX primer AAS21195 to amplify across the C/DE junction of the recombinant  
XX transmissible gastroenteritis (TGB) genome, described in the method of  
XX the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX 2771 AGCTCTTAGTGTGACATTTG 2730  
XX |||||  
XX 20 AGGTCTTAGTGTGACATTTG 1  
XX  
XX RESULT 1264  
XX AAS97903 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
XX AAS97903;  
XX  
XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2A8 polymorphic sequence #21.  
XX  
XX Human; ss; primer; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP450A1; UGT2B4; MDR1; PCR;  
XX cytochrome P450 A2; CYP450A2; cytochrome P450 02B; CYP45002B1; LTF;

XX  
XX adrenergic receptor beta1, ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR112;  
XX aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;  
XX cyclooxgenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;  
XX epoxide hydroxylase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;  
XX glutathione-S-transferase 12; GSTI2; histamine-N-methyl transferase;  
XX HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;  
XX NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfoxyltransferase; STM;  
XX UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;  
XX UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; uridine kinase receptor; uPA;  
XX multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;  
XX multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;  
XX acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;  
XX altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;  
XX central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO200257410-A2.  
XX  
XX 25-JUL-2002.  
XX  
XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.  
XX  
XX 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.  
XX  
XX (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.  
XX  
XX Guida M, Hall J;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-698522/75.  
XX  
XX Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes  
XX e.g. cytochrome p450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers  
XX for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for  
XX disorder-related traits.  
XX  
XX Example 18; Page 134; 714pp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid  
XX molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known  
XX human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP450A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP450A2),  
XX cytochrome P450 02B1 (CYP45002B1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADRB1),  
XX aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator  
XX (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxgenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding  
XX inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydroxylase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating  
XX protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GSTI2), histamine-N-methyl  
XX transferase (HNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),  
XX sulfoxyltransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4  
XX (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl  
XX transferase (UGT2B15), uridine kinase receptor (uPA), multidrug resistance 1  
XX (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3  
XX (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR112), or acetylcholine muscarinic  
XX receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.  
XX The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as  
XX genetic linkage markers for locating and characterizing the genes that  
XX are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually  
XX identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related  
XX traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive  
XX expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing the  
XX and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the  
XX polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2, CYP4502B1,  
XX ARNT, EPHX2, GSTI2, NNMT, NQO2, NR112, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,  
XX MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug  
XX metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2,  
XX AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for  
XX susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are  
XX used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered  
XX susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central  
XX nervous system function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary,  
XX immunological or haematological function, in KLK2 for altered serine  
XX protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or  
XX haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and



CC peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a PCR  
 CC primer used to amplify the sequences of the invention  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 16 A; 3 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5402 CAAAAAGAAAAATGAAA 5421  
 Db 2 CAAAAAATAATCCAAA 21

## RESULT 1265

AAD39356  
 ID AAD39356 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAD39356;

XX 04-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX Human vWF-cp pre-prosequence amplifying PCR primer #6787.

XX Human; Von Willebrand factor-cleaving protease; vWF-cp; therapy; enzyme;  
 KM transgenic animal; immunisation; thromboembolic disease; preeclampsia;  
 KM thrombotic thrombocytic purpura; TTP; Henoch-Schonlein purpura;  
 KM thrombosis; neonatal thrombocytopenia; haemolytic-uraemic syndrome;  
 KM transgenic; anticoagulant; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO200242441-A2.

XX 30-MAY-2002.

XX 20-NOV-2001; 2001WO-BP013391.

XX 22-NOV-2000; 2000US-00721254.

XX 12-APR-2001; 2001US-00833328.

XX (BAXT) BAXTER AG.

XX Laemmle B, Gerritsen HE, Furlan M, Turecek P, Schwarz H;  
 PI Scheifflinger F, Antoine G, Kerschbaumer R, Tagliavacca L;  
 PI Zimmermann K, Voelkel D;

XX WPI; 2002-479950/51.

XX Novel isolated or substantially purified Von Willebrand factor-cleaving  
 PT protease, useful for producing preparation for therapy of thrombosis and  
 PT thromboembolic disease such as thrombotic thrombocytic purpura.

XX Example 6; Page 41; 93pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated or substantially pure Von Willebrand  
 CC factor-cleaving protease (vWF-cp) polypeptide. vWF-cp is useful for  
 CC purifying vWF which involves providing vWF-cp as a ligand, contacting a  
 CC solution comprising vWF with the polypeptide ligand under conditions  
 CC where vWF is bound to the ligand and recovering from the ligand purified  
 CC vWF. vWF-cp is useful for producing anti-vWF cp polypeptide antibodies  
 CC which involves immunising an animal with vWF-cp and isolating the anti-  
 CC vWF cp polypeptide antibodies from the animal. vWF-cp is useful for  
 CC producing a preparation of prophylaxis and therapy of thrombosis and  
 CC thromboembolic disease such as thrombotic thrombocytic purpura (TTP),  
 CC Henoch-Schonlein purpura, preeclampsia, neonatal thrombocytopenia or  
 CC haemolytic-uraemic syndrome. vWF-cp can also be used for processing  
 CC plasmatic or recombinantly produced vWF. The invention is useful for  
 CC construction expression systems and generating transgenic animals which  
 CC express the polypeptide in vivo. The present sequence is human vWF-cp pre-  
 CC prosequence amplifying PCR primer

XX Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2790 CAGCATTAAATGAGCGCC 2809  
 Db 2 CAGCATTAAATGAGCGCC 21

## RESULT 1266

ABT04652/C  
 ID ABT04652 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ABT04652;

XX 25-SEP-2002 (first entry)

XX Human ALDH4 gene probe SEQ ID NO: 118.

XX Human; drug metabolism; enzyme; probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX JP2002142780-A.

XX 21-MAY-2002.

XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00257338.

XX 04-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00267163.

XX (SAKA) OTSUKA SEIYAKU KOGYO KK.

XX WPI; 2002-552472/59.

XX Measurement of an enzyme participating to the first phase reaction of  
 PT drug metabolism, a probe and a kit for it.

XX Claim 8; Page 31; 36pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention relates to probes which can be used for the  
 CC measurement of an enzyme. The probes can be used for the measurement of  
 CC an enzyme participating to the first phase reaction of drug metabolism.  
 CC The present sequence is a probe shown in the invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3315 GACACCTGATGACGTTG 3334  
 Db 20 GACACCTGATGACGTTG 1

## RESULT 1267

ABK55612  
 ID ABK55612 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ABK55612;

XX 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)

XX Human NOV1 RT-PCR primer #1.

XX Human; ss; primer; NOVX; gene therapy; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis;  
 KM diabetes; cell signal processing; metabolic pathway modulation;  
 KM inflammation; autoimmune disorder; scleroderma; transplantation; allergy;  
 KM systemic lupus erythematosus; haemophilia; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KM graft versus host disease; Leach-Nyman syndrome; periodontitis;  
 KM pancreatitis; musculoskeletal disorder; Parkinson's disease;

KW Huntington's disease; behavioural disorder; pain; obesity; wound healing;  
 KW neurodegenerative disorder; neuropsychiatric disorder; hypertension;  
 KW growth disorder; reproductive disorder; lung disease;  
 KW reverse transcriptase PCR.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200216600-A2.  
 PD 28-FEB-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026518.  
 PP 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227800P.  
 XX 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228205P.  
 PR 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228324P.  
 PR 30-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228997P.  
 PR 30-AUG-2000; 2000US-0229185P.  
 PR 01-SEP-2000; 2000US-0229780P.  
 PR 01-SEP-2000; 2000US-0229848P.  
 PR 01-SEP-2000; 2000US-0229850P.  
 PR 22-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263337P.  
 PR 31-JAN-2001; 2001US-0265518P.  
 PR 15-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276451P.  
 PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279196P.  
 PR 24-AUG-2001; 2001US-00939338.  
 XX  
 XX (CURAGEN CORP.  
 PA  
 PI Gerlach V, MacDougall JR, Smithson G, Stone DJ, Ellerman K;  
 PI Szytek KA, Zernhagen BD, Rastelli L, Verney CM, Patturajan M;  
 PI Tchenev VT, Padiganu M, Taupier RJ;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2002-292064/33.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX New isolated cytoplasmic, nuclear, membrane bound and secreted  
 PT polypeptides, termed NOVX, useful for treating inflammation, autoimmune  
 PT disorders, hemophilia, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, pancreatitis,  
 PT musculoskeletal disorders.  
 PT  
 XX  
 XX Example 2; Page 196; 245pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated cytoplasmic, nuclear, membrane bound  
 CC or secreted polypeptide, designated NOVX (actually NOVX, 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b,  
 CC 4, 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, 5f, 5g, 5h, 5i, 6, 7 and 8), a variant of NOVX, a  
 CC mature form, or a variant of the mature form of NOVX. Also included are a  
 CC polynucleotide encoding NOVX (or its complement), a vector comprising the  
 CC polynucleotide, a cell comprising the vector, an anti-NOVX antibody,  
 CC determining the presence of NOVX in a sample using the antibody,  
 CC determining the presence of NOVX polynucleotide in a sample using a probe  
 CC which binds to NOVX polynucleotide, identifying an agent which binds to  
 CC NOVX (including modulators of NOVX). NOVX, the polynucleotide and the  
 CC antibody are useful for diagnosing, treating or preventing a NOVX-  
 CC associated disorder selected from cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis,  
 CC diabetes, a disorder related to cell signal processing and metabolic  
 CC pathway modulation, inflammation, autoimmune disorders, scleroderma,  
 CC transplantation, allergies, systemic lupus erythematosus, haemophilia,  
 CC graft versus host disease, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, Lesch-Nyhan  
 CC syndrome, periodontitis, pancreatitis, musculoskeletal disorders,  
 CC Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, behavioural disorders, pain,  
 CC neurodegenerative and neuropsychiatric disorders, hypertension, wound  
 CC healing, obesity, growth and reproductive disorders, lung diseases and  
 CC many other diseases and disorders listed in the specification. NOVX, the  
 CC polynucleotide and the antibody are useful in screening assays, detection  
 CC assays (e.g., chromosomal mapping, tissue typing, forensic biology),  
 CC predictive medicine (e.g., diagnostic assays, prognostic assays,  
 CC monitoring clinical trials and pharmacogenomic), and in methods of  
 CC treatment (e.g., therapeutic and prophylactic). NOVX is useful as  
 CC immunogen to produce antibodies immunospecific for NOVX, as vaccines to  
 CC screen for potential agonist and antagonist compounds, and as bait  
 CC protein in a two-hybrid or three-hybrid assay. The polynucleotide is  
 CC useful in gene therapy, to express NOVX, to detect NOVX mRNA or a genetic  
 CC lesion in a NOVX gene, and to modulate NOVX activity. The vector is

CC	useful for producing non-human transgenic animals. The antibody is useful				
CC	for isolating, and purifying NOVX and to monitor protein levels in tissue				
CC	as part of a clinical testing procedure. The present sequence is an RT				
CC	(reverse transcriptase)-PCR primer used to quantitate mRNA encoding a				
CC	NOVX protein				
XX					
SQ	Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;				
QY	Query Match                 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21; Best Local Similarity      85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02; Matches    17; Conservative    0; Mismatches    3; Indels        0; Gaps        0.				
DB	2558 GTGATGAGGGGAGAGAG 2577       1 GTGAGAGGTGTGAGAG 20				
RESULT 1268					
ID	ABA00315				
XX	ABA00315 standard; DNA; 21 BP.				
AC	ABA00315;				
XX					
DT	09-DEC-2002 (first entry)				
XX					
DE	BC antisense primer.				
XX					
KW	Transcription factor; STAT-1; monocyte; unstable angina; UA;				
KM	stable angina; SA; SIS oligonucleotide; sis-inducible element;				
KW	interferon; IFN-gamma; unstable plaque; cardiovascular condition; angina;				
XX	PCR; primer; amplify; ss.				
OS	Homo sapiens.				
XX					
PN	MO20026766-A2.				
PD	06-SEP-2002.				
XX					
PF	21-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US005760.				
PR	23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792686.				
XX					
PA	(MAYO-) MAYO FOUND MEDICAL EDUCATION RES.				
P1	Goronzky JI, Weyand CM, Kopecky SL;				
XX					
DR	WPI, 2002-698620/75.				
XX					
PT	Determining whether or not a mammal has an unstable plaque, useful for				
PT	evaluating the severity of cardiovascular conditions, e.g., angina,				
PT	comprises determining the level of CD64 or IP-10 polypeptide encoded by				
PT	DNA responsive to STAT-1.				
XX					
BS	Example 9; Page 29; 49pp; English.				
XX					
CC	The sequences given in ABA00315-17 are primers which were used to detect				
CC	the presence of clonally expand CD4+CD28(mil) T cells in unstable				
CC	plaques. Sequences like these, may be used in the method of the invention				
CC	for determining if a mammal has an unstable plaque. The method comprises				
CC	determining whether or not a sample from the mammal contains an elevated				
CC	level of a polypeptide which is encoded by a DNA responsive to an				
CC	interferon-gamma-activated transcription factor. The level indicates that				
CC	the mammal contains the unstable plaque. The method is useful in				
CC	evaluating the severity of cardiovascular conditions, such as angina,				
CC	specifically by determining whether a person has an unstable plaque. The				
CC	method may also be used to identify compounds that are useful in treating				
CC	or reducing the risk of developing life-threatening cardiovascular				
CC	conditions				
XX					
SQ	Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;				
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;				
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;				
Stret Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;				

Matches 17, Conservative 0, Mismatches 3, Indels 0, Gaps 0;  
 QY 4010 CTGTGACCTCCTCACTT 4029  
 |||||  
 Db 1 CTGTGACCTCCTCCATT 20

## RESULT 1269

ADA15921

ADA15921 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADA15921;

XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX Synthetic storage protein oligonucleotide SM82.

XX SE; lycC; transgenic; lysine accumulation;  
 KW dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase; DHPS; lysine inhibition;  
 KW lysine ketoglutarate reductase; LKR; chloroplast transit sequence; CTS;  
 KW apatokinase III; AKIII; synthetic seed storage protein; SSP.

XX Synthetic.

XX US6459019-B1.

XX 01-OCT-2002.

XX 24-MAR-1997; 97US-00823771.

XX 19-MAR-1992; 92US-00855414.

XX 06-JAN-1994; 94US-00178212.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474633.

XX (DUPO ) DU PONT DE NEMOURS &amp; CO E I.

XX Falco SC, Keeler SJ, Rice JA;

XX WPI; 2003-028272/02.

XX P-PSDB; ADA15923.

XX Transformed plants that accumulate lysine at higher levels in its seeds

XX than untransformed plants; has gene fragments encoding lysine-insensitive

XX dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase and lysine ketoglutarate reductase.

XX Example 21; Col 78; 109pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a plant comprising two foreign nucleotide  
 CC sequences which cause seeds obtained from the plant to accumulate lysine  
 CC at a level of at least 10% higher than seeds of a plant that do not  
 CC comprise the nucleotide, where the nucleotide comprises a fragment  
 CC encoding a dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase (DHPS) that is insensitive  
 CC to lysine inhibition, and a fragment encoding a plant lysine  
 CC ketoglutarate reductase (LKR) or its subfragment. The nucleotide fragment  
 CC is operably linked to a plant chloroplast transit sequence (CTS) and the  
 CC plant lysine ketoglutarate reductase subfragment is used in antisense  
 CC inhibition or cosuppression. Also included are progeny plants from the  
 CC above mentioned plant and seeds obtained from the above mentioned plant.  
 CC The seeds obtained from the above mentioned plant (e.g., rapeseed,  
 CC soybean or corn) comprising the foreign nucleic acid sequences accumulate  
 CC lysine at a higher level, preferably at a level of at least 10% higher  
 CC than seeds of a plant that do not comprise the foreign nucleic acid  
 CC sequences. Chimeric gene comprising DHPS from C. glutamicum and  
 CC apatokinase III (from the lycC gene) of E. coli (mutated to be lysine-  
 CC insensitive) are also used to generate the above transgenic plants. Also  
 CC disclosed are synthetic seed storage proteins (SSP) used as an internal  
 CC source of lysine, built up from synthetic peptide monomers based around  
 CC an Bari site sequence (for generating multimeric proteins). The present  
 CC sequence is a strand of an oligonucleotide encoding an SSP monomer.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17, Conservative 0, Mismatches 3, Indels 0, Gaps 0;  
 QY 570 GAGAAGAGAGAGCTGAAG 589  
 |||||  
 Db 1 GATGAGAGAGAGCTGAAG 20

## RESULT 1270

ACD06690

ACD06690 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ACD06690;

XX 06-AUG-2003 (first entry)

XX RT-PCR probe for human NOV36m set 6.

XX Human; SE; PCR; NOVX; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;  
 KW congenital heart defect; prostate cancer; diabetes; metabolic disorder;  
 KW neoplasm; graft versus host disease; AIDS; bronchial asthma; probe;  
 KW Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; infectious disease; anorexia;  
 KW cancer-associated cachexia; neurodegenerative disorder; RT-PCR;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;  
 KW haematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; wasting disorder; gene therapy;  
 KW reverse transcriptase PCR.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003023008-A2.

XX 20-MAR-2003.

XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002MO-US028596.

XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.  
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.  
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.  
 PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.  
 PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.  
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.  
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.  
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.  
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.  
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.  
 PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.  
 PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.  
 PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-036131P.  
 PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.  
 PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.  
 PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.  
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.  
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.  
 PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.  
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.  
 PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.  
 PR 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00390155.

XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Splyek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;  
 PI Anderson DW, Vernet CAM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG,  
 PI Padurajan M, Pena CE, Tchener VT, Padigaru M, Gusev VY;  
 PI Malynkar UM, Burgess CR, Gerlach VL, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;  
 PI Grose WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;  
 PI Larochele WJ, Shinkets RA, Crabree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ;  
 PI Boldog FL, Edinger SR, Millet I, Macdougall JR, Ellerman K;  
 PI Chapoval A;  
 XX WPI; 2003-313246/30.

PT New polypeptides and polynucleotides having properties related to  
PT stimulation of biochemical or physiological responses in a cell or  
PT tissue, useful for diagnosing or preventing e.g. atherosclerosis,  
PT hypertension, prostate cancer.

XX Example C; Page 680; 849pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide comprising one of 127  
CC sequences (appearing as ABO1288-ABO1414) designated as NOVX, a mature  
CC form of NOVX, an amino acid sequence comprising which is at least 95% identical to  
CC NOVX or an amino acid sequence comprising one or more conservative  
CC substitutions in NOVX. Also included are nucleic acids encoding NOVX  
CC proteins, determining the presence or amount of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a  
CC sample (by introducing the sample to an antibody that binds  
CC immunospecifically to the polypeptide, and determining the presence or  
CC amount of antibody bound to the polypeptide), determining the presence of  
CC or predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of  
CC expression of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a first mammalian subject, identifying  
CC an agent that binds to NOVX, identifying a potential therapeutic agent  
CC for treatment of a pathology related to aberrant expression or aberrant  
CC physiological interactions of NOVX, screening for a modulator of activity  
CC of or of latency or predisposition to a pathology associated with NOVX, a  
CC vector comprising NOVX DNA, a cell comprising the vector (used to produce  
CC NOVX) and an anti-NOVX antibody. The NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides  
CC are useful as a marker for cell or tissue type, and in diagnosing and  
CC treating pathologies, diseases, conditions or disorders associated with  
CC NOVX sequences, including cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension,  
CC congenital heart defects, prostate cancer, diabetes, metabolic disorders,  
CC neoplasm, graft versus host disease, AIDS, bronchial asthma, Crohn's  
CC disease, multiple sclerosis, infectious diseases, anorexia, cancer-  
CC associated cachexia, neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's  
CC disease or Parkinson's disease), immune disorders, hematopoietic  
CC disorders, dyslipidaemias, and wasting disorders associated with chronic  
CC diseases. These may also be used to screen for molecules which inhibit or  
CC enhance NOVX activity or function, and for detecting specific cell types.  
CC These may also be used in chromosome mapping, gene therapy, tissue  
CC typing, and in forensic biology. The present sequence is a reverse  
CC transcriptase (RT)-PCR probe used to assess the tissue specific  
CC expression of mRNA encoding a NOVX protein

XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 943 CCTGACACATCTGACGCCG 962  
Db 2 CCTGACACACTGACGACG 21

RESULT 1271  
ACD06564  
ID ACD06564 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ACD06564;

XX 06-AUG-2003 (first entry)

DE RT-PCR probe for human NOV36h set 2.

XX Human; sex; PCR; NOVX; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;  
KM congenital heart defect; prostate cancer; diabetes; metabolic disorder;  
KM neoplasm; graft versus host disease; AIDS; bronchial asthma; probe;  
KM Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; infectious disease; anorexia;  
KM cancer-associated cachexia; neurodegenerative disorder; RT-PCR;  
KM Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;  
KM haematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; wasting disorder; gene therapy;  
KM reverse transcriptase PCR.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX W02003023008-A2.

XX 20-MAR-2003.  
PD  
XX  
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028596.

XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.  
PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.  
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.  
PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.  
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.  
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.  
PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.  
PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.  
PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.  
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.  
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.  
PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324980P.  
PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.  
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.  
PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.  
PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.  
PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.  
PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.  
PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.  
PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.  
PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.  
PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.  
PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.  
PR 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00390155.

(CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;  
PI Anderson DM, Vernet CM, Spatterton E, Miller CB, Shenoy SG;  
PI Paturajan M, Pena CB, Tchernev VT, Padigaru M, Guev VI;  
PI Malyskar UM, Bureses CB, Gerlach VL, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;  
PI Grose WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Stirling G, Rothenberg ME;  
PI Larocheille WJ, Shmukets RA, Crabtree J, Raetzelli L, Voss EZ;  
PI Boldog FI, Edinger SR, Millet I, Macdougall JR, Ellerman K;  
PI Chapoval A;

XX WPI; 2003-313246/30.

XX New polypeptides and polynucleotides having properties related to  
PT stimulation of biochemical or physiological responses in a cell or  
PT tissue, useful for diagnosing or preventing e.g. atherosclerosis,  
PT hypertension, prostate cancer.

PS Example C; Page 596; 849pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide comprising one of 127  
CC sequences (appearing as ABO1288-ABO1414) designated as NOVX, a mature  
CC form of NOVX, an amino acid sequence comprising which is at least 95% identical to  
CC NOVX or an amino acid sequence comprising one or more conservative  
CC substitutions in NOVX. Also included are nucleic acids encoding NOVX  
CC proteins, determining the presence or amount of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a  
CC sample (by introducing the sample to an antibody that binds  
CC immunospecifically to the polypeptide, and determining the presence or  
CC amount of antibody bound to the polypeptide), determining the presence of  
CC or predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of  
CC expression of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a first mammalian subject, identifying  
CC an agent that binds to NOVX, identifying a potential therapeutic agent  
CC for treatment of a pathology related to aberrant expression or aberrant  
CC physiological interactions of NOVX, screening for a modulator of activity  
CC of or of latency or predisposition to a pathology associated with NOVX, a  
CC vector comprising NOVX DNA, a cell comprising the vector (used to produce  
CC NOVX) and an anti-NOVX antibody. The NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides  
CC are useful as a marker for cell or tissue type, and in diagnosing and  
CC treating pathologies, diseases, conditions or disorders associated with  
CC NOVX sequences, including cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension,  
CC congenital heart defects, prostate cancer, diabetes, metabolic disorders,  
CC neoplasm, graft versus host disease, AIDS, bronchial asthma, Crohn's  
CC disease, multiple sclerosis, infectious diseases, anorexia, cancer-

CC associated cachexia, neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's  
 CC disease or Parkinson's disease), immune disorders, haematopoietic  
 CC disorders, dyslipidaemias, and wasting disorders associated with chronic  
 CC diseases. These may also be used to screen for molecules which inhibit or  
 CC enhance NOX activity or function, and for detecting specific cell types.  
 CC These may also be used in chromosome mapping, gene therapy, tissue  
 CC typing, and in forensic biology. The present sequence is a reverse  
 CC transcriptase (RT)-PCR probe used to assess the tissue specific  
 CC expression of mRNA encoding a NOX protein

XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 943 CCTGGACATCTGGAGCCG 962  
 DB 2 CCTGGACACCTGGAGCAGC 21

RESULT 1272  
 ACD06594  
 ID ACD06594 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC ACD06594;  
 XX  
 DT 06-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE RT-PCR probe for human NOV361 set 5.  
 XX  
 KW Human; SB; PCR; NOX; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;  
 KW congenital heart defect; prostate cancer; diabetes; metabolic disorder;  
 KW neoplasm; graft versus host disease; AIDS; bronchial asthma; probe;  
 KW Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; infectious disease; anorexia;  
 KW cancer-associated cachexia; neurodegenerative disorder; RT-PCR;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;  
 KW haematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; wasting disorder; gene therapy;  
 KW reverse transcriptase PCR.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN W02003023008-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 20-MAR-2003.  
 XX  
 PP 09-SEP-2002; 2002MO-US028596.  
 XX  
 XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.  
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.  
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.  
 PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.  
 PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.  
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.  
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.  
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.  
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.  
 PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.  
 PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.  
 PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.  
 PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.  
 PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.  
 PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.  
 PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.  
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.  
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.  
 PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.  
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.  
 PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.  
 PR 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00390155.  
 XX

PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.  
 XX  
 XX Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;  
 PI Anderson DW, Vernet CAM, Catterton B, Miller CB, Shenoy SG;  
 PI Patturajan M, Pena CEA, Tchernev VT, Padigaru M, Gusev VV;  
 PI Malyanekar UM, Buggess CE, Gerlach VL, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;  
 PI Grose WM, Smithson G, Feyman JA, Stirling G, Rothenberg ME;  
 PI Larochele WJ, Shinkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss BZ;  
 PI Boldo FL, Edinger SR, Millet I, Macdougall JR, Ellerman K;  
 PI Chapoval A;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-313246/30.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New polypeptides and polynucleotides having properties related to  
 PT stimulation of biochemical or physiological responses in a cell or  
 PT tissue, useful for diagnosing or preventing e.g. atherosclerosis,  
 PT hypertension, prostate cancer.  
 XX  
 XX Example C; Page 608; 849pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide comprising one of 127  
 CC sequences (appearing as ABO1288-ABO1414) designated as NOVX, a mature  
 CC form of NOVX, an amino acid sequence which is at least 95% identical to  
 CC NOVX or an amino acid sequence comprising one or more conservative  
 CC substitutions in NOVX. Also included are nucleic acids encoding NOVX  
 CC proteins, determining the presence or amount of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a  
 CC sample (by introducing the sample to an antibody that binds  
 CC immunospecifically to the polypeptide), and determining the presence of  
 CC amount of antibody bound to the polypeptide), determining the presence of  
 CC or predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of  
 CC expression of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a first mammalian subject, identifying  
 CC an agent that binds to NOVX, identifying a potential therapeutic agent  
 CC for treatment of a pathology related to aberrant expression or aberrant  
 CC physiological interactions of NOVX, screening for a modulator of activity  
 CC of or of latency or predisposition to a pathology associated with NOVX, a  
 CC vector comprising NOVX DNA, a cell comprising the vector (used to produce  
 CC NOVX) and an anti-NOVX antibody. The NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides  
 CC are useful as a marker for cell or tissue type, and in diagnosing and  
 CC treating pathologies, diseases, conditions or disorders associated with  
 CC NOVX sequences, including cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension,  
 CC congenital heart defects, prostate cancer, diabetes, metabolic disorders,  
 CC neoplasm, graft versus host disease, AIDS, bronchial asthma, Crohn's  
 CC disease, multiple sclerosis, infectious diseases, anorexia, cancer-  
 CC associated cachexia, neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's  
 CC disease or Parkinson's disease), immune disorders, haematopoietic  
 CC disorders, dyslipidaemias, and wasting disorders associated with chronic  
 CC diseases. These may also be used to screen for molecules which inhibit or  
 CC enhance NOX activity or function, and for detecting specific cell types.  
 CC These may also be used in chromosome mapping, gene therapy, tissue  
 CC typing, and in forensic biology. The present sequence is a reverse  
 CC transcriptase (RT)-PCR probe used to assess the tissue specific  
 CC expression of mRNA encoding a NOVX protein

XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 943 CCTGGACATCTGGAGCCG 962  
 DB 2 CCTGGACACCTGGAGCAGC 21

RESULT 1273  
 ACD06726  
 ID ACD06726 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC ACD06726;  
 XX  
 DT 06-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE RT-PCR probe for human NOV360 set 3.  
 XX

Human, ss; PCR; NOXV; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension; congenital heart defect; prostate cancer; diabetes; metabolic disorder; neoplasm; graft versus host disease; AIDS; bronchial asthma; probe; Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; infectious disease; anorexia; cancer-associated cachexia; neurodegenerative disorder; RT-PCR; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder; haematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; wasting disorder; gene therapy; reverse transcriptase PCR.

Homo sapiens.

WO2003023008-A2.

20-MAR-2003.

09-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028596.

07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.  
07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.  
10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.  
12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.  
17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.  
17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.  
19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.  
20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.  
20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.  
25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.  
26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.  
15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.  
28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.  
20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.  
25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.  
02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.  
10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.  
17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.  
17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.  
28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.  
29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.  
19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.  
06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00390155.

(CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ; Anderson DW, Vermet CAM, Catterton B, Miller CB, Shenoy SG; Paturusan UM, Pena CE, Tchernov VT, Padigar M, Gusev DY; Malyanjan U, Burgess CE, Gerlach VJ, Caeman SJ, Rieger DK; Grose WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME; Iarochelle WJ, Shinkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ; Boldog FL, Edinger SR, Miller I, McDougall JR, Ellerman K; Chapoval A;

WPI; 2003-313246/30.

New polypeptides and polynucleotides having properties related to stimulation of biochemical or physiological responses in a cell or tissue, useful for diagnosing or preventing e.g. atherosclerosis, hypertension, prostate cancer.

Example C; Page 712; 849pp; English.

The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide comprising one of 127 sequences (appearing as ABO1288-ABO1414) designated as NOXV, a mature form of NOXV, an amino acid sequence which is at least 95% identical to NOXV or an amino acid sequence comprising one or more conservative substitutions in NOXV. Also included are nucleic acids encoding NOXV proteins, determining the presence or amount of NOXV or NOXV DNA in a sample (by introducing the sample to an antibody that binds immunospecifically to the polypeptide, and determining the presence or amount of antibody bound to the polypeptide), determining the presence or predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of

Query Match	Similarity	Score	DB 1	Length	21
Beat Local	85.0%	Pred. No. 9.3e+02			
Matches	17	Conservative	0	Mismatches	3
				Indels	0
				Gaps	0
Qy	943	CCTGACACATCTGGACGCCG	962		
Db	2	CCTGGACACCTGTGACGACG	21		
RESULT 1274					
ACD06738					
ID	ACD06738	standard; DNA, 21 BP.			
XX	AC				
XX	ACD06738;				
DT	06-NOV-2003	(first entry)			
XX					
DE	RT-PCR probe for human NOV36p set 3.				
XX					
KW	Human; sex: PCR; NOV3; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;				
KW	congenital heart defect; prostate cancer; diabetes; metabolic disorder;				
KW	neoplasm; graft versus host disease; AIDS; bronchial asthma; prob;				
KW	Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; infectious disease; anorexia;				
KW	cancer-associated cachexia; neurodegenerative disorder; RT-PCR;				
KW	Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;				
KW	haematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; wasting disorder; gene therapy;				
KW	reverse transcriptase PCR.				
XX					
XX	Homo sapiens.				
XX					
XX	MO2003023008-A2.				
XX					
PD	20-MAR-2003.				
XX					
PF	09-SEP-2002; 2002MO-US028596.				
XX					
PR	07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.				
PR	07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.				
PR	10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.				
PR	12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.				
PR	17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0332781P.				
PR	17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0332816P.				
PR	19-SEP-2001; 2001US-033519P.				
PR	20-SEP-2001; 2001US-033631P.				
PR	20-SEP-2001; 2001US-033636P.				
PR	25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0334969P.				
PR	25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0335091P.				
PR	26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0334990P.				
PR					





XX Example C, Page 734; 849pp; English.

PS The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide comprising one of 127

CC sequences (appearing as ABO1288-ABO1414) designated as NOVX, a mature

CC form of NOVX, an amino acid sequence comprising one or more conservative

CC NOVX or an amino acid sequence comprising one or more conservative

CC substitutions in NOVX. Also included are nucleic acids encoding NOVX

CC proteins, determining the presence or amount of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a

CC sample (by introducing the sample to an antibody that binds

CC immunospecifically to the polypeptide, and determining the presence or

CC amount of antibody bound to the polypeptide), determining the presence of

CC or predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of

CC expression of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a first mammalian subject, identifying

CC an agent that binds to NOVX, identifying a potential therapeutic agent

CC for treatment of a pathology related to aberrant expression or aberrant

CC physiological interactions of NOVX, screening for a modulator of activity

CC of or of latency or predisposition to a pathology associated with NOVX, a

CC vector comprising NOVX DNA, a cell comprising the vector (used to produce

CC NOVX) and an anti-NOVX antibody. The NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides

CC are useful as a marker for cell or tissue type, and in diagnosing and

CC treating pathologies, diseases, conditions or disorders associated with

CC NOVX sequences, including cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension,

CC congenital heart defects, prostate cancer, diabetes, metabolic disorders,

CC neoplasm, graft versus host disease, AIDS, bronchial asthma, Crohn's

CC disease, multiple sclerosis, infectious diseases, anorexia, cancer-

CC associated cachexia, neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's

CC disease or Parkinson's disease), immune disorders, hematopoietic

CC disorders, dyslipidaemias, and wasting disorders associated with chronic

CC diseases. These may also be used to screen for molecules which inhibit or

CC enhance NOVX activity or function, and for detecting specific cell types.

CC These may also be used in chromosome mapping, gene therapy, tissue

CC typing, and in forensic biology. The present sequence is a reverse

CC transcriptase (RT)-PCR probe used to assess the tissue specific

CC expression of mRNA encoding a NOVX protein

XX

XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX

XX 943 CCTGACATCTGGACCGG 962

XX 2 CCTGGCACCTGACGACG 21

XX

XX RESULT 1276

XX ACDD06714

XX ID ACDD06714 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX

XX ACDD06714;

XX

XX 06-AUG-2003 (first entry)

XX

XX RT-PCR probe for human NOV36n set 4.

XX

XX Human; sex: PCR; NOVX; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;

XX congenital heart defect; prostate cancer; diabetes; metabolic disorder;

XX neoplasm; graft versus host disease; AIDS; bronchial asthma; probe;

XX Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; infectious disease; anorexia;

XX cancer-associated cachexia; neurodegenerative disorder; RT-PCR;

XX Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;

XX hematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; wasting disorder; gene therapy;

XX reverse transcriptase PCR.

XX

XX Homo sapiens.

XX

XX W02003023008-A2.

XX

XX 20-MAR-2003.

XX

XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028596.

XX

XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.

XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.

XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.

XX 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.

XX 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.

XX 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.

XX 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.

XX 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.

XX 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.

XX 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.

XX 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.

XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.

XX 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.

XX 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.

XX 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.

XX 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.

XX 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.

XX 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.

XX 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.

XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.

XX 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.

XX 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00390155.

XX

XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX

XX Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupler RJ;

XX Anderson DW, Vernet CM, Carterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG;

XX Paternajan M, Pena CB, Tchernev VT, Padigaru M, Guev VY;

XX Matyankar UM, Buresh CB, Gerlach VL, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;

XX Grose WM, Smithson G, Reymen JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;

XX Larochele WJ, Shmuker RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ;

XX Boldog FI, Edinger SR, Millet I, MacDougall UR, Ellerman K;

XX Chapoval A;

XX

XX WPI; 2003-313246/30.

XX

XX New polypeptides and polynucleotides having properties related to

XX stimulation of biochemical or physiological responses in a cell or

XX tissue, useful for diagnosing or preventing e.g. atherosclerosis,

XX hypertension, prostate cancer.

XX

XX Example C, Page 702; 849pp; English.

XX

XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide comprising one of 127

XX sequences (appearing as ABO1288-ABO1414) designated as NOVX, a mature

XX form of NOVX, an amino acid sequence which is at least 95% identical to

XX NOVX or an amino acid sequence comprising one or more conservative

XX substitutions in NOVX. Also included are nucleic acids encoding NOVX

XX proteins, determining the presence or amount of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a

XX sample (by introducing the sample to an antibody that binds

XX immunospecifically to the polypeptide, and determining the presence of

XX amount of antibody bound to the polypeptide), determining the presence of

XX or predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of

XX expression of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a first mammalian subject, identifying

XX an agent that binds to NOVX, identifying a potential therapeutic agent

XX for treatment of a pathology related to aberrant expression or aberrant

XX physiological interactions of NOVX, screening for a modulator of activity

XX of or of latency or predisposition to a pathology associated with NOVX, a

XX vector comprising NOVX DNA, a cell comprising the vector (used to produce

XX NOVX) and an anti-NOVX antibody. The NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides

XX are useful as a marker for cell or tissue type, and in diagnosing and

XX treating pathologies, diseases, conditions or disorders associated with

XX NOVX sequences, including cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension,

XX congenital heart defects, prostate cancer, diabetes, metabolic disorders,

XX neoplasm, graft versus host disease, AIDS, bronchial asthma, Crohn's

XX disease, multiple sclerosis, infectious diseases, anorexia, cancer-

XX associated cachexia, neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's

XX disease or Parkinson's disease), immune disorders, hematopoietic

XX disorders, dyslipidaemias, and wasting disorders associated with chronic

XX diseases. These may also be used to screen for molecules which inhibit or

CC enhance NOX activity or function, and for detecting specific cell types.  
 CC These may also be used in chromosome mapping, gene therapy, tissue  
 CC typing, and in forensic biology. The present sequence is a reverse  
 CC transcriptase (RT)-PCR probe used to assess the tissue specific  
 CC expression of mRNA encoding a NOX protein  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 943 CCTGACACATCTGACGCCG 962  
 Db 2 CCTGACACACCTGACGACG 21  
 RESULT 1277  
 ACH03685  
 ID ACH03685 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC ACH03685;  
 XX  
 DT 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Ear I-based lysine-rich heptad repeat oligonucleotide SM82.  
 XX  
 KM Aspartokinase; AKII; dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase; DHDPs;  
 KM seed lysine content; seed threonine content; seed storage protein; SSP;  
 KM chloroplast transit sequence; lysine-rich protein;  
 KM lysine ketoglutarate reductase; LKR; transgenic; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN US2003056242-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 20-MAR-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-DEC-2001; 2001US-00023066.  
 XX  
 PR 19-MAR-1992; 92US-00855414.  
 PR 18-MAR-1993; 93MO-US002480.  
 PR 06-JAN-1994; 94US-00178212.  
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474633.  
 PR 24-MAR-1997; 97US-00823771.  
 XX  
 PA (PALC/) PALCO S C.  
 PI Palco SC;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-521869/49.  
 DR P-PADB; ABO44324.  
 XX  
 PT New nucleic acid fragment encoding aspartokinase and dihydrodipicolinic  
 PT acid synthase, useful for increasing threonine or lysine content of seeds  
 PT of plant.  
 XX  
 PS Example 21; Page 60; 116pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid fragment comprising a  
 CC first nucleic acid subfragment encoding aspartokinase (AK) that is  
 CC substantially insensitive to inhibition by lysine, and a second nucleic  
 CC acid subfragment encoding dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase (DHDPs) that  
 CC is substantially insensitive to inhibition by lysine. Also included are  
 CC an isolated nucleic acid fragment comprising a nucleic acid subfragment  
 CC encoding lysine ketoglutarate reductase (LKR), a chimaeric gene (where  
 CC the nucleic acid fragment is operably linked to a plant chloroplast  
 CC transit sequence and to a seed-specific regulatory sequence, a plant  
 CC comprising the nucleic acid/chimaeric gene in its genome, a seed obtained  
 CC from the plant, increasing threonine or lysine content of the seeds of  
 CC plant, a plant capable of transmitting the chimaeric gene to a progeny of  
 CC plant having the ability to produce levels of free threonine or lysine at  
 CC least two times greater than the free threonine levels of untransformed

CC plants, a transformed (soybean) plant comprising seeds that accumulate  
 CC lysine at a level at least ten percent to four-fold higher than the seeds  
 CC of an untransformed plant, a transformed rapeseed comprising seeds that  
 CC accumulate lysine to a level between ten percent and one hundred percent  
 CC higher than that of the seeds of an untransformed plant, a monocot plant  
 CC comprising in its genome the nucleic acid fragment having the monocot-  
 CC embryo specific promoter and a transformed corn plant comprising seeds  
 CC that accumulate lysine to a level between ten percent and one hundred  
 CC thirty percent higher than the seeds of the untransformed plant. Also  
 CC disclosed are synthetic lysine-rich seed storage proteins (SSP), built up  
 CC from monomer lysine-rich heptad repeats (encoded by EarI restriction  
 CC enzyme-based oligonucleotides) used as a pool of lysine in a transformed  
 CC plant. The nucleic acid fragments, genes and methods are useful for  
 CC increasing threonine or lysine content of the seeds of the plant. Seeds  
 CC containing increased threonine or lysine content eliminate the need to  
 CC supplement mixed grain feeds with lysine or threonine produced via  
 CC microbial fermentation. The present sequence is one strand of a DNA  
 CC encoding a lysine-rich heptad repeat for use as a monomer unit in a  
 CC synthetic seed storage protein  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 570 GAAGAAGAGAGAGCTGACG 589  
 Db 1 GATGAGAGAGAGAGCTGACG 20  
 RESULT 1278  
 ADB97482  
 ID ADB97482 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC ADB97482;  
 XX  
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE ATR target sequence, SEQ ID No 4.  
 XX  
 KM HIV replication inhibitor; HIV infection; ATM; Rad3-related protein; ATR;  
 KM Rad1; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX  
 PN WO2003068929-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 21-AUG-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 13-FEB-2003; 2003MO-US004400.  
 XX  
 PR 13-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357159P.  
 XX  
 PA (UTRP ) UNIV ROCHESTER.  
 PA (UTAH ) UNIV UTAH.  
 XX  
 PI Planellès V, Roshal M, Zhu YH;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-679631/64.  
 XX  
 PT Inhibiting HIV replication by inhibiting ATM and Rad-3 related protein  
 PT (ATR), Rad1 or an inhibitor of an ATR-controlled pathway, useful for  
 PT inhibiting infectivity of ATR or Rad17, and for preventing or treating  
 PT HIV infection.  
 XX  
 PS Example 2; Page 27; 50pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to inhibiting HIV replication comprising contacting  
 CC a cell susceptible to HIV infection with an inhibitor of ATM and Rad3-  
 CC related protein (ATR) or Rad17, or an inhibitor of an ATR-controlled  
 CC pathway, to inhibit HIV replication in the cell. The methods and  
 CC compositions of the present invention are useful for inhibiting

CC infectivity of ATR or Rad17, and for preventing or treating HIV  
CC infection. This polynucleotide sequence represents an ATR region targeted  
CC by the siRNA inhibitors of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP, 4 A, 5 C, 5 G, 7 T, 0 U, 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 4216 ACCTCTGTGCTGCTTTA 4235  
DB 2 ACCTCGGATGTTGCTTGA 21  
RESULT 1279  
ADCT7223  
ID ADC72223 standard; DNA, 21 BP.  
AC ADC72223;  
XX  
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE 5. pneumoniae serotype 6B gene PCR primer #2.  
XX  
KM 37-kDa protein; 5. pneumoniae infection; PCR; ss; immunostimulant;  
KM antibacterial; primer; serotype 6B.  
XX  
OS Streptococcus pneumoniae.  
XX  
PN US2003105307-A1.  
XX  
PD 05-JUN-2003.  
XX  
PF 03-JAN-2001; 2001US-00754809.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-1991; 91US-00791377.  
PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222179.  
PR 17-SEP-1996; 96US-00715131.  
PR 28-DEC-1998; 98US-00221753.  
XX  
PA (SAMP/) SAMPSON J.  
PA (RUSS/) RUSSELL H.  
PA (THAR/) THARPE J A.  
PA (ADES/) ADES E W.  
PA (CARL/) CARLONE G M.  
XX  
PI Sampson J, Russell H, Tharpe JA, Ades EW, Carlone GM;  
XX WPI; 2003-801248/75.  
XX  
DR New isolated nucleic acid encoding a Streptococcus pneumoniae protein for  
XX use in a vaccine against the bacteria and for detecting the bacteria.  
XX  
PT Claim 5, SEQ ID NO 4; 21pp; English.  
XX  
PS The invention relates to the 37-kDa protein of Streptococcus pneumoniae  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding it. The sequences of the invention are used  
CC in preparation of vaccines. The polypeptide is used to detect the  
CC presence of S. pneumoniae in a sample by contacting an antibody-  
CC containing sample from the subject with the polypeptide and detecting the  
CC binding of the antibody with the polypeptide, where binding indicates the  
CC presence of S. pneumoniae. An antibody to the polypeptide is also used to  
CC detect the presence of S. pneumoniae in a sample by contacting a sample  
CC of the subject with the antibody and detecting binding of the antibody  
CC with an antigen, where binding indicates the presence of S. pneumoniae in  
CC the subject. A vaccine comprising an immunogenic polypeptide encoded by  
CC the nucleic acid or an anti-idiotope antibody to the polypeptide, is used  
CC to prevent S. pneumoniae infection in a subject. This sequence represents  
CC a PCR primer used to amplify DNA encoding the 37-kDa polypeptide of the  
XX invention.  
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1463 TCAGAGACTTATTTGGCCCA 1482  
DB 1 TCAGAGGCTTATTTTGCCAA 20  
RESULT 1280  
ADP48471  
ID ADP48471 standard; RNA, 21 BP.  
XX  
AC ADP48471;  
XX  
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human Myc chemically modified siRNA, SEQ ID 608.  
XX  
KM Human; Myc; Myb; cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis;  
KM polycystic kidney disease; RNA interference; siRNA; short interfering RNA; siRNA;  
KM short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA; short interfering RNA; siRNA;  
KM double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA; short hairpin RNA; shRNA;  
KM expression modulation; gene therapy; drug screening; diagnosis;  
KM therapeutic target identification; pharmacogenomics;  
KM gene function analysis; gene mapping; cytostatic; vasotrophic;  
KM nephrotropic; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
FT Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 20..21  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "Ribothymidines"  
XX  
PN WO2003070917-A2.  
XX  
PD 28-AUG-2003.  
XX  
PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005326.  
XX  
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
PR 15-OCT-2002; 2002US-0418655P.  
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
XX  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Mcwigsen J, Beigelman L;  
XX WPI; 2003-689784/65.  
XX  
DR New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and  
XX diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of Myc or Myb genes.  
XX  
PS Example 7, Page 130, 161pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which  
CC downregulate expression of the human Myc or Myb genes by RNA  
CC interference. The siNA may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may  
CC be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense  
CC regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and  
CC an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNA include short  
CC interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short  
CC hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNA can be unmodified or chemically modified,  
CC can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised,

CC expressed from a vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also  
CC relates to kits for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates  
CC and/or complexes of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNAs are  
CC used to modulate expression of the Myc or Myb genes in cells, tissue  
CC explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and  
CC transplants for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be  
CC used for treating cancers and other proliferative diseases, such as  
CC restenosis and polycystic kidney disease. The siNAs are also useful for  
CC drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and  
CC validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene  
CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).  
CC The present sequence represents a chemically modified siRNA targeted to  
CC the human Myc mRNA transcript.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 60.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 12; Conservative 5; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3684 GGAAGCTTGTGCGTGCCTT 3703  
DB 2 GGAACUCUUGCGCUAAGTT 21

RESULT 1281  
ADP23282/c  
ID ADP23282 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADP23282;

XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX Resolvase PCR primer P6.

XX Resolvase; organophosphorus; detoxification; enzyme; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX CN1381574-A.

XX 27-NOV-2002.

XX 17-APR-2001; 2001CN-00110725.

XX 17-APR-2001; 2001CN-00110725.

XX (GUYU-) GUYUAN BIOENGINEERING CO LTD ANHUI.

XX Sun Y, Yao B, Sun Q;

XX WPI; 2003-269403/27.

XX Zymolase of agricultural chemical containing organic phosphorus and its  
XX coding gene and preparing process.

XX Example 1; Page 16 (Disclosure); 27pp; Chinese.

XX The present invention relates to a resolvase for agricultural  
XX organophosphorus chemical. The resolvase can be prepared from the  
XX recombinant yeast with low cost in large-scale industrialized production,  
XX and can be used to detoxify the residual chemical.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3704 CTCCTGCTCTCAAGGAGC 3723  
DB 20 CTCGCTCCTCTCAAGAGAC 1

RESULT 1282  
ADG30149  
ID ADG30149 standard; RNA; 21 BP.

XX ADG30149;

XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX MYC-targeted siNA DNA-RNA hybrid - SEQ ID 715.

XX double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;

XX antitartaroclerotic; neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiparkinsonian;

XX Alzheimer's; Parkinson's; epilepsy; dementia; Huntington's;

XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; gene therapy; ss; DNA-RNA hybrid; MYC.

XX Unidentified.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2003074654-A2.

XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005028.

XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX Meswiggen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B, Pavco P, Fosnaugh K;

XX Damison S, Usman N, Thompson J;

XX WPI; 2003-731676/69.

XX New double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid molecule, useful for  
XX PT down-regulating the expression of an endogenous mammalian target gene or  
XX PT for treating diseases that respond to modulation of gene expression or  
XX PT activity.

XX Example 24; SEQ ID NO 715; 593pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid  
XX (siNA) molecule that down-regulates expression of an endogenous mammalian  
XX target gene comprising one or more chemical modifications and each strand  
XX of the double-stranded siNA comprises about 21 nucleotides. The siNA of  
XX the invention demonstrates antitartaroclerotic, neuroprotective,  
XX neurotropic, antiparkinsonian and anticonvulsant activities and may be  
XX useful for down-regulating the expression of an endogenous mammalian  
XX target gene and therefore in the treatment of any disease or condition  
XX that responds to modulation of gene expression or activity in a cell,  
XX tissue or organism. The disease or condition may include pulmonary  
XX diseases such as restenosis, atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease,  
XX Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, dementia, Huntington's disease or  
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Furthermore, the siNA may be utilised for  
XX gene therapy applications. The current sequence is that of the siNA DNA-  
XX RNA hybrid of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 60.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 12; Conservative 5; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3684 GGAAGCTTGTGCGTGCCTT 3703  
DB 2 GGAACUCUUGCGCUAAGTT 21

```
RESULT 1283
ADG46663
ID ADG46663 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADG46663;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer #2 for S. pneumoniae serotype 6B gene.
XX
KM Streptococcus pneumoniae infection; 37kDa surface adhesin A protein;
XX antibacterial; serotype 6B; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Streptococcus pneumoniae.
XX
PN US2003204074-A1.
XX
PD 30-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 04-JUN-2003; 2003US-00455109.
XX
PR 14-NOV-1991; 91US-00791377.
PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222179.
PR 17-SEP-1996; 96US-00715131.
PR 28-DEC-1998; 98US-00221753.
PR 03-JAN-2001; 2001US-00754809.
XX
PA (SAMP/) SAMPSON J.
PA (RUS/) RUSSELL H.
PA (THAR/) THARPE J A.
PA (ADES/) ADES E W.
PA (CARL/) CARLONE G M.
XX
PI Sampson J, Russell H, Tharpe JA, Ades EW, Carlone GM;
DR WPI; 2003-900679/82.
XX
PT Novel nucleic acid encoding Streptococcus pneumoniae 37-kDa surface
PT adhesion A protein useful for preventing Streptococcus pneumoniae
PT infection in subject.
XX
PS Claim 5; SEQ ID NO 4; 21pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to the isolation of Streptococcus
CC pneumoniae 37kDa surface adhesin A protein, and the polynucleotide
CC sequence encoding it. Also disclosed are antibodies to the 37kDa
CC polypeptide, and methods of detecting the presence of S. pneumoniae. The
CC sequences and methods are useful for preventing and treating S.
CC pneumoniae infection. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for S.
CC pneumoniae serotype 6B gene.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1463 TCAGAGACTTATTGGCCCA 1482
Db 1 TCAGAGGCTTATTGGCAA 20
XX
RESULT 1284
ADH76478
ID ADH76478 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADH76478;
XX
DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric pAMS plasmid related PCR primer, oligo 4.
```

```
XX
KM chimeric plasmid; replicative retroviral genome; gag; pol;
KM murine leukemia virus; MLV; env; gibbon ape leukemia virus; GalV; viron;
KM MLV-GalV-type; gene therapy; ss; primer.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN FR2832424-A1.
XX
PD 23-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 20-NOV-2001; 2001FR-00014976.
XX
PR 20-NOV-2001; 2001FR-00014976.
XX
PA (GENE-) GENETHON III.
XX
PI Audit M, Cosset FL;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-471779/45.
XX
PT Chimeric plasmid containing replicative retroviral genome, useful for
PT making positive control virions in testing for replication-competent
PT retrovirus.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10; 70pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel chimeric plasmid comprising a
CC replicative retroviral genome. The replicative retroviral genome
CC comprises: the gag and pol sequences from a murine leukemia virus (MLV);
CC and a chimeric env sequence comprising regions corresponding to parts of
CC the envelope derived from: an MLV genome; and a gibbon ape leukemia virus
CC (GalV). Virions produced by expressing the viral genome of the chimeric
CC plasmid are useful as positive controls in a test for detection of
CC replication-competent retroviruses in preparations of MLV-GalV-type
CC retroviral vectors. For example, to ensure that the MLV-GalV-type
CC retroviral vectors, intended for gene therapy, have no capacity for
CC replication. This polynucleotide sequence represents a primer used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 516 GACAGAGATGCTGCGGAG 535
Db 1 GTCAGAGATGCTGACTGAG 20
XX
RESULT 1285
ACC47373
ID ACC47373 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ACC47373;
XX
DT 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat IgL1 DNA amplifying forward primer.
XX
KM IgL1; late gestation lung 1; bronchodilator; respiratory; gene therapy;
KM antisense therapy; vaccine; rat; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Rattus norvegicus.
XX
PN WO2003020766-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 04-SEP-2002; 2002WO-CA001350.
XX
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001CA-02357746.
```

PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0336598P.  
XX  
XX (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.  
PA (HOSP-) HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.  
XX  
PI Kaplan F, Swezey NB;  
XX WPI; 2003-290169/28.  
DR  
XX Novel late gestation lung 1 polypeptide and Ig11 genes encoding the  
PT polypeptide, useful for preparing a medicament for use in the treatment  
PT of a lung disease or disorder e.g. abnormal alveolarization.  
XX  
XX Example 1; Page 73; 138pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to late gestation lung (LGL) 1 polypeptides and  
CC encoding polynucleotides. The LGL1 polypeptides can be expressed by  
CC standard recombinant methodology. The LGL1 polypeptides, polynucleotides  
CC and modulators are useful for modulating lung disease, airway branching  
CC and/or abnormal alveolarization. The lung disease is bronchopulmonary  
CC dysplasia (BPD), emphysema, New BPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary  
CC disease (COPD), congenital diaphragmatic hernia (CDH), chronic bronchial  
CC infection, in a human with a deficiency of alpha-1-antitrypsin. The LGL1  
CC polypeptide or polynucleotide is useful for the preparation of a  
CC medicament for use in the treatment of lung disease or disorder. They are  
CC useful in research, diagnostics and the preparation of therapeutics to  
CC treat diseases. The present sequence and the preparation of a primer used in RT-PCR  
CC amplification reactions of the rat LGL1 DNA  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 3974 TGCTGCACATCAAGCGTCGAG 3993  
2 TGCTGCACACAAAGGCTGCG 21  
Db  
  
RESULT 1286  
ADK01333/c  
ID ADK01333 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC ADK01333;  
XX  
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #53.  
XX  
XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;  
KM blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.  
XX  
OS Rattus sp.  
XX  
PN DE10208794-A1.  
XX  
PD 04-SEP-2003.  
XX  
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.  
XX  
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.  
XX  
PA (DEGS ) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.  
XX  
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;  
XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.  
XX  
XX Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression  
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable  
PT and constant regions.  
XX

PS Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded  
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then  
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture  
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)  
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides  
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at  
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region  
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow  
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture  
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region  
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The  
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by  
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,  
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-  
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface  
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single  
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,  
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.  
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,  
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the  
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food  
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic  
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and  
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible  
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It  
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and  
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the  
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual  
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent  
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 5402 CAAAGAAAGAAATGAAA 5421  
20 CAAAGAAAGAAATGAAA 1  
Db  
  
RESULT 1287  
ADK01281/c  
ID ADK01281 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC ADK01281;  
XX  
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #1.  
XX  
XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;  
KM blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.  
XX  
OS Rattus sp.  
XX  
PN DE10208794-A1.  
XX  
PD 04-SEP-2003.  
XX  
PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.  
XX  
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.  
XX  
PA (DEGS ) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.  
XX  
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;  
XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.  
XX

Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable PT and constant regions.

Example; Page 4; 8pp; German.

This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b) comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass, metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular, physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve. The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal, hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acids in a cell, and can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent capture probes used in the method of the invention.

Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5391 TTAATAAAATACAAAGAA 5410  
DB 20 TTAATAAAATACAAAGAA 1

RESULT 1288  
ADK01335/c  
ID ADK01335 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADK01335;  
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #55.

XX seq; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;  
XX blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

OS Rattus sp.

XX DE10208794-A1.

XX PD 04-SEP-2003.

XX PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX PA (DEGS ) DEGUSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;  
XX WPI, 2003-714082/68.

Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable PT and constant regions.

Example; Page 6; 8pp; German.

This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b) comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass, metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular, physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve. The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal, hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acids in a cell, and can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent capture probes used in the method of the invention.

Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5402 CAAATAAAAGAAATGAAA 5421  
DB 20 CAAATAAAAGAAATGAAA 1

RESULT 1289  
ADK01282/c  
ID ADK01282 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADK01282;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #2.

XX seq; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;  
XX blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

OS Rattus sp.

XX DE10208794-A1.

XX PD 04-SEP-2003.

XX PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.



PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.  
 XX (DEGS ) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.  
 PA Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;  
 PI WPI, 2003-714082/68.  
 XX  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression  
 PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable  
 PT and constant regions.  
 PS  
 XX Example; Page 4; 8pp; German.  
 XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded  
 CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then  
 CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture  
 CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)  
 CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides  
 CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at  
 CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region  
 CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow  
 CC binding of particularly sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture  
 CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region  
 CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The  
 CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by  
 CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,  
 CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-  
 CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface  
 CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single  
 CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,  
 CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.  
 CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,  
 CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the  
 CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food  
 CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic  
 CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and  
 CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible  
 CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It  
 CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and  
 CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the  
 CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual  
 CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent  
 CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 1 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5391 TTAATAAAATGACAAAAGA 5410  
 Db 20 TTAATAAAATGACAAAAGA 1  
 XX  
 RESULT 1290  
 ADK01334/c  
 ID ADK01334 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADK01334;  
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #54.  
 XX  
 KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;  
 KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.  
 XX  
 OS Rattus sp.  
 XX  
 KM DE10208794-A1.  
 PN  
 XX

PD 04-SEP-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.  
 XX  
 PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.  
 XX (DEGS ) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.  
 PA Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;  
 PI WPI, 2003-714082/68.  
 XX  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX  
 PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression  
 PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable  
 PT and constant regions.  
 PS  
 XX Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.  
 XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded  
 CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then  
 CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture  
 CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)  
 CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides  
 CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at  
 CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region  
 CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow  
 CC binding of particularly sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture  
 CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region  
 CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The  
 CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by  
 CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,  
 CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-  
 CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface  
 CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single  
 CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,  
 CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.  
 CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,  
 CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the  
 CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food  
 CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic  
 CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and  
 CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible  
 CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It  
 CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and  
 CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the  
 CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual  
 CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent  
 CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5402 CAAAAAAGAAAAATGAAA 5421  
 Db 20 CAAAAAAGAAAAATGAAA 1  
 XX  
 RESULT 1291  
 ADK01296/c  
 ID ADK01296 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADK01296;  
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #16.  
 XX  
 KW ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;  
 KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.  
 XX  
 KM  
 XX

```

OS Rattus sp.
XX DE10208794-A1.
XX
XX 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
XX (DEGS ) DEGUSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
XX Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
XX patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
XX PT and constant regions.
XX
XX Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
XX nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
XX reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
XX agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
XX comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
XX have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
XX least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
XX that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
XX binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
XX agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
XX comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
XX capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
XX interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
XX metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
XX conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
XX is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
XX stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
XX physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
XX The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
XX hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
XX activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
XX additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
XX acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
XX mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
XX representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
XX allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
XX can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
XX method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
XX genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
XX capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP, 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

```

XX
XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
XX blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
XX Rattus sp.
XX DE10208794-A1.
XX
XX 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
XX (DEGS ) DEGUSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
XX Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
XX patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
XX PT and constant regions.
XX
XX Example; Page 4; 8pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
XX nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
XX reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
XX agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
XX comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
XX have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
XX least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
XX that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
XX binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
XX agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
XX comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
XX capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
XX interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
XX metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
XX conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
XX is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
XX stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
XX physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
XX The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
XX hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
XX activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
XX additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
XX acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
XX mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
XX representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
XX allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
XX can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
XX method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
XX genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
XX capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP, 2 A; 1 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

```

RESULT 1292
ADK01283/c
ID ADK01283 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADK01283;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #3.

```

```

RESULT 1293
ADK01343/c
ID ADK01343 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADK01343;

```

```
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #63.
XX
XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
XX blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
XX Rattus sp.
XX DE10208794-A1.
XX
XX 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
XX (DEGS ) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
XX Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
XX patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
XX PT and constant regions.
XX
XX Example; Page 6; 8pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
XX nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
XX reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
XX agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
XX comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
XX have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
XX least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
XX that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
XX binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
XX agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
XX comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
XX capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
XX interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
XX metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
XX conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
XX is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
XX stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
XX physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
XX The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
XX hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
XX activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
XX additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
XX acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
XX mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
XX representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
XX allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
XX can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
XX method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
XX genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
XX capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

```
ADK01331/c
XX ID ADK01331 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC ADK01331;
XX
XX DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #51.
XX
XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;
XX blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.
XX
XX Rattus sp.
XX DE10208794-A1.
XX
XX 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.
XX
XX (DEGS ) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.
XX
XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;
XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.
XX
XX Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression
XX patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable
XX PT and constant regions.
XX
XX Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded
XX nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then
XX reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture
XX agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)
XX comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides
XX have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at
XX least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region
XX that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow
XX binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture
XX agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region
XX comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The
XX capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by
XX interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,
XX metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-
XX conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface
XX is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
XX stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
XX physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
XX The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
XX hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the
XX activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
XX additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
XX acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
XX mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
XX representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
XX allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
XX can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
XX method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
XX genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
XX capture probes used in the method of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

Db 20 TAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1295

ADK01312/c

ID ADK01312 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADK01312;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #32.

KM 5g; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;  
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

OS Rattus sp.

PN DE10208794-AL.

PD 04-SEP-2003.

PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

PA (DEGS ) DEGUS5A BIOACTIVES GMBH.

PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.

PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression  
PT patterns and screening active agents; uses capture agent with variable  
PT and constant regions.

PS Example; Page 5; Bpp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded  
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then  
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture  
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)  
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides  
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at  
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region  
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow  
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture  
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region  
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The  
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by  
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,  
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-  
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface  
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single  
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,  
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.  
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,  
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the  
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food  
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic  
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and  
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible  
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It  
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and  
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the  
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual  
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent  
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5401 ACAAAAAGAAAAATGAAA 5420

Db 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1296

ID ADK01330/c

ID ADK01330 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADK01330;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #50.

KM 5g; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;  
KW blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

OS Rattus sp.

PN DE10208794-AL.

PD 04-SEP-2003.

PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

PA (DEGS ) DEGUS5A BIOACTIVES GMBH.

PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

DR WPI; 2003-714082/68.

PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression  
PT patterns and screening active agents; uses capture agent with variable  
PT and constant regions.

PS Example; Page 5; Bpp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded  
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then  
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture  
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)  
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides  
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at  
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region  
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow  
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture  
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region  
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The  
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by  
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,  
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-  
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface  
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single  
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,  
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.  
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,  
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the  
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food  
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic  
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and  
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible  
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It  
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acids in a cell, and  
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the  
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual  
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent  
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5392 TAAAAAATTCAAAAAGAA 5411  
DB 20 TAAAAAATTCAAAAAGAA 1

RESULT 1297  
ADK01332/c  
ID ADK01332 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC ADK01332;  
XX  
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
DT  
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #52.  
XX  
XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;  
KM blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.  
XX  
OS Rattus sp.  
XX  
PN DE10208794-A1.  
XX  
PD 04-SEP-2003.  
XX  
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.  
XX  
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.  
XX  
PA (DEGS ) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.  
XX  
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.  
XX  
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression  
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable  
PT and constant regions.  
XX  
XX Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.  
PS  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded  
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then  
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture  
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)  
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides  
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at  
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region  
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow  
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture  
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region  
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The  
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by  
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,  
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-  
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface  
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single  
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,  
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.  
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,  
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the  
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food  
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic  
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and  
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible  
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It  
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and  
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the

CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual  
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible; ADK01281-ADK01344 represent  
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.  
XX  
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5392 TAAAAAATTCAAAAAGAA 5411  
DB 20 TAAAAAATTCAAAAAGAA 1

RESULT 1298  
ADK01310/c  
ID ADK01310 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
AC ADK01310;  
XX  
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
DT  
DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #30.  
XX  
XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;  
KM blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.  
XX  
OS Rattus sp.  
XX  
PN DE10208794-A1.  
XX  
PD 04-SEP-2003.  
XX  
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.  
XX  
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.  
XX  
PA (DEGS ) DEGUSSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.  
XX  
PI Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-714082/68.  
XX  
PT Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression  
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable  
PT and constant regions.  
XX  
XX Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.  
PS  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded  
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then  
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture  
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)  
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides  
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at  
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region  
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow  
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture  
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region  
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The  
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by  
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,  
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-  
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface  
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single  
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,  
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.  
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,  
CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the  
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food  
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic  
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and

CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible  
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It  
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and  
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the  
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual  
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent  
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

CC Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5401 AAAAAAAAAAGAAAAATGAAA 5420  
DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1239

ADK01342/C  
ID ADK01342 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADK01342;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #62.

XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;  
KM blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

OS Rattus sp.

XX DE10208794-A1.

PN 04-SEP-2003.

XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX (DEGS ) DEGUSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

PI WPI; 2003-714082/68.

XX Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression  
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable  
PT and constant regions.

XX Example; Page 6; 8pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded  
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then  
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture  
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)  
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides  
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at  
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region  
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow  
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture  
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region  
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The  
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by  
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,  
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-  
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface  
CC is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single  
CC stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,  
CC physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.  
CC The method is used (i) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,

CC hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (ii) for determining the  
CC activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food  
CC additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic  
CC acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and  
CC mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible  
CC representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It  
CC allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and  
CC can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the  
CC method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual  
CC genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent  
CC capture probes used in the method of the invention.

CC Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAATCAAAAAAGAAA 5412  
DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 1300

ADK01311/C  
ID ADK01311 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADK01311;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Rat DNA microarray capture oligonucleotide #31.

XX ss; hybridisation; capture oligonucleotide; pattern; mucosal; hair root;  
KM blood; nerve; germ cell; food additive; food supplement.

OS Rattus sp.

XX DE10208794-A1.

PN 04-SEP-2003.

XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002DE-01008794.

XX (DEGS ) DEGUSA BIOACTIVES GMBH.

XX Boekenkamp D, Dieck HT, Hoppe H;

PI WPI; 2003-714082/68.

XX Sorting single-stranded nucleic acid, useful for analyzing expression  
PT patterns and screening active agents, uses capture agent with variable  
PT and constant regions.

XX Example; Page 5; 8pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel method for sorting single-stranded  
CC nucleic acids by isolation and hybridisation of nucleic acid pools, then  
CC reading out, where the nucleic acids are selectively bound using capture  
CC agents that are (a) immobilised on the surface of a solid matrix and (b)  
CC comprise variable and non-variable regions. The capture oligonucleotides  
CC have a 5'-invariable anchor region, the complement of which is present at  
CC least once in each nucleic acid and a 3'-variable, discriminatory region  
CC that comprises all possible combinations of up to 10 nucleotides to allow  
CC binding of particular sorts of single stranded nucleic acids. The capture  
CC agents are particularly locked nucleic acids (LNA) and the anchor region  
CC comprises a sequence of 10-50, particularly 15-25, T residues. The  
CC capture oligonucleotides are biotinylated and immobilised on a surface by  
CC interaction with streptavidin. The matrix is of plastic, ceramic, glass,  
CC metal, resin, gel, crystalline material and/or membrane, having semi-  
CC conducting properties and especially in the form of a chip. Its surface



CC	is particularly a layer of (bio)molecular filaments and binding of single
CC	stranded nucleic acids to the surface is (quasi)covalent, supramolecular,
CC	physical, stimulated by an electrical field or through a molecular sieve.
CC	The method is used (1) for analysis of patterns, especially in mucosal,
CC	hair root, blood, nerve or germ cells and (11) for determining the
CC	activity of pharmaceuticals and/or nutritional compounds, e.g. food
CC	additives or supplements, especially minerals, trace elements, organic
CC	acids (amino, carboxylic or fatty acid) or their derivatives, salts and
CC	mixtures. The method provides rapid, inexpensive and reproducible
CC	representation of differences in pools of nucleic acids from cells. It
CC	allows imaging of the complete pattern of all nucleic acid in a cell, and
CC	can detect very small differences in the nucleic acid pool. Since the
CC	method is based on comparison of nucleic acid pools, not individual
CC	genes, matrix miniaturisation is possible. ADK01281-ADK01344 represent
CC	capture probes used in the method of the invention.
CC	
SQ	Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY	Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Db	Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
	Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY	5401 ACAGAAAGAAAATGAAA 5420
Db	
	20 ACAGAAAAAATAAAAAAAAA 1
RESULT 1301	
ID	ADJ13049/c
XX	ADJ13049 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC	
XX	ADJ13049;
DT	
XX	20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DE	
XX	Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA SeqID 176.
XX	
KW	probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
RW	tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
XX	US2003152950-A1.
PN	
PD	14-AUG-2003.
XX	
PF	27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX	
PR	27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX	
PA	(GAR//) GARNER H R.
PA	(MINN//) MINNA J D.
PA	(LUEB//) LUEBE K J.
PA	(BALO//) BALOG R P.
XX	
EI	Gartner HR, Minna JD, Luebe KJ, Balog RP;
DR	WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX	
PT	Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
PT	to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
PT	different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX	
PS	Example 1; SEQ ID NO 176; 210pp; English.
XX	
CC	This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC	modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC	method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
CC	modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC	treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC	different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC	modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC	probes is provided to hybridize with and select the altered DNA sequences

CC that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In  
CC particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of  
CC a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two  
CC human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence  
CC is a human DNA probe used to immobilise Cpg methylated DNA of the  
CC invention.

XX  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 12 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred.No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 2432 TCGAGCATGAGAGCGAGA 2451  
20 TGATGATGAGAGCGCGAGA 1

RESULT 1302  
ADJ12995  
ID ADJ12995 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ADJ12995;  
XX  
XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Human DNA probe used to immobilise Cpg methylated DNA SegID 122.  
XX  
XX KW probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; Cpg island;  
XX tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.  
XX  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX PN US2003152950-A1.  
XX  
XX PD 14-AUG-2003.  
XX  
XX PF 27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.  
XX  
XX PR 27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.  
XX  
XX PA (GARN/) GARNER H R.  
XX (MINN/) MINNA J D.  
XX (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.  
XX (BALO/) BALOG R P.  
XX  
XX PI Garner HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;  
XX WPI; 2003-874843/81.  
XX  
XX Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA  
XX to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in  
XX different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.  
XX  
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 122; 210pp; English.

XX  
XX This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically  
XX modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput  
XX method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical  
XX modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes  
XX treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in  
XX different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the  
XX modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of  
XX probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences  
XX that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In  
XX particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of  
XX a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two  
XX human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence  
XX is a human DNA probe used to immobilise Cpg methylated DNA of the  
XX invention.

XX  
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 11 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;



Query Match 0.3%, Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
841 TCTCCGACCCCAACCTC 860  
1 TCTCCGACCCCAACCTC 20

## RESULT 1303

ABD25908

ID ABD25908 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ABD25908;

XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX A1654215-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4920.

Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
respiratory tract inflammation; adenovirus sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285309-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-093056/08.

Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenovirus, targeted to  
nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
bronchodilating agent.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4920; 763bp; English.

This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
reducing adenovirus sensitivity, levels of adenovirus (A) or (A) receptors,  
surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the target lung.  
The pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction.

CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hyperextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenovirus content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenovirus into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAA 5413

1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 21

ABD25907

XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX A1654215-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4919.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;

respiratory tract inflammation; adenovirus sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285309-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-093056/08.

Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenovirus, targeted to  
nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
bronchodilating agent.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4919; 763bp; English.

This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
reducing adenovirus sensitivity, levels of adenovirus (A) or (A) receptors,  
surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery

CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cyostatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serve to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

SO Sequence 21 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAGAAA 5413  
1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 21

RESULT 1305

ADK94639/C

ID ADK94639 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADK94639;

XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DT Primer of the invention #359.

XX human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; primer.

OS Synthetic.

XX JP2003259875-A.

XX 16-SEP-2003.

XX 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.

XX 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.

XX (KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.

XX WPI; 2004-093977/10.

XX Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA  
PT fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single  
PT nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.

XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 3668; 2627bp; Japanese.

XX The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human  
CC gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a  
CC human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the  
CC detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The  
CC present sequence represents a primer of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2655 GCAGCCACTCTCTGAGT 2674  
21 GCTGCCACTCTCTGAGT 2

RESULT 1306

ADK94891

ID ADK94891 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADK94891;

XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DT Primer of the invention #611.

XX human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; primer.

OS Synthetic.

XX JP2003259875-A.

XX 16-SEP-2003.

XX 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.

XX 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.

XX (KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.

XX WPI; 2004-093977/10.

XX Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA  
PT fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single  
PT nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.

XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 3920; 2627bp; Japanese.

XX The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human  
CC gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a  
CC human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the  
CC detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The  
CC present sequence represents a primer of the invention.

SO Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 417 AAGAGCGTGAAGCCAA 436  
1 AAGAGCTGAGAGCGCAAG 20

RESULT 1307

ADK67451/C

ID ADK67451 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADK67451;

XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Electrochemical detection intercalator-related DNA 1.

XX intercalator; electrochemical detection; mismatch; ds.

OS Synthetic.

XX JP2004024114-A.

```
XX 29-JAN-2004.
PD
XX 26-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00185555.
XX
PR 26-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00185555.
XX
XX (TAKE/) TAKENAKA S.
PA (TUMK-) TUM KENKYUSHO KK.
XX
XX WPI; 2004-207136/20.
DR
XX
XX Novel intercalator, useful as electrochemical double stranded DNA
PT detection reagent.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 23; 24pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel intercalator having a specific formula.
CC The intercalator of the invention may be useful for the electrochemical
CC detection of a gene, as an electrochemical double stranded DNA detection
CC reagent and as an intercalator for inhibiting the influence of mismatch
CC DNA and single stranded DNA. The intercalator enables the transmission of
CC electronic transition between two base pairs to occur efficiently. The
CC current sequence is that of the electrochemical detection intercalator-
CC related DNA 1 of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAA 5412
Db 21 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2
RESULT 1308
ADN02684
ID ADN02684 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADN02684;
XX
DT 01-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Liver disease associated protein Obcl1 cDNA related oligo.
XX
XX ss; primer; hepatotropic; cytostatic; gene therapy; liver disorder;
KM epithelial cancer; cirrhosis; alcoholic liver disease; hepatitis;
KM Wilson's Disease; haemochromatosis; hepatocellular carcinoma;
KM benign liver neoplasm; focal nodular hyperplasia; adenocarcinoma.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX W02004029287-A2.
PN
XX 08-APR-2004.
PD
XX 23-SEP-2003; 2003WO-EP010564.
PF
XX 27-SEP-2002; 2002EP-00021696.
PR 03-OCT-2002; 2002US-0415913P.
XX
XX (ORID-) ORIDIS BIOMED FORSCHUNGS & ENTWICKLUNGS.
PA
XX Guelly C, Buck C, Zatloukal K;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-340431/31.
DR
XX New polypeptides and nucleic acids, useful for diagnosing, treating or
PT preventing liver disorder (e.g. cirrhosis, alcoholic liver disease,
PT chronic hepatitis), or epithelial cancer.
XX
```

```
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 69; 174pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to the isolation of polypeptides and their encoding
CC genes which are associated with liver disorders and epithelial cancers.
CC The polypeptides, nucleic acids, molecules and compositions are useful
CC for diagnosing, treating or preventing liver disorder (e.g. cirrhosis,
CC alcoholic liver disease, chronic hepatitis, Wilson's Disease,
CC haemochromatosis, hepatocellular carcinoma, benign liver neoplasms, and
CC focal nodular hyperplasia), or epithelial cancer, which is an
CC adenocarcinoma of the lung, the stomach, the kidney, the colon, the
CC prostate, the skin, and the breast. This sequence represents an
CC oligonucleotide associated with the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 874 ATGCCCTGATCCATGAATT 893
Db 1 ATGCCCTGATCCCTTATT 20
RESULT 1309
ADN96622
ID ADN96622 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADN96622;
XX
DT 01-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOVX probe #144.
XX
XX Human; NOVX; ss; metabolic disorder; diabetes; obesity;
KM infectious disease; anorexia; cancer; neurodegenerative disorder;
KM Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;
KM haematopoietic disorder; antidiabetic; anorectic; antimicrobial;
KM anabolic; eating disorder; cytostatic; neuroprotective; nootropic;
KM antiparkinsonian; antinaemic; probe.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2004067490-A1.
PN
XX 08-APR-2004.
PD
XX
XX 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00236392.
PF
XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.
PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.
PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318219P.
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.
PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.
PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.
PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.
PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.
PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324980P.
PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.
PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.
PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.
PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.
PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.
PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.
PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.
PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.
PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.
PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.
```

XX (ZHON/) ZHONG M.  
 PA (LIL/) LI L.  
 PA (GORM/) GORMAN L.  
 PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K. A.  
 PA (KEKU/) KEKUDA R. J.  
 PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R. J.  
 PA (ANDE/) ANDERSON D. W.  
 PA (VERN/) VERNET C. A. M.  
 PA (CAT/) CATTERTON E.  
 PA (MILL/) MILLER C. E.  
 PA (SHEN/) SHENOY S. G.  
 PA (PAT/) PATTURAJAN M.  
 PA (PENA/) PENA C. E. A.  
 PA (TCHE/) TCHERNEV V. T.  
 PA (PADI/) PADIGARU M.  
 PA (GUSE/) GUSEV V. Y.  
 PA (MAL/) MALYANKAR U. M.  
 PA (BURG/) BURGESS C. E.  
 PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.  
 PA (CASM/) CASMAN S. J.  
 PA (RIEG/) RIEGER D. K.  
 PA (GROS/) GROSSE W. M.  
 PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.  
 PA (PEYM/) PEYMAN J. A.  
 PA (STAR/) STARLING G.  
 PA (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M. E.  
 PA (LARO/) LAROCHELLE W. J.  
 PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R. A.  
 PA (CRAB/) CRABTREE J.  
 PA (RAST/) RASTELLI L.  
 PA (VOSS/) VOSS E. Z.  
 PA (BOLD/) BOLDIGER F. L.  
 PA (EDIN/) EDINGER S. R.  
 PA (MILL/) MILLET I.  
 PA (MACD/) MACDOUGALL J. R.  
 PA (ELLE/) ELLERMAN K.  
 PA (CHAP/) CHAPOVAL A.  
 XX  
 PI Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;  
 PI Anderson DW, Vernet CAM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG;  
 PI Patturajan M, Pena CRA, Tchernev VT, Padigaru M, Gusev VY;  
 PI Malyankar UM, Burgess CB, Gerlach V, Casman SO, Rieger DK;  
 PI Grose WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;  
 PI Larochelle WJ, Shimkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ;  
 PI Boldog FI, Edinger SR, Millet I, Macdougall JR, Ellerman K;  
 PI Chapoval A;  
 XX  
 DR WPI, 2004-355290/33.  
 XX  
 XX New isolated polypeptide, useful for treating or preventing a pathology  
 PT associated with the polypeptide, e.g. diabetes, infectious disease,  
 PT cancer, neurodegenerative disorders or Alzheimer's disease.  
 XX  
 PS Example C, SEQ ID NO 685, 552pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to human NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides. The  
 CC isolated nucleic acids can be used to express the novel proteins, to  
 CC detect novel mRNA or a genetic lesion in a novel gene and to modulate its  
 CC activity. It can also be used in gene therapy for treating or preventing  
 CC a pathology associated with the protein or nucleic acid. The disorders  
 CC include metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases,  
 CC anorexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease,  
 CC Parkinson's disease, immune disorders and haematopoietic disorders. This  
 CC sequence represents a probe used in analysis of expression of a human  
 CC NOVX polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. NO.9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 943 CCTGACACATCTGAGCCCG 962  
 Db 2 CCTGGCACACCTGAGCAGC 21  
 RESULT 1310  
 ADN96490  
 ID ADN96490 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADN96490;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human NOVX probe #100.  
 XX  
 KW Human; NOVX; as; metabolic disorder; diabetes; obesity;  
 KW infectious disease; anorexia; cancer; neurodegenerative disorder;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;  
 KW haematopoietic disorder; antidiabetic; anorectic; antitubercial;  
 KW anabolic; eating disorder; cytostatic; neuroprotective; nootropic;  
 KW antiparkinsonian; antianaemic; probe.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2004067490-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 08-APR-2004.  
 XX  
 PF 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00236392.  
 XX  
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.  
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.  
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318219P.  
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.  
 PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-032781P.  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0328216P.  
 PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.  
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.  
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.  
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.  
 PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.  
 PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.  
 PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.  
 PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.  
 PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.  
 PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.  
 PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.  
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.  
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.  
 PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.  
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.  
 PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.  
 XX  
 PA (ZHON/) ZHONG M.  
 PA (LIL/) LI L.  
 PA (GORM/) GORMAN L.  
 PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K. A.  
 PA (KEKU/) KEKUDA R. J.  
 PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R. J.  
 PA (ANDE/) ANDERSON D. W.  
 PA (VERN/) VERNET C. A. M.  
 PA (CAT/) CATTERTON E.  
 PA (MILL/) MILLER C. E.  
 PA (SHEN/) SHENOY S. G.  
 PA (PAT/) PATTURAJAN M.  
 PA (PENA/) PENA C. E. A.  
 PA (TCHE/) TCHERNEV V. T.  
 PA (PADI/) PADIGARU M.  
 PA (GUSE/) GUSEV V. Y.  
 PA (MAL/) MALYANKAR U. M.  
 PA (BURG/) BURGESS C. E.

PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.  
 PA (CASM/) CASMAN S J.  
 PA (RIEG/) RIEGER D K.  
 PA (GROS/) GROSSE W M.  
 PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.  
 PA (PEYM/) PEYMAN J A.  
 PA (STAR/) STARLING G.  
 PA (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M E.  
 PA (LARO/) LAROCHELLE W J.  
 PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.  
 PA (CRAB/) CRABTREE J.  
 PA (RAST/) RASTELLI L.  
 PA (VOSS/) VOSS B Z.  
 PA (BOLD/) BOLDIG F L.  
 PA (EDIN/) EDINGER S R.  
 PA (MILL/) MILLIST I.  
 PA (MACD/) MACDOUGALL J R.  
 PA (ELLER/) ELLERMAN K.  
 PA (CHAP/) CHAPOVAL A.  
 XX  
 PI Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ,  
 PI Anderson DM, Vermet CAM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG,  
 PI Paturajan M, Pena CE, Tchernev VT, Padigar M, Gusev VY,  
 PI Malyankar UM, Burgess CE, Gerlach V, Casman SJ, Rieger DK,  
 PI Grosse WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME,  
 PI Larochelle WJ, Shimkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss BZ,  
 PI Boldog FL, Edinger SR, Millist I, MacDougall JR, Ellerman K,  
 PI Chapoval A;  
 XX  
 DR WPI: 2004-355290/33.  
 XX  
 PT New isolated polypeptide, useful for treating or preventing a pathology  
 PT associated with the polypeptide, e.g. diabetes, infectious disease,  
 PT cancer, neurodegenerative disorders or Alzheimer's disease.  
 PT  
 XX  
 PS Example C; SEQ ID NO 553; 552pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to human NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides. The  
 CC isolated nucleic acids can be used to express the novel proteins, to  
 CC detect novel mRNA or a genetic lesion in a novel gene and to modulate its  
 CC activity. It can also be used in gene therapy for treating or preventing  
 CC a pathology associated with the protein or nucleic acid. The disorders  
 CC include metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious disease,  
 CC anorexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease,  
 CC Parkinson's disease, immune disorders and haematopoietic disorders. This  
 CC sequence represents a probe used in analysis of expression of a human  
 CC NOVX polynucleotide of the invention.  
 CC  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 0.34; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 943 CCTGACACATCTGAGCGCG 962  
 Db 2 CCTGACACATCTGAGCG 21  
 XX  
 RESULT 1311  
 ADN96586  
 ID ADN96586 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADN96586;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JUN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human NOVX probe #132.  
 XX  
 KW Human, NOVX; ss; metabolic disorder; diabetes; obesity;  
 KW infectious disease; anorexia; cancer; neurodegenerative disorder;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;  
 KW haematopoietic disorder; antidiabetic; anorectic; antimicrobial;  
 PA

KW anabolic; eating disorder; cytostatic; neuroprotective; nootropic;  
 KW antiparkinsonian; antianemic; probe.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FN US2004067490-A1.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 08-APR-2004.  
 XX  
 XX 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00236392.  
 XX  
 XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.  
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.  
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318219P.  
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.  
 PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318755P.  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.  
 PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.  
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.  
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.  
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.  
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.  
 PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.  
 PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.  
 PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.  
 PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.  
 PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.  
 PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.  
 PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.  
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.  
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.  
 PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.  
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.  
 PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.  
 XX  
 XX (ZHON/) ZHONG M.  
 PA (LIL/) LI L.  
 PA (GORM/) GORMAN L.  
 PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.  
 PA (KEKU/) KEKUDA R.  
 PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.  
 PA (ANDR/) ANDERSON D W.  
 PA (VERN/) VERNET C A M.  
 PA (CATY/) CATTERTON E.  
 PA (MILL/) MILLER C E.  
 PA (SHEN/) SHENOY S G.  
 PA (PAT/) PATURAJAN M.  
 PA (PEN/) PENNA C E A.  
 PA (TCHE/) TCHERNEV V T.  
 PA (PADT/) PADIGARU M.  
 PA (GUSE/) GUSEV V Y.  
 PA (MALV/) MALYANKAR U M.  
 PA (BURG/) BURGESS C E.  
 PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.  
 PA (CASM/) CASMAN S J.  
 PA (RIEG/) RIEGER D K.  
 PA (GROS/) GROSSE W M.  
 PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.  
 PA (PEYM/) PEYMAN J A.  
 PA (STAR/) STARLING G.  
 PA (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M E.  
 PA (LARO/) LAROCHELLE W J.  
 PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.  
 PA (CRAB/) CRABTREE J.  
 PA (RAST/) RASTELLI L.  
 PA (VOSS/) VOSS B Z.  
 PA (BOLD/) BOLDIG F L.  
 PA (EDIN/) EDINGER S R.  
 PA (MILL/) MILLIST I.  
 PA (MACD/) MACDOUGALL J R.  
 PA (ELLER/) ELLERMAN K.  
 PA (CHAP/) CHAPOVAL A.

```

XX  Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;
PI  Anderson DW, Vernet CAM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG;
PI  Pattnayan M, Pena CE, Tchernev VT, Padigar M, Guev VY;
PI  Malynkar UM, Burgess CB, Gerlach V, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;
PI  Grosses WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;
PI  Larochelelle WJ, Shimkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ;
PI  Boldog FL, Edinger SR, Millet I, Macdougall JR, Ellerman K;
XX  Chapoval A;
XX  WPI; 2004-355290/33.
XX
XX  New isolated polypeptide, useful for treating or preventing a pathology
PT  associated with the polypeptide, e.g. diabetes, infectious disease,
PT  cancer, neurodegenerative disorders or Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX  Example C; SEQ ID NO 649; 552pp; English.
XX
XX  The invention relates to human NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides. The
CC  isolated nucleic acids can be used to express the novel proteins, to
CC  detect novel mRNA or a genetic lesion in a novel gene and to modulate its
CC  activity. It can also be used in gene therapy for treating or preventing
CC  a pathology associated with the protein or nucleic acid. The disorders
CC  include metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases,
CC  anorexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease,
CC  Parkinson's disease, immune disorders and haematopoietic disorders. This
CC  sequence represents a probe used in analysis of expression of a human
CC  NOVX polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX  Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX  Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX  Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
XX  Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX  943 CCTGACACATCTGACGCCG 962
XX  2 CCTGACACACCTGACGACG 21
XX  DB
XX
XX  RESULT 1312
XX  ADN96634
XX  ID ADN96634 standard; DNA, 21 BP.
XX  AC ADN96634;
XX  XX
XX  01-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX  DT
XX  XX
XX  Human NOVX probe #148.
XX  DE
XX  XX
XX  Human; NOVX; ss; metabolic disorder; diabetes; obesity;
XX  infectious disease; anorexia; cancer; neurodegenerative disorder;
XX  Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;
XX  haematopoietic disorder; antidiabetic; anorectic; antimicrobial;
XX  anabolic; eating disorder; cytosolic; neuroprotective; nootropic;
XX  antiparkinsonian; antianaemic; probe.
XX  KW
XX  XX
XX  Homo sapiens.
XX  OS
XX  XX
XX  US2004067490-A1.
XX  PN
XX  XX
XX  08-APR-2004.
XX  PD
XX  XX
XX  06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00236392.
XX  PF
XX  XX
XX  07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.
XX  PR
XX  07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.
XX  PR
XX  10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318219P.
XX  PR
XX  12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.
XX  PR
XX  12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.
XX  PR
XX  17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.
XX  PR
XX  17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.
XX  PR
XX  19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.
XX  PR

```

```

XX  20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.
XX  PR
XX  20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.
XX  PR
XX  25-SEP-2001; 2001US-032469P.
XX  PR
XX  25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.
XX  PR
XX  25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.
XX  PR
XX  15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.
XX  PR
XX  28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.
XX  PR
XX  20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.
XX  PR
XX  25-MAR-2002; 2002US-036753P.
XX  PR
XX  02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.
XX  PR
XX  10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.
XX  PR
XX  17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.
XX  PR
XX  17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.
XX  PR
XX  28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.
XX  PR
XX  29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.
XX  PR
XX  19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.
XX
XX  (ZHON/) ZHONG M.
XX  PA
XX  (LIL/) LI L.
XX  PA
XX  (GORM/) GORMAN L.
XX  PA
XX  (SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.
XX  PA
XX  (KEKU/) KEKUDA R.
XX  PA
XX  (TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.
XX  PA
XX  (ANDR/) ANDERSON D W.
XX  PA
XX  (VERN/) VERNET C A M.
XX  PA
XX  (CATY/) CATTERTON E.
XX  PA
XX  (MILL/) MILLER C E.
XX  PA
XX  (SHEN/) SHENOY S G.
XX  PA
XX  (PATT/) PATTNAYAN M.
XX  PA
XX  (PENR/) PENNA C E A.
XX  PA
XX  (TCHE/) TCHERNEV V T.
XX  PA
XX  (PADU/) PADIGARU M.
XX  PA
XX  (GUSE/) GUSEV V Y.
XX  PA
XX  (MALY/) MALYANKAR U M.
XX  PA
XX  (BURG/) BURGESS C E.
XX  PA
XX  (GERL/) GERLACH V.
XX  PA
XX  (CASM/) CASMAN S J.
XX  PA
XX  (RIEG/) RIEGER D K.
XX  PA
XX  (GROS/) GROSSE W M.
XX  PA
XX  (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.
XX  PA
XX  (PEYM/) PEYMAN J A.
XX  PA
XX  (STAR/) STARLING G.
XX  PA
XX  (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M E.
XX  PA
XX  (LARO/) LAROCHELLE W J.
XX  PA
XX  (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.
XX  PA
XX  (CRAB/) CRABTREE J.
XX  PA
XX  (RAST/) RASTELLI L.
XX  PA
XX  (VOSS/) VOSS E Z.
XX  PA
XX  (BOLD/) BOLDOG F L.
XX  PA
XX  (EDIN/) EDINGER S R.
XX  PA
XX  (MILL/) MILLET I.
XX  PA
XX  (MACD/) MACDOUGALL J R.
XX  PA
XX  (ELLE/) ELLERMAN K.
XX  PA
XX  (CHAP/) CHAPOVAL A.
XX
XX  Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;
XX  PI  Anderson DW, Vernet CAM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG;
XX  PI  Pattnayan M, Pena CE, Tchernev VT, Padigar M, Guev VY;
XX  PI  Malynkar UM, Burgess CB, Gerlach V, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;
XX  PI  Grosses WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;
XX  PI  Larochelelle WJ, Shimkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ;
XX  PI  Boldog FL, Edinger SR, Millet I, Macdougall JR, Ellerman K;
XX  PI  Chapoval A;
XX
XX  WPI; 2004-355290/33.
XX  DR
XX  XX
XX  New isolated polypeptide, useful for treating or preventing a pathology
PT  associated with the polypeptide, e.g. diabetes, infectious disease,
PT  cancer, neurodegenerative disorders or Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX  Example C; SEQ ID NO 697; 552pp; English.
XX
XX  The invention relates to human NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides. The

```

CC Isolated nucleic acids can be used to express the novel proteins, to  
 CC detect novel mRNA or a genetic lesion in a novel gene and to modulate its  
 CC activity. It can also be used in gene therapy for treating or preventing  
 CC a pathology associated with the protein or nucleic acid. The disorders  
 CC include metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases,  
 CC anorexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease,  
 CC Parkinson's disease, immune disorders and haematopoietic disorders. This  
 CC sequence represents a probe used in analysis of expression of a human  
 CC NOVX polynucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP, 5 A, 8 C, 6 G, 2 T, 0 U, 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 943 CCTGACACATCTGCAGCCG 962  
 DB 2 CCTGACACACCTGCAGCAG 21

# RESULT 1313

ADN96610  
 ID ADN96610 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADN96610;

DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Human NOVX probe #140.

XX Human; NOVX; ss; metabolic disorder; diabetes; obesity;  
 KM infectious disease; anorexia; cancer; neurodegenerative disorder;  
 KM Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;  
 KM haematopoietic disorder; antidiabetic; anorectic; antimicrobial;  
 KM anabolic; eating disorder; cytostatic; neuroprotective; nocetopic;  
 KM antiparkinsonian; antianaemic; probe.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2004067490-A1.

PD 08-APR-2004.

PE 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00236392.

XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.

PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.

PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318213P.

PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.

PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.

PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.

PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.

PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.

PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.

PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.

PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.

PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.

PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.

PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.

PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.

PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.

PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.

PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.

PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.

PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.

PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0386012P.

PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.

XX (ZHON/) ZHONG M.

PA (LITL/) LI L.

PA (GORM/) GORMAN L.  
 PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.  
 PA (KEKU/) KEKUDA R.  
 PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.  
 PA (ANDR/) ANDERSON D W.  
 PA (VERN/) VERNET C A M.  
 PA (CATY/) CATTERTON E.  
 PA (MILL/) MILLER C E.  
 PA (SHEN/) SHENOY S G.  
 PA (PATT/) PATTURAJAN M.  
 PA (PENA/) PENNA C E A.  
 PA (TCHN/) TCHERNY V T.  
 PA (PADI/) PADIGARU M.  
 PA (GUSE/) GUSEV V Y.  
 PA (MALV/) MALYANKAR U M.  
 PA (BURG/) BURGESS C E.  
 PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.  
 PA (CASM/) CASHMAN S J.  
 PA (RIEG/) RIEGER D K.  
 PA (GROS/) GROSSE W M.  
 PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.  
 PA (PREY/) PREYMAN J A.  
 PA (STAR/) STARLING G.  
 PA (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M E.  
 PA (LARO/) LAROCHELLE W J.  
 PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.  
 PA (CRAB/) CRABTREE J.  
 PA (PAST/) PASTELLI L.  
 PA (VOSS/) VOSS E Z.  
 PA (BOLD/) BOLDOG F L.  
 PA (EDIN/) EDINGER S R.  
 PA (MILL/) MILLET I.  
 PA (MACD/) MACDOUGALL J R.  
 PA (BLIE/) BLIERMAN K.  
 PA (CHAP/) CHAPOVAL A.

XX Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytsek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;  
 PI Anderson DM, Vernet CAM, Catterton B, Miller CE, Shenoy SG;  
 PI Patturajan M, Pena CE, Tcherny VT, Padigar M, Gusev VY;  
 PI Malynkar UM, Burgess CB, Gerlach V, Cashman SJ, Rieger DK;  
 PI Grose WM, Smithson G, Feyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;  
 PI Larochelle WJ, Shimkets RA, Crabtree J, Raetelli L, Voss EZ;  
 PI Boldog FL, Edinger SR, Millet I, Macdougall JR, Blierman K;  
 PI Chapoval A;  
 XX WPI; 2004-355290/33.

XX New isolated polypeptide, useful for treating or preventing a pathology  
 PT associated with the polypeptide, e.g. diabetes, infectious disease,  
 PT cancer, neurodegenerative disorders or Alzheimer's disease.

PS Example C; SEQ ID NO 673; 552bp; English.

XX The invention relates to human NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides. The  
 CC isolated nucleic acids can be used to express the novel proteins, to  
 CC detect novel mRNA or a genetic lesion in a novel gene and to modulate its  
 CC activity. It can also be used in gene therapy for treating or preventing  
 CC a pathology associated with the protein or nucleic acid. The disorders  
 CC include metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases,  
 CC anorexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease,  
 CC Parkinson's disease, immune disorders and haematopoietic disorders. This  
 CC sequence represents a probe used in analysis of expression of a human  
 CC NOVX polynucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP, 5 A, 8 C, 6 G, 2 T, 0 U, 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 943 CCTGACACATCTGCAGCCG 962  
 DB 2 CCTGACACACCTGCAGCAG 21



```

RESULT 1314
ADN96460
ID ADN96460 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADN96460;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOVX probe #90.
XX
KW Human; NOVX; ss; metabolic disorder; diabetes; obesity;
KW infectious disease; anorexia; cancer; neurodegenerative disorder;
KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;
KW haematopoietic disorder; antidiabetic; anorectic; antimicrobial;
KW anabolic; eating disorder; cytostatic; neuroprotective; nootropic;
KW antiparkinsonian; antianaemic; probe.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004067490-A1.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00236392.
XX
PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.
PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318219P.
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.
PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.
PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.
PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.
PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.
PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.
PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.
PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.
PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.
PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.
PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.
PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.
PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.
PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.
PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.
XX
XX (ZHON/) ZHONG M.
XX (LIIL/) LI L.
XX (GORM/) GORMAN L.
XX (SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.
XX (REKU/) KEKUDA R.
XX (TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.
XX (ANDE/) ANDERSON D W.
XX (VERN/) VERNET C A M.
XX (CATT/) CATTERTON E.
XX (MILL/) MILLER C E.
XX (SHEN/) SHENOY S G.
XX (PATU/) PATURAJAN M.
XX (PENA/) PENNA C B A.
XX (TCHE/) TCHEREV V T.
XX (PADU/) PADIGARU M.
XX (GUSE/) GUSEV V Y.
XX (MALY/) MALYANKAR V M.
XX (BURG/) BURGESS C B.
XX (GERL/) GERLACH V.
XX (CASMA/) CASMAN S J.
XX (RIEG/) RIEGER D K.

```

```

PA (GROS/) GROSSE W M.
PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.
PA (PEYM/) PEYMAN J A.
PA (STAR/) STARLING G.
PA (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M E.
PA (LABO/) LAROCHELLE W J.
PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.
PA (CRAB/) CRABTREE J.
PA (RAST/) RASTELLI L.
PA (VOSS/) VOSS E Z.
PA (BOLD/) BOLDOG F L.
PA (EDIN/) EDINGER S R.
PA (MILL/) MILLER I.
PA (MACD/) MACDOUGALL J R.
PA (BILF/) ELLERMAN K.
PA (CHAP/) CHAPOVAL A.
XX
PI Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;
PI Anderson DW, Vernet CAM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG;
PI Paturajan M, Pena CBA, Tchernev VT, Padigaru M, Gusev VY;
PI Malyankar VM, Burgess CB, Gerlach V, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;
PI Groese WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;
PI Larochelle WJ, Shimkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ;
PI BolDOG F, Edinger SR, Miller I, MacDougall JR, Ellerman K;
PI Chapoval A;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-355290/33.
XX
PT New isolated polypeptide, useful for treating or preventing a pathology
PT associated with the polypeptide, e.g. diabetes, infectious disease,
PT cancer, neurodegenerative disorders or Alzheimer's disease.
XX
PS Example C; SEQ ID NO 523; 552pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to human NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides. The
CC isolated nucleic acids can be used to express the novel proteins, to
CC detect novel mRNA or a genetic lesion in a novel gene and to modulate its
CC activity. It can also be used in gene therapy for treating or preventing
CC a pathology associated with the protein or nucleic acid. The disorders
CC include metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases,
CC anorexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease,
CC Parkinson's disease, immune disorders and haematopoietic disorders. This
CC sequence represents a probe used in analysis of expression of a human
CC NOVX polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Qy 943 CCTGACACATCTGAGCCG 962
Db 2 CCTGACACACTGAGCAGC 21
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
RESULT 1315
ADN96661
ID ADN96661 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADN96661;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOVX probe #157.
XX
KW Human; NOVX; ss; metabolic disorder; diabetes; obesity;
KW infectious disease; anorexia; cancer; neurodegenerative disorder;
KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;
KW haematopoietic disorder; antidiabetic; anorectic; antimicrobial;
KW anabolic; eating disorder; cytostatic; neuroprotective; nootropic;
KW antiparkinsonian; antianaemic; probe.
XX

```

OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX US2004067490-A1.  
 PN  
 XX  
 PD 08-APR-2004.  
 XX  
 PF 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00236392.  
 XX  
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.  
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.  
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318219P.  
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.  
 PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.  
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.  
 PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.  
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.  
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.  
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.  
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.  
 PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.  
 PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357309P.  
 PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.  
 PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.  
 PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367531P.  
 PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.  
 PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.  
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.  
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.  
 PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.  
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.  
 PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.  
 XX  
 PA (ZHON/) ZHONG M.  
 PA (LIL/) LI T.  
 PA (GORM/) GORMAN L.  
 PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.  
 PA (KEKU/) KEKUDA R.  
 PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.  
 PA (ANDE/) ANDERSON D W.  
 PA (VERN/) VERNET C A M.  
 PA (CAT/) CATTERTON E.  
 PA (MILL/) MILLER C E.  
 PA (SHEN/) SHENOY S G.  
 PA (PAT/) PATTURAJAN M.  
 PA (PENA/) PENNA C B A.  
 PA (TCHE/) TCHERNEV V T.  
 PA (PADI/) PADIGARU M.  
 PA (GUSE/) GUSEV V Y.  
 PA (MALV/) MALYANKAR U M.  
 PA (BURG/) BURGESS C B.  
 PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.  
 PA (CASW/) CASMAN S J.  
 PA (RIEG/) RIEGER D K.  
 PA (GROS/) GROSSE W M.  
 PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.  
 PA (PEYM/) PEYMAN J A.  
 PA (STAR/) STARLING G.  
 PA (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M E.  
 PA (LARO/) LAROCHELLE W J.  
 PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.  
 PA (CRAB/) CRABTREE J.  
 PA (RAST/) RASTELLI L.  
 PA (VOSS/) VOSS E Z.  
 PA (BOLD/) BOLDOG F L.  
 PA (EDIN/) EDINGER S R.  
 PA (MILL/) MILLET I.  
 PA (MACD/) MACDOUGALL J R.  
 PA (ELIE/) ELLERMAN K.  
 PA (CHAP/) CHAPOVAL A.  
 PI Zhong M, Li T, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;  
 PI Anderson DW, Vernet CAM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG;

PI Paturajan M, Pena CBA, Tchernev VT, Padigaru M, Gusev VY;  
 PI Malyankar UM, Burgess CB, Gerlach V, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;  
 PI Grosse WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;  
 PI Larochelle WJ, Shimkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ;  
 PI Boldog FL, Edinger SR, Miller I, MacDougall JR, Ellerman K;  
 PI Chapoval A;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-355290/33.  
 XX  
 PT New isolated polypeptide, useful for treating or preventing a pathology  
 PT associated with the polypeptide, e.g. diabetes, infectious disease,  
 PT cancer, neurodegenerative disorders or Alzheimer's disease.  
 XX  
 PS Example C; SEQ ID NO 724; 552BP; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to human NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides. The  
 CC isolated nucleic acids can be used to express the novel proteins, to  
 CC detect novel mRNA or a genetic lesion in a novel gene and to modulate its  
 CC activity. It can also be used in gene therapy for treating or preventing  
 CC a pathology associated with the protein or nucleic acid. The disorders  
 CC include metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases,  
 CC anorexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorder, Alzheimer's disease,  
 CC Parkinson's disease, immune disorders and haematopoietic disorders. This  
 CC sequence represents a probe used in analysis of expression of a human  
 CC NOVX polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. NO. 9.3e+02;  
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 GY 943 CCTGACACATCTGAGCGCG 962  
 DB 2 CCTGACACACCTGACGACG 21  
 RESULT 1316  
 ADP12268/C  
 ID ADP12268 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADP12268;  
 XX  
 DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DB Tagman probe set 2 #126.  
 XX  
 XX transplant rejection; immune system; rheumatoid arthritis; lupus;  
 KW inflammatory bowel disease; multiple sclerosis; HIV; AIDS; ss; probe.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO2004042346-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 21-MAY-2004.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2003; 2003WO-US012946.  
 XX  
 PR 24-APR-2002; 2002US-00131831.  
 PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002US-00325899.  
 XX  
 PA (EXPR-) EXPRESSION DIAGNOSTICS INC.  
 XX  
 XX Wohlgemuth J, Fry K, Woodward R, Ly N, Prentice J, Morris M;  
 PI Rosenberg S;  
 DR WPI; 2004-400724/37.  
 XX  
 PT Diagnosing or monitoring transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver,  
 PT pancreas, pancreatic islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant  
 PT rejection, in an individual, comprises detecting the expression level of  
 PT the genes.



```

ID ADO00756 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
AC
XX ADO00756;
XX
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX PCR primer 1 used to amplify DNA from a human blood sample.
DE
XX
XX nucleic acid extraction; protein extraction; dendrimer; PCR; primer; ss;
KM human; blood.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX JP2004150797-A.
PN
XX 27-MAY-2004.
PD
XX
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002JP-00269867.
PF
XX
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002JP-00269867.
PR
XX
XX (YOKG ) YOKOGAMA DENKI KK.
PA (MATS/) MATSUNAGA T.
XX
XX WPI; 2004-434733/41.
DR
XX
XX Extracting nucleic acid or protein using dendrimer having an amino group,
PT involves extracting a nucleic acid or protein by the amino group present
PT on the dendrimer.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3; 13pp; Japanese.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for extracting a nucleic acid or
CC protein using a dendrimer having an amino group. The multilayer dendrimer
CC is generated on the surface of a microparticle and displays a number of
CC amino groups on its outer surface. The method of the invention may be
CC useful for extracting a nucleic acid or protein. The current sequence is
CC that of the PCR primer 1 of the invention which was used to amplify DNA
CC from a human blood sample.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4420 CTGCTGTGGAGGCC 4434
Db 15 CTGCTGTGGAGGCC 1
RESULT 1320
AAT74218/c
ID AAT74218 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAT74218;
AC
XX 10-FEB-1998 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Mouse bg critical region YAC STS D13SfK14 forward primer.
DE
XX
XX Lyscl, mouse; lysosomal trafficking regulator; beige; bg gene;
KM Chediak-Higashi syndrome; CH syndrome; sequence tagged site; STS;
XX D13SfK14; yeast artificial chromosome; YAC; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Mus musculus.
XX
XX W09728262-A1.
PN
XX 07-AUG-1997.
PD
XX
XX 31-JAN-1997; 97WO-US001748.
PF

```

```

XX
XX 01-FEB-1996; 96US-0011146P.
PR 20-DEC-1996; 96US-0033599P.
PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0034346P.
XX
XX (UYFL ) UNIV FLORIDA.
XX
XX Kingsmore SF, Barbosa-Alleyne MDFS;
PI
XX WPI; 1997-402616/37.
DR
XX
XX Mammalian lysosomal trafficking regulators LYST1, Lyscl, LYST2 and Lyscl2
PT - useful to diagnose Chediak-Higashi syndrome.
PT
XX
XX Example 1, Page 68; 237pp; English.
PS
XX
XX This oligonucleotide comprises a forward primer sequence for novel
CC sequence tagged site (STS) D13SfK14. It produces a 78 bp amplicon when
CC used with a D13SfK14 reverse primer (see AAT74240). Novel STS were
CC isolated from murine beige (bg) critical region yeast artificial
CC chromosomes by interspersed repetitive element (IRE)-PCR (D13SfK1-
CC D13SfK12) or by direct selection (D13SfK13-D13SfK19). Characterisation
CC of the bg critical region in murine chromosome 13 and positional cloning
CC of bg were performed as an antecedent to identification of the homologous
CC human gene LYST1 (see AAT74201), which is mutated in human Chediak-
CC Higashi syndrome
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3772 GGGCTGTGGCTACT 3786
Db 15 GGGCTGTGGCTACT 1
RESULT 1321
AAF05468/c
ID AAF05468 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAF05468;
AC
XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #2687.
DE
XX
XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
KM interferon alpha; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX W0200061729-A2.
PN
XX 19-OCT-2000.
PD
XX
XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
PF
XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
PR
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
DR
XX
XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
XX
XX Claim 18; Page 117; 164pp; English.
PS
XX

```

CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid  
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes  
CC encoding the rat Ophan receptor, EAR3/COUP-1, the GATA transcription  
CC factor gene, Irf-2 and/or the C/EBP Displacement Protein (CDP).  
CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition and  
CC consequently increases expression of genes involved in the production of  
CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and  
CC interferon alpha  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 1 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 5412 AAAATGAAATTAAG 5426  
Db 17 AAAATGAAATTAAG 3  
RESULT 1322  
ABN06773  
ID ABN06773 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
AC ABN06773;  
XX  
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6765.  
XX  
XX Human, genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX W0200192524-A2.  
XX  
XX 06-DEC-2001.  
XX  
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
XX  
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
XX  
XX (ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX  
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX  
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,  
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6765; 214pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
XX protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-  
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1

CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify  
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1  
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP  
CC -1 protein, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, as  
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1  
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart  
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised in the screening of the  
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
XX  
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 3034 CTCCTGAGAGCCTG 3048  
Db 3 CTCCTGAGAGCCTG 17  
RESULT 1323  
ABN06774  
ID ABN06774 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
AC ABN06774;  
XX  
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
XX  
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6766.  
XX  
XX Human, genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX W0200192524-A2.  
XX  
XX 06-DEC-2001.  
XX  
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
XX  
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
XX  
XX (ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
XX  
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
XX  
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,  
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6765; 214pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
XX protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-  
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1

DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6766; 214pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify  
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the protein. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Db 3034 CTCCTGGAGACCTTG 3048  
 2 CTCCTGGAGACCTTG 16  
 RESULT 1324  
 ABN06775  
 ID ABN06775 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABN06775;  
 XX  
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6767.  
 XX  
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; hGDMLP-1; heart;  
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;  
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200192524-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.  
 XX  
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.  
 XX  
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.  
 XX  
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.  
 XX  
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.  
 XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.  
 XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.  
 XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.  
 XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.  
 XX  
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.  
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.  
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.  
 XX  
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.  
 XX  
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,  
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser  
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6767; 214pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like  
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-  
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1  
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify  
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to  
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1  
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for  
 CC expressing the protein. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be  
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP  
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration  
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule  
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as  
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1  
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The  
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a  
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart  
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.  
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the  
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.  
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequence  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Db 3034 CTCCTGGAGACCTTG 3048  
 1 CTCCTGGAGACCTTG 15  
 RESULT 1325  
 ABK98153/c  
 ID ABK98153 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABK98153;  
 XX  
 DT 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Triple helix forming associated oligonucleotide #32.  
 XX  
 KW Triple-helix formation; purine-rich target sequence; double-helix DNA;  
 KW gene expression; regulatory sequence; pathogenic double-stranded DNA;  
 KW pathogenic bacteria; virus; replication; virulence; cancer;  
 KW oncogene suppression; cancerous cell; cytostatic; antimicrobial; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX US6403302-B1.  
 XX  
 XX 11-JUN-2002.

XX 16-DEC-1993; 93US-00168920.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-1992; 92US-00946976.  
XX  
XX (CALY ) CALIFORNIA INST OF TECHNOLOGY.  
XX  
XX Dervan PB, Beal PA;  
XX WPI; 2002-536030/57.  
XX  
XX A triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid (DNA) and an  
XX oligonucleotide which binds in parallel and antiparallel orientation,  
XX respectively, for targeting sequences on alternate strands of DNA to  
XX control gene expression.  
XX  
XX Example 4; Fig 7; 108pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention relates to methods and oligonucleotides for forming  
XX a triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid comprising first  
XX and second substantially complementary strands, and an oligonucleotide  
XX bound to a purine-rich target sequence within the double helical nucleic  
XX acid, where the oligonucleotide binds in a parallel and antiparallel  
XX orientation, respectively, to target sequences on alternate strands of  
XX the double helical nucleic acid. The method has therapeutic applications,  
XX where gene expression is controlled by selective triple-helix formation  
XX within expression regulatory sequences of a target gene. The  
XX oligonucleotides can be used to form triple-helices, and are useful to  
XX detect the presence or absence of specific sequences within genomic DNA  
XX for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. The oligonucleotides can be  
XX selected to specifically bind to pathogenic bacteria or viruses for  
XX specific sequences required by pathogenic bacteria or viruses for  
XX replication or virulence, reducing their pathogenicity. Alternatively,  
XX the oligonucleotide can be chosen to target a unique sequence of the  
XX pathogen which is not found in the genome of pathogen's host. The  
XX oligonucleotides can be used in cancer treatment by way of triple-helix  
XX suppression of specific oncogenes including those of endogenous or viral  
XX origin. Such therapeutic oligonucleotides are capable of forming triple-  
XX helices with such sequences in cancerous cells containing the activated  
XX oncogene, so preferentially killing or repressing the cancer causing  
XX cell. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in the  
XX methods of the present invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;  
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;  
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX 1186 AGAGAGAGAGAGAAA 1200  
XX 17 AGAGAGAGAGAGAAA 3  
XX  
XX  
XX RESULT 1326  
XX ADB43293  
XX ID ADB43293 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ADB43293;  
XX  
XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)  
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3616.  
XX  
XX cytosarctic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;  
XX primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;  
XX virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;  
XX diagnosis.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2003040369-A2.  
XX  
XX

XX 15-MAY-2003.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.  
XX  
XX (MOLB-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX  
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuljinder M;  
XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.  
XX  
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,  
XX useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related  
XX polypeptide and antibodies.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Page 454; 771pp; French.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,  
XX fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a  
XX sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the  
XX nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with  
XX the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the  
XX nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,  
XX identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro  
XX sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour  
XX suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce  
XX recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as  
XX experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and  
XX cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies  
XX (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment  
XX of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours  
XX or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).  
XX Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis  
XX and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can  
XX also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,  
XX potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal  
XX expression of the nucleotides.  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;  
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;  
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX 3605 ATCTCAACTCTCTGG 3619  
XX 2 ATCTCAACTCTCTGG 16  
XX  
XX  
XX RESULT 1327  
XX ADI49558/c  
XX ID ADI49558 standard; DNA; 17 BP.  
XX  
XX ADI49558;  
XX  
XX 15-APR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SegID2061.  
XX  
XX tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;  
XX cytosarctic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; probe;  
XX primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;  
XX cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO2003025177-A2.  
XX  
XX 27-MAR-2003.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.  
XX  
XX



XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011980.  
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.  
XX  
XX TeJerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M,  
XX WPI; 2003-313354/30.  
XX  
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated  
XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies  
XX and transfected cells.  
XX  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2061; 30pp; French.  
XX  
XX This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved  
XX in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversal, apoptosis  
XX and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the  
XX development of compounds with a cytostatic, virucide, neuroprotective,  
XX neurotropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as  
XX probes and primers for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or  
XX amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in  
XX vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant  
XX polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of  
XX pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that  
XX are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,  
XX specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The  
XX present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.  
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed  
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO  
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpc\_sequences  
XX  
XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;  
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;  
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX 2324 TCTCCACCTCTTGA 2338  
XX 17 TCTCCACCTCTTGA 3  
XX  
XX RESULT 1328  
XX AA291377/c 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;  
XX ID AA291377 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX AA291377;  
XX  
XX 22-MAY-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human PTEN phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide #29543.  
XX  
XX Human; PTEN; MMAC1; TEB1; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide;  
XX inhibition; protein phosphatase; tumour; diagnosis; inflammation;  
XX anticancer; anti-inflammatory; anti-infective; infection; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX Key location/Qualifiers  
XX modified\_base 1.18  
XX FT /\*tag= a  
XX PT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"  
XX  
XX US6020199-A.  
XX  
XX 01-FEB-2000.  
XX  
XX 21-JUL-1999; 99US-00358381.  
XX  
XX 21-JUL-1999; 99US-00358381.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX

XX Monia BP, Cowseert LM;  
XX WPI; 2000-181363/16.  
XX  
XX New antisense compounds useful for treating, preventing or diagnosing  
XX PT e.g. tumors or inflammation, are targeted to the human dual specificity  
XX protein phosphatase (PTEN) sequence.  
XX  
XX Claim 16; Col 40; 32pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes phosphorothioate antisense  
XX oligonucleotides that are targeted to the 3'-untranslated region (UTR) of  
XX the sequence encoding a human dual specificity protein phosphatase  
XX designated PTEN (also known as MMAC1 and TEB1), and hybridise  
XX specifically to the human PTEN nucleotide sequence given in AA291361. The  
XX antisense oligonucleotides have anticancer, anti-inflammatory and anti-  
XX infective activities. The phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotides can  
XX be used for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of PTEN-related diseases,  
XX e.g. infections, inflammation and tumours. The present sequence  
XX represents a phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide for human PTEN,  
XX from the present invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 18;  
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX 2240 CTCTGCTGCTGAGG 2254  
XX 18 CTCTGCTGCTGAGG 4  
XX  
XX RESULT 1329  
XX AAA87963  
XX ID AAA87963 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
XX AAA87963;  
XX  
XX 07-DEC-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
XX U19 herpes replication origin sequence SEQ ID NO:25.  
XX  
XX U19 herpes replication origin sequence  
XX  
XX U19 substrate; herpes simplex virus; HSV; herpes; detection; helicase;  
XX replication origin; infection; ds.  
XX  
XX Herpes simplex virus unknown type.  
XX  
XX US6096502-A.  
XX  
XX 01-AUG-2000.  
XX  
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-00050559.  
XX  
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-00050559.  
XX  
XX (LEBS/) LEB S S.  
XX  
XX Lee SS;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2000-542305/49.  
XX  
XX Substrate for detecting helicase activity in a U19 protein, comprises a  
XX strand including a herpes replication origin sequence and another strand  
XX including a complementary sequence.  
XX  
XX Claim 5; Fig 2C; 36pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes a U19 substrate comprising: a first  
XX strand (A) including a U19 herpes replication origin sequence and a first  
XX single stranded tail 3' relative to the herpes replication origin  
XX sequence; and a second strand (B) including a sequence complementary to

CC the UL9 herpes replication origin sequence. The UL9 substrates are useful  
CC for detecting UL9 helicase activity in combination with ICP8 and ATP and  
CC also for detecting the ability of a chemical entity to inhibit UL9  
CC helicase activity. Immobilised UL9 substrate is useful for detecting  
CC herpes infected samples. AAG7951 to AAG7967 represent specifically  
CC claimed herpes replication origin sequences given in the present  
CC invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1181 GAGAAAGAGAGAG 1195  
Db 1 GAGAAAGAGAGAG 15  
RESULT 1330  
AAS14003/c  
ID AAS14003 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAS14003;  
XX  
DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PTEN antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 29543.  
XX  
KW Human; PTEN; MMAC1; TRP1; protein phosphatase; antisense; ss;  
KW antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antidiabetic; antipneumc; infection;  
KW inflammation; tumour; diabetes; insulin resistance; insulin sensitivity;  
KW triglyceride control; cholesterol control; ISIS 29543.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1. .18  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
FT modified\_base 1. .4  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl residue (2'-MOE). When  
FT 1-4 are 2'-MOE all cytosines in this region are 5-  
FT methycytosines"  
FT modified\_base 15. .18  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl residue (2'-MOE). When  
FT 15-18 are 2'-MOE all cytosines in this region are 5-  
FT methycytosines"  
XX  
PN US6284538-B1.  
XX  
PD 04-SEP-2001.  
XX  
PF 24-MAY-2000; 2000US-00577902.  
XX  
PR 21-JUL-1999; 99US-00358381.  
PR 14-DEC-1999; 99MO-US029594.  
XX  
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Monia BP, Cowbert LM, McKay R;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-588976/66.  
XX  
PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeting nucleic acids encoding PTEN,  
PT useful for treating diabetes, increasing insulin sensitivity, or  
PT decreasing insulin resistance, blood triglyceride or cholesterol levels  
PT in a diabetic animal.  
XX  
PS Claim 1, Col 41, 38pp; English.

XX  
CC The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid encoding  
CC PTEN (a dual specificity protein phosphatase), where the compound is an  
CC antisense oligonucleotide. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful in  
CC modulating the function of nucleic acids encoding PTEN, ultimately  
CC modulating the amount of PTEN produced. The antisense compounds can used  
CC as diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylactics (e.g. to prevent or delay  
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation), and as research agents and  
CC kits. The antisense compounds are also useful in treating diabetes,  
CC decreasing insulin resistance, increasing insulin sensitivity and  
CC decreasing blood triglyceride or cholesterol levels in a diabetic animal.  
CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting the DNA  
CC encoding PTEN (also known as MMAC1/TRP1)  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2240 CTCTGGCTGCTGAGG 2254  
Db 18 CTCTGGCTGCTGAGG 4  
RESULT 1331  
AAD40038/c  
ID AAD40038 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAD40038;  
XX  
DT 22-OCT-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PTEN antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 29583.  
XX  
KW Human; phosphoinositide phosphatase; PTEN; liver; kidney; cholesterol;  
KW metabolic disease; diabetes; hyperproliferative; glucose; insulin; PERCK;  
KW triglyceride; antisense gene therapy; cytostatic; adipose cell;  
KW antiproliferative; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
OS Synthetic.  
FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
FT modified\_base 1. .18  
FT /\*tag= a  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT modified\_base 1. .4  
FT /\*tag= b  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT modified\_base 2  
FT /\*tag= d  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 4  
FT /\*tag= e  
FT /mod\_base= m5c  
FT modified\_base 15. .18  
FT /\*tag= c  
FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"  
XX  
PN US2002058638-A1.  
XX  
PD 16-MAY-2002.  
XX  
PF 11-JUN-2001; 2001US-00878582.  
XX  
PR 21-JUL-1999; 99US-00358381.  
PR 14-DEC-1999; 99MO-US029594.  
PR 24-MAY-2000; 2000US-00577902.  
XX

PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.  
 PA (COMS/) COMSERT L M.  
 PA (MCKA/) MCKAY R.  
 XX  
 XX Monia BP, Cowseert LM, Mckay R;  
 DR WPI; 2002-479187/51.  
 XX  
 PT New compound, preferably an antisense oligonucleotide, that hybridizes  
 PT and inhibits the expression of phosphoinositide phosphatase (PTEN), for  
 PT treating diseases such as diabetes, or a hyperproliferative condition.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 7; Page 31; 39pp; English.  
 CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods  
 CC for modulating the expression of phosphoinositide phosphatase (PTEN). The  
 CC antisense compound is used to inhibit the expression of PTEN in cells or  
 CC tissues, preferably human, or rodent, such as mouse or rat, liver, kidney  
 CC or adipose cells or tissues. It is used to treat a disease or condition  
 CC associated with PTEN, such as a metabolic disease or condition,  
 CC preferably diabetes, especially Type 2 diabetes, or a hyperproliferative  
 CC condition. It is also used to decrease blood glucose or insulin levels in  
 CC an animal, preferably a diabetic human or rodent. It is also used to  
 CC inhibit expression of BPCK in cells or tissues. It is also used to  
 CC decrease insulin resistance, or increase insulin sensitivity, in an  
 CC animal, preferably a diabetic human or rodent. It is used to decrease  
 CC blood triglyceride or cholesterol levels in an animal, preferably a  
 CC diabetic human or rodent. It is also used in antisense gene therapy. The  
 CC present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human PTEN  
 CC DNA  
 SO Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Db 2240 CTCTGGCTGCTGAGG 2254  
 18 CTCTGGCTGCTGAGG 4  
 RESULT 1332  
 ADF43142/c  
 ID ADF43142 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADF43142;  
 XX  
 DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human phosphatase and tensin (PTEN) antisense oligonucleotide SeqID14.  
 XX  
 KM Alzheimer's disease marker; phosphatase and tensin homologue;  
 KM chromosome 10; PTEN; p70 S6 kinase gene; Alzheimer's disease; diagnosis;  
 KM human; antisense therapy; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 PN JP2003339378-A.  
 PN  
 PD 02-DEC-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00150115.  
 PF  
 XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00150115.  
 PR  
 XX (SUMU ) SUMITOMO SEIYAKU KK.  
 XX  
 PA WPI; 2004-039518/04.  
 DR  
 XX Alzheimer's disease marker present in base sequence of phosphatase and  
 PT tensin homolog deleted on chromosome ten gene or p70 S6 kinase gene  
 PT useful as probe or primer for diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease.

XX  
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14; 38pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC This invention relates to a novel human Alzheimer's disease marker which  
 CC consists of at least 15 contiguous bases of phosphatase and tensin (PTEN)  
 CC gene homologue deleted on chromosome 10 or a p70 S6 kinase gene. The  
 CC invention is useful for diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease. By making the  
 CC marker into a parameter, therapeutic agents for Alzheimer's disease can  
 CC be screened. The invention provides a precise diagnosis of Alzheimer's  
 CC disease and thus more suitable treatment can be provided to the patient.  
 XX  
 SO Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Db 2240 CTCTGGCTGCTGAGG 2254  
 18 CTCTGGCTGCTGAGG 4  
 RESULT 1333  
 ADI30192/c  
 ID ADI30192 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADI30192;  
 XX  
 DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human PTEN specific antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 29543.  
 XX  
 KM PTEN; metabolic diseases; type 2 diabetes; hyperproliferative condition;  
 KM prophyllaxis; gene therapy; human; MPA1; phosphothioate backbone; TRP1;  
 KM antisense; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT 1. .18  
 FT modified\_base  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
 FT 1. .4  
 FT modified\_base  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl bases, where all cytidines are 5-  
 FT methylcytidines"  
 FT 15. .18  
 FT modified\_base  
 FT /\*tag= c  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl bases, where all cytidines are 5-  
 FT methylcytidines"  
 XX  
 PN US2004002153-A1.  
 PN  
 PD 01-JAN-2004.  
 PD  
 XX 03-JAN-2003; 2003US-00336213.  
 PF  
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-00358381.  
 PR 14-DEC-1999; 99WO-US029594.  
 PR 24-MAY-2000; 2000US-00577902.  
 PR 11-JUN-2001; 2001US-00878582.  
 PR 18-SEP-2002; 2002US-0411780P.  
 XX  
 PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.  
 PA (BENM/) BENNETT C F.  
 PA (BAKE/) BAKER B F.  
 PA (VICK/) VICKERS T.  
 XX  
 PI Monia BP, Bennett CF, Baker BF, Vickers T;

XX MPI, 2004-061664/06.  
XX  
XX  
XX New double-stranded oligomeric compounds that modulate PTEN expression,  
PT useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating conditions associated with  
PT PTEN, e.g. metabolic diseases, type 2 diabetes or hyperproliferative  
PT diseases.  
XX  
XX Claim 14; SEQ ID NO 17; 54bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods  
CC for modulating the expression of PTEN (also known as MMAC1 and TEP1). The  
CC compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of PTEN in cells or  
CC tissues to treat diseases associated with their expression, e.g.  
CC metabolic diseases or conditions, type 2 diabetes or hyperproliferative  
CC conditions. In addition, the compound is used for diagnostics,  
CC prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. The invention is useful in  
CC gene therapy. The present sequence is human PTEN DNA specific antisense  
CC oligonucleotide.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;  
  
QY 2240 CTCTGGCTGCTGAG 2254  
Db 18 CTCTGGCTGCTGAG 4  
  
RESULT 1334  
AAZ72945/c  
ID AAZ72945 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ72945;  
XX  
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7301.  
XX  
KM Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
KM genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
KM haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
KM amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
KM diagnosis; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO954500-A2.  
PN  
XX  
PD 28-OCT-1999.  
XX  
PF 21-APR-1999; 99MO-IB000822.  
XX  
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
XX  
XX  
PA (BEST ) GENSET.  
XX  
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I,  
PT WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
XX  
XX  
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
PT map of the human genome.  
XX  
PS Claim 9; Page 1787; 2745bp; English.  
XX  
XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification  
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention

CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
CC present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 1329 GAAAAATGAGATT 1343  
Db 15 GAAAAATGAGATT 1  
  
RESULT 1335  
AD015065  
ID AD015065 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC AD015065;  
XX  
XX  
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PDGFR-targeted siNA lower strand SEQ ID NO:496.  
XX  
XX cytosstatic; vasotropic; nephrotropic; cerebroprotective;  
KM treating leukaemia; solid tumors; restenosis; polycystic kidney disease;  
KM bronchiolitis; glomerulonephritis; stroke; RNA interference;  
KM short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; short interfering RNA; siRNA;  
KM double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA; short hairpin RNA; shRNA;  
KM expression modulation; gene therapy; drug screening; diagnosis;  
KM therapeutic target identification; pharmacogenomics;  
KM gene function analysis; gene mapping; human;  
KM platelet derived growth factor receptor; PDGFR; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX WO2003072704-A2.  
PN  
XX  
PD 04-SEP-2003.  
XX  
XX  
XX 05-FEB-2003; 2003MO-US003473.  
PF  
XX  
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
XX  
XX  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX  
XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B,  
PT WPI; 2003-731605/69.  
XX  
XX  
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and  
PT diagnosis of tumors, downregulates expression of the platelet-derived  
PT growth factor receptor gene.  
XX  
XX  
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 496; 148bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which  
CC downregulate expression of the human platelet-derived growth factor

CC receptor (PDGFR) gene by RNA interference. The siRNAs may or may not  
CC comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They  
CC further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are  
CC assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide.  
CC Specifically, the siRNAs include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-  
CC stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siRNAs  
CC can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain  
CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a  
CC vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits  
CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA, conjugates and/or  
CC complexes of siRNA, and vectors that express siRNA. The siRNAs are used to  
CC modulate expression of the PDGFR gene in cells, tissue explants or  
CC organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants  
CC for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for  
CC treating leukaemia and solid tumours, restenosis, polycystic kidney  
CC disease, bronchiolitis, glomerulonephritis and stroke. The siRNAs are also  
CC useful for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification  
CC and validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene  
CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).  
CC The present sequence represents the lower strand of a human PDGFR-  
CC targeted double-stranded siRNA, which is identical to the PDGFR transcript  
CC target sequence.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 9 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 713 AGCGGGCTGGGACC 727  
Db 4 AGCGGGCTGGGACC 18  
|||||  
ADOL4754/C  
ID ADOL4754 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADOL4754,  
XX  
DT 01-UTL-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PDGFR-targeted siNA upper strand SEQ ID NO:185.  
XX  
KM cytoskeletal; vasotropic; nephrotropic; cerebroprotective;  
KM treating leukaemia; solid tumours; restenosis; polycystic kidney disease;  
KM bronchiolitis; glomerulonephritis; stroke; RNA interference;  
KM short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA; short interfering RNA; siRNA;  
KM double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA; short hairpin RNA; shRNA;  
KM expression modulation; gene therapy; drug screening; diagnosis;  
KM therapeutic target identification; pharmacogenomics;  
KM gene function analysis; gene mapping; human;  
KM platelet derived growth factor receptor; PDGFR; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN MO2003072704-A2.  
XX  
PD 04-SRP-2003.  
XX  
PF 05-FEB-2003; 2003MO-US003473.  
XX  
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
PR 05-SRP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
PR 09-SRP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
PR 15-JUN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
XX  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
PA  
XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B,  
PI

XX  
DR WPI; 2003-731605/69.  
XX  
PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and  
PT diagnosis of tumours, downregulates expression of the platelet-derived  
PT growth factor receptor gene.  
XX  
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 185; 148bp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which  
CC downregulate expression of the human platelet-derived growth factor  
CC receptor (PDGFR) gene by RNA interference. The siRNAs may or may not  
CC comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They  
CC further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are  
CC assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide.  
CC Specifically, the siRNAs include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-  
CC stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siRNAs  
CC can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain  
CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a  
CC vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits  
CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA, conjugates and/or  
CC complexes of siRNA, and vectors that express siRNA. The siRNAs are used to  
CC modulate expression of the PDGFR gene in cells, tissue explants or  
CC organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants  
CC for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for  
CC treating leukaemia and solid tumours, restenosis, polycystic kidney  
CC disease, bronchiolitis, glomerulonephritis and stroke. The siRNAs are also  
CC useful for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification  
CC and validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene  
CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).  
CC The present sequence represents the upper strand of a human PDGFR-  
CC targeted double-stranded siRNA, which is identical to the PDGFR transcript  
CC target sequence.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 6 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 713 AGCGGGCTGGGACC 727  
Db 16 AGCGGGCTGGGACC 2  
|||||  
ADMT6226  
ID ADMT6226 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADMT6226,  
XX  
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE NEPNA gene transcriptional control region GR binding site.  
XX  
KM Human; NEPNA; ephrin receptor; brain; chromosome 1; apoptosis;  
KM drug screening; antisense therapy; gene therapy; cancer; tumour;  
KM lung cancer; ovarian cancer; breast cancer; cervical cancer;  
KM prostate cancer; bladder cancer; stomach cancer; colorectal cancer;  
KM cytoskeletal; transcriptional control region; promoter;  
KM transcription factor binding site; ds.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
XX JP2003289876-A.  
PN  
XX  
PD 14-OCT-2003.  
XX  
PF 05-APR-2002; 2002JP-00103497.  
XX  
PR 05-APR-2002; 2002JP-00103497.  
XX  
XX (TAKE ) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.  
PA

XX WPI; 2004-038434/04.  
 DR Novel antisense oligonucleotide useful as anticancer agent for preventing  
 XX cancer e.g. lung cancer, stomach cancer, breast cancer.  
 PT  
 XX Example 2; Page 24; 38pp; Japanese.  
 PS  
 XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADM76030 and  
 CC ADM76031) targeted to the human NEPBA gene (ADM76029), which encodes a  
 CC novel brain-derived ephrin receptor (ADM76028). The NEPBA protein has  
 CC 50.74 homology to the human EphA7 ephrin receptor and its gene is located  
 CC on chromosome 1. Ephrin receptors are overexpressed in various cancers  
 CC and it has been found that inhibition of NEPBA expression promotes  
 CC apoptosis. The invention also relates to the NEPBA transcriptional  
 CC control (promoter) region (ADM76037); recombinant vectors and host cells  
 CC comprising the NEPBA promoter operably linked to a reporter gene; a  
 CC method of screening for compounds which inhibit or activate transcription  
 CC of the NEPBA gene; and pharmaceutical compositions comprising an  
 CC antisense oligonucleotide or a transcriptional inhibitor or activator.  
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides and modulators of NEPBA transcription are  
 CC useful for inducing apoptosis for the treatment and/or prevention of  
 CC cancers in which NEPBA is overexpressed such as lung cancer, ovarian  
 CC cancer, breast cancer, cervical cancer, prostate cancer, bladder cancer,  
 CC stomach cancer and colorectal cancer. Sequences ADM76038-ADM76371  
 CC represent transcription factor binding sites within the transcriptional  
 CC control region of the NEPBA gene.  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 QY  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Db 3261 CCGGCGCTCTGCTGCT 3275  
 3 CCGGCGCTCTGCTGCT 17  
 Db  
 RESULT 1338  
 AAQ65541/C  
 ID AAQ65541 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ65541;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 11-JAN-1995 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Primer to amplify PSA cDNA.  
 XX  
 KM Prostate-specific membrane antigen; PSM; prostate cancer; PCR;  
 KM prostate specific antigen; PSA; primer; polymerase chain reaction;  
 KM transmembrane glycoprotein; imaging; targeting; tumour detection;  
 KM antibody detection; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS  
 PN W09409820-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 11-MAY-1994.  
 XX  
 PF 05-NOV-1993; 93WO-US010624.  
 XX  
 PR 05-NOV-1992; 92US-00973337.  
 XX  
 PA (SLOK ) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER.  
 XX  
 PI Israeli RS, Heaton WDM, Fair WR;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1994-167129/20.  
 XX  
 PT Prostate-specific membrane antigen and DNA encoding it - is useful for  
 PT detecting haematogenous micro-metastatic tumour cells and for identifying

PT ligands which bind to PSM Ag.  
 XX  
 PS Example; Page 90; 196pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The inventors have devised a PCR-based assay enabling the sensitive  
 CC detection of haematogenous micrometastases in patients with prostate  
 CC cancer. They use "nested PCR" on mRNA sequences unique to PSA and PSM and  
 CC compared the results. PSA outer primers span portions of exon 4 and 5,  
 CC yielding a 486 bp PCR product. The upstream primer (AAQ65541) starts at  
 CC nucleotide 494 in PSA cDNA and the downstream primer (AAQ65542) starts at  
 CC nucleotide 960. The inner primers are AAQ65543-44. The assay used PSA and  
 CC PSM primers in order to determine the limit of detection for the assay.  
 CC There was a significantly higher level of detection of tumor cells with  
 CC PSM as compared to PSA. The PSM coding sequence is useful for suppressing  
 CC or modulating the metastatic ability of prostate tumour cells to grow, or  
 CC for eliminating them. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 QY  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Db 2619 CCGATGACGAGTGGCT 2633  
 16 CCGATGACGAGTGGCT 2  
 Db  
 RESULT 1339  
 AAQ65917/C  
 ID AAQ65917 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ65917;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 06-JAN-1995 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Type II procollagen PCR sense primer (exon 5A and 5B).  
 XX  
 KM Type II procollagen; COL2A1; amplification; primer;  
 KM polymerase chain reaction; PCR; osteoarthritis; cartilage; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS  
 PN W09411532-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 26-MAY-1994.  
 XX  
 PR 12-NOV-1993; 93WO-US010964.  
 XX  
 PR 13-NOV-1992; 92US-00977284.  
 XX  
 PA (UYJB-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.  
 XX  
 PI Prockop DJ, Ala-Kokko L, Williams CJ, Rytvanemi P, Baldwin C,  
 PI Hopkinson I, Ahmad NN;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1994-183530/22.  
 XX  
 PT Detecting genetic pre-disposition to osteoarthritis - and other diseases  
 PT involving mutation in cartilage protein genes, by amplification and  
 PT analysis of DNA and comparison with standards.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 18; Page 39; 112pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC Claim 18 claims primers for use in detecting mutations in a mammalian  
 CC gene for a structural protein of cartilage comprising a sequence  
 CC identified in Table I (Page 18-31). Table I includes 179 primer sequences  
 CC (see AAQ65728-065906). The sequences of Table IA are given in AAQ65907-  
 CC 065938. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1294 TCTGTGAGAGAGAC 1308  
 DB 15 TCTGTGAGAGAGAC 1

RESULT 1340  
 AAT36809/c

ID AAT36809 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAT36809;

AC AAT36809;

DT 05-NOV-1996 (first entry)

XX Prostate-specific antigen primer PSA-494.

XX Prostate-specific antigen; PSA; prostate-specific membrane antigen; PSM;  
 KM prostate cancer; metastasis; diagnosis; primer; PCR;  
 KM polymerase chain reaction; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX MO9626272-A1.

XX 29-AUG-1996.

XX 23-FEB-1996; 96WO-US002424.

XX 24-FEB-1995; 95US-00394152.

XX 02-JUN-1995; 95US-00466381.

XX 02-JUN-1995; 95US-00470735.

XX (SLOK ) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.

XX Israell RS, Heston MDW, Fair WR;

XX WPI; 1996-402365/40.

XX DNA encoding alternatively spliced prostate-specific membrane antigen -  
 PT useful to develop probe. for detecting haematogenous micrometastatic tumour  
 cells, or prostate cancer progression.

XX Example 3; Page 93; 284pp; English.

XX Prostate-specific antigen (PSA) outer primers (AAT36809-10) span portions  
 CC of exons 4 and 5 of the PSA gene and yield a 486 bp fragment of PSA that  
 CC enables differentiation between CDNA and possible contaminating genomic  
 CC DNA. The upstream primer begins at nucleotide 494 in the PSA CDNA  
 CC sequence and the downstream primer at nucleotide 960. They, and inner  
 CC primers (AAT36811-12), were used for nested-PCR amplification of PSA  
 CC CDNA. Results were compared with those obtd. using primers (see also  
 CC AAT36813-16 and AAT36827-30) based on prostate-specific membrane (PSM)  
 CC antigen CDNA (see also AAT36785) for the detection of prostatic  
 CC haematogenous micrometastases and of circulation prostatic tumour cells.  
 CC Detection levels were higher using PSM primers

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2619 CCTGATCAGTGGGT 2633  
 DB 16 CCTGATCAGTGGGT 2

XX CCTGATCAGTGGGT 2633

XX CCTGATCAGTGGGT 2

XX CCTGATCAGTGGGT 2

XX CCTGATCAGTGGGT 2

XX CCTGATCAGTGGGT 2

RESULT 1341

AAV25613/c

ID AAV25613 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV25613;  
 AC 16-JUL-1998 (first entry)

XX Primer for prostate specific antigen DNA.

XX PCR primer; 5'-untranslated region; 5'-UTR;

XX prostate tumour inducing gene; PCI-1; detection; cancer cell;

XX carcinoma cell; metastatic prostate cancer; PSA;

XX late stage prostate cancer; prostate specific antigen; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO9810098-A1.

XX 12-MAR-1998.

XX 05-SEP-1997; 97WO-US015645.

XX 06-SEP-1996; 96US-00708208.

XX (VYCO ) UNIV COLUMBIA NEW YORK.

XX Fisher PB;

XX WPI; 1998-193641/17.

XX Detection of prostate tumour inducing gene using specific primers -  
 PT useful for detection of cancer cells.

XX Example; Page 14; 43pp; English.

XX The present sequence is a primer for prostate specific antigen (PSA) DNA.

XX The primer was used in the development of a novel method for the  
 CC detection of cancer cells, comprising the detection of prostate tumour  
 CC inducing gene, PCI-1, expression. The method can be used to detect  
 CC carcinoma cells or prostate, breast, colon or lung cancer cells, and  
 CC determine whether a subject has metastatic or late stage prostate cancer

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2619 CCTGATCAGTGGGT 2633  
 DB 16 CCTGATCAGTGGGT 2

XX CCTGATCAGTGGGT 2633

XX CCTGATCAGTGGGT 2

XX CCTGATCAGTGGGT 2

XX CCTGATCAGTGGGT 2

XX CCTGATCAGTGGGT 2

XX CCTGATCAGTGGGT 2

XX CCTGATCAGTGGGT 2

XX CCTGATCAGTGGGT 2

XX CCTGATCAGTGGGT 2

XX CCTGATCAGTGGGT 2

XX CCTGATCAGTGGGT 2

XX CCTGATCAGTGGGT 2

XX CCTGATCAGTGGGT 2

XX CCTGATCAGTGGGT 2



```
XX XX
PR 29-APR-1997; 97US-0045078P.
XX XX
PA (UYBO-) UNIV BOSTON.
XX XX
PI Smith CL;
XX XX
DR WPI; 1998-594983/50.
XX XX
PT Analysing nucleic acid samples - using amplification primers which
PT contain CAG or CTG tri-nucleotide repeats for differential display of
PT samples from different sources.
XX XX
PS Example; Page 31; 44pp; English.
XX XX
CC This sequence represents an adapter primer oligonucleotide. It was used
CC to isolate CAG repeat containing sequences from the human genome to test
CC the method of the invention. The method is for analysing nucleic acids in
CC a sample, and comprises: (a) providing a sample containing nucleic acid,
CC a first oligonucleotide primer comprising a CTG repeat, a second
CC oligonucleotide primer comprising a CAG repeat and a polymerase and PCR
CC reagents; (b) preparing said nucleic acid so that it is amplifiable; (c)
CC amplifying the nucleic acid with the first and second primers; and (d)
CC detecting the amplified product. The method is used to distinguish
CC between the expression of genes in two or more biological samples, e.g.
CC body fluids, cells, solid tissue or solid and liquid foods. It can be
CC used in medical diagnostics, e.g. to differentiate between normal and
CC diseased tissue or to assess the variation within monozygotic twin pairs.
CC The method allows the isolation and analysis of genome subsets containing
CC CAG repeats which are known to be important in a number of neurological
CC diseases including Huntington's chorea. The method uses PCR suppression,
CC in which only fragments which contain a target repeat are efficiently
CC amplified. This allows accurate identification of differentially
CC expressed genes in various cell types. Genome complexity is reduced by
CC the new method which targets genomic subsets containing CAG repeats
XX XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX XX
QY 2640 CCTGCAGCTGCTGCTGAG 2658
:|||||
DB 2 HCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 20
XX XX
RESULT 1343
AAZ28693
ID AAZ28693 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX XX
AC AAZ28693;
XX XX
DT 26-AUG-1999 (first entry)
XX XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of the SSCP2 PCR primer 5.
XX XX
KM Human; p33-ING1 protein; growth regulation; apoptosis; DNA damage;
KM inhibition; anchorage independent growth; cytotoxic drug; primer;
KM transcriptional activation; cancer; immortal cell line; PCR primer;
KM amplification; single stranded conformational polymorphism assay; SSCP;
KM ss.
XX XX
OS Synthetic.
XX XX
PN WO9916790-A1.
XX XX
PD 08-APR-1999.
XX XX
PF 24-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018179.
XX XX
PR 26-SEP-1997; 97US-0060138P.
PR 14-JAN-1998; 98US-00006783.
```

```
XX XX
PA (UYTE-) UNIV TECHNOLOGIES INT INC.
XX XX
PA (UNIT ) UNIV ILLINOIS BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
XX XX
PI Rabinowol K, Garkavtsev I, Gudkov A;
XX XX
DR WPI; 1999-263685/22.
XX XX
PT Use of p33-ING1 peptides to modulate activity of, isolate or detect p53.
XX XX
PS Example 7; Page 29; 64pp; English.
XX XX
CC This is the nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer used for amplification in
CC the method of the invention involving the human p33-ING1 protein. The
CC ING1 gene encodes p33-ING1 which can be used to modulate the activity of,
CC isolate or detect p53. Expression of the ING1 and p53 genes in a
CC mammalian cell results in normal growth regulation anchorage-dependent
CC growth and apoptosis as a response to irreversible DNA damage and other
CC cellular insult. Inhibition of expression of either gene results in a
CC loss of cellular growth control, anchorage independent growth, inhibition
CC of apoptosis and resistance to radiation and cytotoxic drugs. The p33-
CC ING1 is a component of the p53 signalling pathway that cooperates with
CC p53 in negative regulation of cell proliferation by modulating p53
CC dependent transcriptional activation. Biological function of p53
CC signalling pathway can therefore be regulated (both enhanced or
CC suppressed) by modulating p33-ING1 activity. The modulation of p33-ING1
CC activity can be used for the stimulation and restoration of the p53
CC pathway in anti cancer therapy or for the suppression of the p53 pathway
CC to defend sensitive tissues from genotoxic stress or for the generation
CC of immortal cell lines
XX XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX XX
QY 3292 CTGAGAGGCTAGAC 3306
|||||
DB 1 CTGAGAGGCTAGAC 15
XX XX
RESULT 1344
AAZ36086
ID AAZ36086 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX XX
AC AAZ36086;
XX XX
DT 28-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX XX
DE Reverse PCR primer for MCAD gene amplification.
XX XX
KM PCR primer; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR; ss;
KM gene expression; treatment; prognosis; diagnosis; MCAD gene.
XX XX
OS Synthetic.
XX XX
OS Mus sp.
XX XX
PN WO9954510-A2.
XX XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX XX
PF 23-APR-1999; 99WO-US008968.
XX XX
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-00065673.
XX XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX XX
PI Lowe DG, Schoenfeld JR;
XX XX
DR WPI; 2000-013272/01.
XX XX
PT Quantitative analysis of gene expression using RT-PCR assays.
```

XX Example 1; Page 21; 46pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC PCR primers AA236085-236086 are used to amplify the mouse MCAD gene. The  
 CC primers and the PCR product are used in the method of the invention which  
 CC relates to a novel quantitative reverse transcriptase polymerase chain  
 CC reaction (RT-PCR) assay for quantitative gene expression. The method is  
 CC used for determining a quantitative measure of the expression of a gene  
 CC of interest in a biological sample by determining a normalised RNA  
 CC prevalent for the gene of interest. The invention also relates to a  
 CC method for determining the effect of a treatment on a quantitative  
 CC measure of the expression of a gene of interest, or of a panel of genes  
 CC of interest, in a sample by determining a normalised RNA equivalent for  
 CC the gene of interest in a first untreated sample and a second treated  
 CC sample. The methods are used for quantitative gene expression, where  
 CC determination of changes in gene expression provides a measure of the  
 CC biological response to a treatment or drug. The method has uses in  
 CC prognostic and diagnostic applications  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 3142 TTCAATGNGCTCAG 3156  
 DB 4 TTCAATGCTCTCAG 18  
 RESULT 1345  
 AA171974/c  
 ID AA171974 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AA171974;  
 XX  
 DT 21-FBB-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE PSA forward primer.  
 XX  
 KM Polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; amplify; detection; disseminated;  
 KM cell marker; epithelial; metastatic cancer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN W0200173131-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 04-OCT-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009789.  
 XX  
 PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0132229P.  
 XX  
 PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.  
 XX  
 PI Waldman SA, Fava T, Desnoyers R;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2001-616538/71.  
 XX  
 PT Detecting presence of disseminated cell marker in a sample for diagnosing  
 PT metastatic cancer, involves eliminating illegitimate transcription-  
 PT positive cells from sample and detecting presence of mRNA encoding  
 PT marker.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; Page 27; 56pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The sequences given in AA171959-83 are primers which were used in the  
 CC method of the invention for detecting the presence of a disseminated cell  
 CC marker in a sample. The method comprises eliminating illegitimate  
 CC transcription-positive cells from the sample, and detecting the presence  
 CC of mRNA that encodes the marker. The expression of epithelial cell  
 CC markers in blood cells was examined by RT-PCR using these transcript-  
 CC specific primers. The method is useful for detecting the presence of a

CC disseminated cell marker in a sample, and for diagnosing metastatic  
 CC cancer by detecting the presence of a disseminated cell marker for cancer  
 CC cells identified as from the primary cancer in a sample that does not  
 CC normally express the marker  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2619 CCTGATGCACTGGCT 2633  
 DB 16 CCTGATGCACTGGCT 2  
 RESULT 1346  
 AAD37944  
 ID AAD37944 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAD37944;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SBP-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE RT-PCR primer, R3N used in cloning and molecular characterisation of SLG.  
 XX  
 KM SLG acid binding immunoglobulin-like lectin; RT-PCR; primer;  
 KM Siglec-like gene; antisense therapy; haematopoietic disorder; cancer;  
 KM SLG protein; aplastic anaemia; leukaemia; lymphoma; drug discovery;  
 KM reverse transcription PCR; RT-PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Undifferented.  
 XX  
 PN CA2358239-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 06-APR-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 05-OCT-2001; 2001CA-02358239.  
 XX  
 PR 06-OCT-2000; 2000US-0239006P.  
 XX  
 PA (MOUN ) MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.  
 XX  
 PI Fousstas G, Diamandis E;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-444951/48.  
 XX  
 PT New isolated slalic acid binding immunoglobulin-like lectin-like gene  
 PT nucleic acid for diagnosing, monitoring, or treating cancer or a  
 PT hematopoietic disorder, such as aplastic anemia, leukemia or lymphoma.  
 XX  
 PS Example; Page 40; 70pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to slalic acid binding immunoglobulin-like lectin  
 CC (Siglec)-like gene (SLG) polypeptides and polynucleotides. SLG poly-  
 CC nucleotides can be used to modulate the activity of the SLG protein in  
 CC antisense therapy. The SLG protein conditions that can be treated are  
 CC cancer and haematopoietic disorders such as aplastic anaemia, leukaemia  
 CC and lymphoma especially myelogenous and chronic myelogenous leukaemia.  
 CC The SLG protein or a peptide can be used in a vaccine to treat cancer.  
 CC They are also used in drug discovery. The present sequence is reverse  
 CC transcription PCR (RT-PCR) primer used in cloning and molecular  
 CC characterisation of SLG  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 3348 CTGTGAGGGGCTCAG 3362  
 DB 6 CTGTGAGGGGCTCAG 20

RESULT 1347  
ABS65095  
ID ABS65095 standard; DNA: 20 BP.  
AC ABS65095;  
XX  
XX 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human casein kinase 2-beta antisense oligonucleotide #33.  
XX  
XX ss; antisense; casein kinase2-beta; human; antisense gene therapy;  
XX cytosolic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; diabetes; cancer; tumour;  
XX hyperproliferative disorder; breast cancer; prostate cancer;  
XX liver cancer.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
XX modified\_base 1..20  
XX /\*tag= a  
XX /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX /note= "All cytidines are 5-methylcytidines"  
XX modified\_base 1..20  
XX /\*tag= b  
XX /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"  
XX modified\_base 1..5  
XX /\*tag= c  
XX /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
XX modified\_base 16..20  
XX /\*tag= d  
XX /mod\_base= OTHER  
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"  
XX  
XX WO200262954-A2.  
XX  
XX 15-AUG-2002.  
XX  
XX 31-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US003159.  
XX  
XX 08-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780175.  
XX  
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX McKay R, Freier SM, Wyatt JR;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2002-643409/69.  
XX  
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding Casein  
XX kinase 2-beta, useful in diagnostic and research applications, or for  
XX treating a disease or condition associated with the expression of Casein  
XX kinase 2-beta.  
XX  
XX Claim 3; Page 92; 142pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to a compound that is 8 - 50 nucleobases in length  
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding Casein kinase 2-beta, and  
XX which specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of Casein  
XX kinase 2-beta, or which specifically hybridises with an 8-nucleobase  
XX portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding Casein  
XX kinase 2-beta. Also included are: (1) a composition comprising the  
XX compound, and a carrier or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of  
XX Casein kinase 2-beta in cells or tissues by contacting the cells or  
XX tissues with the compound so that the expression of Casein kinase 2-beta  
XX is inhibited; and (3) treating an animal having a disease or condition  
XX associated with Casein kinase 2-beta by administering to the animal the  
XX new compound so that the expression of Casein kinase 2-beta is inhibited.  
XX The antisense compounds are useful for modulating the expression of  
XX Casein kinase 2-beta and for treating diseases or conditions associated  
XX with expression of Casein kinase 2-beta, e.g. diabetes or

CC hyperproliferative disorders, particularly cancer, such as breast cancer,  
CC prostate cancer, or liver cancer. The antisense compounds are also useful  
CC for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay  
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and  
CC kits, and in distinguishing between functions of various members of a  
CC biological pathway. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide  
CC of the invention targeting human casein kinase 2-beta  
XX  
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 3461 AGCTGCTCATCTTCA 3475  
Db 2 AGCTGCTCATCTTCA 16  
RESULT 1348  
ADB99249/c  
ID ADB99249 standard; DNA: 20 BP.  
XX  
XX ADB99249;  
XX  
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human prostate specific antigen primer #1.  
XX  
XX KW prostate-specific antigen; PSA; prostate cancer; cancer; human; ss; PCR;  
XX primer.  
XX  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX PN US6569432-B1.  
XX  
XX PD 27-MAY-2003.  
XX  
XX PF 29-AUG-1996; 96US-00705477.  
XX  
XX PR 24-FEB-1995; 95US-00394152.  
XX 23-FEB-1996; 96WO-US002424.  
XX  
XX PA (SLOK ) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RBS.  
XX  
XX PI Israeli RS, Heston WDM, Fair WR, Overfelli O, Pinto J;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-605460/57.  
XX  
XX DR New isolated polypeptide designated as prostate-specific membrane  
XX PT antigen, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating prostate cancer in  
XX PT a patient.  
XX  
XX PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 118; 170pp; English.  
XX  
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide designated prostate-  
XX CC specific membrane (PSM) antigen. The PSM antigen is useful in diagnosing,  
XX CC preventing or treating prostate cancer in a patient or in isolating  
XX CC homologous gene or genes in different mammals. The present sequence  
XX CC represents human prostate specific antigen PCR primer.  
XX  
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 2619 CCTGATGCACTGGGT 2633  
Db 16 CCTGATGCACTGGGT 2  
RESULT 1349

```

ADD69530
ID   ADD69530 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX   ADD69530;
AC
XX   15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE   Food enrichment-related PCR primer - SEQ ID 10.
XX
XX   food; gamma-glutamyl cysteine; drink; seasoning; flavour improvement;
KM   PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX   unidentified.
XX   OS
XX   PN   WO2003080632-A1.
XX
XX   PD   02-OCT-2003.
XX
XX   PF   26-MAR-2003; 2003WO-JP003715.
XX
XX   PR   26-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00085058.
XX
XX   (AJIN ) AJINOMOTO CO INC.
XX
XX   PI   Nishituchi H, Nishimura Y, Kuroda M,
XX
XX   WIPI; 2003-833508/77.
XX
XX   Genetically-modified Candida utilis for producing foods and drinks
PT   enriched with gamma-glutamyl cysteine or cysteine, useful in food
PT   industry e.g. for seasoning, by culturing and processing to enhance
PT   flavor.
XX
XX   Example 1; SEQ ID NO 10; 70bp; Japanese.
XX
XX   The invention relates to a novel method for producing a food containing
CC   gamma-glutamyl cysteine or cysteine comprising culturing under
CC   appropriate conditions Candida utilis (Pichia jadinii) containing 1% or
CC   more by weight of gamma-glutamyl cysteine based on dry cells in the
CC   logarithmic growth phase when cultured in the minimum medium, adding the
CC   obtained culture, optionally after heating, to a food or drink material
CC   and processing. The yeast of the invention may be used for producing food
CC   and drink with enriched gamma-glutamyl cysteine or cysteine which is
CC   useful in food industry e.g. for seasoning. In this way, food and drink
CC   can be cheaply produced with improved flavour. The current sequence is
CC   that of the food enrichment-related PCR primer of the invention.
XX
XX   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
SQ
Query Match      0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      4015 CACCTCCCTCACTTTGTGG 4033
Db      2 CACCACCTCTCTTTGTGG 20

```

```

KM   lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX   Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX   WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX   PD   31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX   PF   23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX   PR   24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX   (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX   PI   Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX
XX   PI   Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
XX   WIPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX   Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT   respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT   corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT   ubiquinone.
XX
XX   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12629; 872bp; English.
XX
XX   The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC   first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC   initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC   5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC   junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC   nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC   antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC   has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC   immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC   use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC   preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC   for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC   antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC   of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC   receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC   lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC   lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC   Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC   specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC   at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences
XX
XX   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match      0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      1773 GGTCTTGACAGAGCC 1787
Db      15 GGTCTTGACAGAGCC 1

```

```

RESULT 1350
ABZ87225/c
ID   ABZ87225 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX   ABZ87225;
AC
XX
XX   17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX   Human IL4-R oligonucleotide sequence.
DE
XX
XX   Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KM   antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KM   antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KM   antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KM   adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;

```

```

RESULT 1351
ABZ87225/c
ID   ABZ87225 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX   ABZ87225;
AC
XX
XX   17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX   Human oligonucleotide sequence.
DE
XX
XX   Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KM   antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KM   antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KM   antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KM   adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;

```

XX	lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO200285308-A2.
XX	
PD	31-OCT-2002.
XX	
XX	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX	
XX	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR	
PA	(EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX	
P1	Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,
P1	Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX	
PS	Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2467; 872pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC	first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC	initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC	5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC	junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC	nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC	antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC	has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC	immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC	use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC	preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC	for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC	antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC	of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC	receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC	lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC	lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC	Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC	specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC	at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX	
SO	Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY	1183 GAAAGAGAGAGAGAG 1197
Db	20 GAAAGAGAGAGAGAG 6
	RESULT 1352
	ABD23455/c
ID	ABD23455 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ABD23455;
XX	
DT	29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human myosin X-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2467.
XX	
XX	Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW	respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW	surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW	analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW	beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;

respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; BS primer.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
PN WO00285309-A2.  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
PX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
PY NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S,  
PT  
XX WPI; 2003-093056/08.  
DR  
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense  
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
PT nuclear acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
PT bronchodilating agent.  
XX  
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2467; 763bp; English.  
XX  
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
CC reducing adenosome sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antispasmodic,  
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hyperextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosome content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1183 GAAGAAGAGAGAGAG 1197  
DB 20 GAAGAAGAGAGAGAG 6

RESULT 1353  
ABD30418/c  
ID ABD30418 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD0418;  
 AC  
 XX  
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
 DE  
 XX  
 XX Human IL4-R derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 12629.  
 KM Human; antitense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
 KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; cystic fibrosis;  
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX W0200285309-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 31-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.  
 XX  
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.  
 XX  
 XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 XX Myce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S,  
 XX WPI; 2003-093056/08.  
 XX  
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antitense  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 12629; 763bp; English.  
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytoskeletal activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC inflammatory, allergic and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction.  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 CC  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 1773 GGCTTGCAGAGCC 1787  
 Db 15 GGCTTGCAGAGCC 1  
 RESULT 1354  
 ADU59206/c  
 ID ADU59206 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADU59206;  
 XX  
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Oligonucleotide associated to IL 4R #61.  
 XX  
 KM Interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;  
 KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;  
 KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;  
 KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;  
 KM ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX W02004011613-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 05-FEB-2004.  
 XX  
 XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.  
 XX  
 XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.  
 XX  
 XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 XX Myce JM, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S,  
 PI Shahbuddin S, Lu H, Cong H,  
 XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.  
 XX  
 DR Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,  
 PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,  
 PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory  
 PT disease e.g., asthma.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 62; 85bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,  
 CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-  
 CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.  
 CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the  
 CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the  
 CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a  
 CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways  
 CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is  
 CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment  
 CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is  
 CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded  
 CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease  
 CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome  
 CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway  
 CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the  
 CC invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Qy  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 1773 GGCTTGCAGAGCC 1787

Db 15 GGCTTTCAGAGACC 1

## RESULT 1355

ADJ93320/C ADJ93320 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADJ93320;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human prostate-specific membrane antigen-related PCR primer SeqId118.

XX alternatively spliced; prostate-specific membrane; PSM; antigen;

KM prostate cell; cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agent; prostate cancer imaging;

KW human; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US2004001846-A1.

XX 01-JAN-2004.

XX 21-MAY-2003; 2003US-00443694.

XX 24-FEB-1995; 95US-00394152.

PR 23-FEB-1996; 96MO-US002424.

PR 29-AUG-1996; 96US-00705477.

XX (SLOK ) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.

PI Israeli RS, Heston WDM, Fair WR, Querfelli O, Pinto J;

XX WPI; 2004-061649/06.

XX Isolated polypeptide having biological activity of alternatively spliced

PT prostate-specific membrane antigen, useful for identifying ligands useful

PT in imaging prostate cancer in human patient's.

XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 118; 174pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel isolated polypeptide having the

CC biological activity of an alternatively spliced prostate-specific

CC membrane (PSM) antigen. The invention is useful for making prostate cells

CC susceptible to a cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agent which involves

CC contacting prostate cells with the polypeptide of the invention in an

CC amount effective to render the prostate cells susceptible to the agent.

CC In addition, the invention is useful for identifying ligands that bind

CC PSM which are useful for imaging prostate cancer in human patients. The

CC present sequence is that of a PCR primer which was used in the

CC exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2619 CCTGATGCACTGGGT 2633

DB 16 CCTGATGCACTGGGT 2

RESULT 1356

ID ADK43224/C ADK43224 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADK43224;

XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DT Antisense 2'-MOB gapmer oligo targeted to human PTPRA - SEQ ID 48.

XX PTPRA; protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type alpha;

KM LCA-related phosphatase; LRP; HLP; HPTPA; PTPRL2; PTPRA; cytosolic;

KM hyperproliferative disorder; metabolic; antisense; ss; human;

XX 2'-MOB wing; 2'-methoxyethyl gapmer; phosphorothioate backbone.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified\_base 1..20

FT /tag= a

FT /mod\_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER = Bases 1-5 and 16-20 comprise 2'-

methoxyethyl (2'-MOB) wings. Phosphorothioate backbone

FT throughout. All cytidines are 5-methylcytidines"

XX WO2004011623-A2.

XX 05-FEB-2004.

XX 31-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023972.

XX 31-JUL-2002; 2002US-00210556.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Cowseert LM, Freier SM, Dobie KM;

XX WPI; 2004-143851/14.

XX New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a

PT nucleic acid encoding protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type alpha

PT (PTPRA), useful for treating hyperproliferative or metabolic disorder.

XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 48; 289pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel compound 8-80 nucleobases in length

CC which is targeted to and specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid

CC molecule encoding PTPRA (protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type

CC alpha, LCA-related phosphatase; LRP; HLP; HPTPA; PTPRL2; RPTPA) and

CC inhibits the expression of PTPRA. The compound of the invention

CC demonstrates cytostatic activities and may be useful for treating a

CC disease or condition associated with PTPRA, such as a hyperproliferative

CC disorder or metabolic disorder, as well as in research and diagnostics

CC for modulating the expression of PTPRA. The current sequence is that of

CC an antisense 2'-MOB (2'-methoxyethyl) gapmer oligonucleotide which was

CC targeted to human PTPRA of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 568 CTGAAGAGAGAGAG 582

DB 20 CTGAAGAGAGAGAG 6

RESULT 1357

ID ADK43347 ADK43347 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADK43347;

XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DT Human PTPRA DNA targeted for antisense therapy - SEQ ID 171.

XX PTPRA; protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type alpha;

KM LCA-related phosphatase; LRP; HLP; HPTPA; PTPRL2; RPTPA; cytosolic;

KM hyperproliferative disorder; metabolic; antisense target; human; ds.



```

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO004011623-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 31-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023972.
XX
XX 31-JUL-2002; 2002US-00210556.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Cowser LM, Freter SM, Dobie KM;
XX
XX WPI, 2004-143851/14.
XX
XX
XX New compound, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
XX nucleic acid encoding protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type alpha
XX (PTPRA), useful for treating hyperproliferative or metabolic disorder.
XX
XX Example 16; SEQ ID NO 171, 289pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel compound 8-80 nucleobases in length
XX which is targeted to and specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding PTPRA (protein tyrosine phosphatase, receptor type
XX alpha, LCA-related phosphatase; LRP; HLRP; HPRPA; PTPRL2; RPTPA) and
XX inhibits the expression of PTPRA. The compound of the invention
XX demonstrates cytostatic activities and may be useful for treating a
XX disease or condition associated with PTPRA, such as a hyperproliferative
XX disorder or metabolic disorder, as well as in research and diagnostics
XX for modulating the expression of PTPRA. The current sequence is that of a
XX human PTPRA DNA of the invention which was targeted for antisense
XX therapy.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best local similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 568 CTGAAGAAGAGAGAG 582
XX |||||
XX 1 CTGAAGAAGAGAGAG 15
XX
XX RESULT 1358
XX ADO44696/C
XX ID ADO44696 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADO44696;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide #62.
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
XX CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
XX tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
XX lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
XX asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammation; cystic fibrosis; CF;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
XX acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
XX lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2004049022-A1.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX

```

```

PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
XX (TANG/) TANG L.
XX (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
XX (MILL/) MILLER S.
XX (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
XX (LUTH/) LU H.
XX (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
XX NYCE JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX WPI, 2004-293804/27.
XX
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
XX RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
XX asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 62, 174pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
XX codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
XX with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
XX chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
XX -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
XX tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
XX also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
XX one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
XX prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
XX gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
XX CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
XX tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
XX useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
XX and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
XX receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
XX inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
XX is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
XX cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
XX allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
XX hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
XX bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best local similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1773 GGTCTGCAGAGCC 1787
XX |||||
XX 15 GGTCTGCAGAGCC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1359
XX ADP10878/C
XX ID ADP10878 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADP10878;
XX
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Set 1 left PCR primer for marker probe #223.
XX
XX transplant rejection; immune system; rheumatoid arthritis; lupus;
XX inflammatory bowel disease; multiple sclerosis; HIV; AIDS; ss; primer.
XX

```

OS Homo sapiens.  
XX WO2004042346-A2.  
XX  
PD 21-MAY-2004.  
XX  
PF 24-APR-2003; 2003WO-US012946.  
XX  
PR 24-APR-2002; 2002US-00131631.  
PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002US-00325899.  
XX  
PA (EXPR-) EXPRESSION DIAGNOSTICS INC.  
XX  
PI Wohlgemuth J, Fry K, Woodward R, Ly N, Prentice J, Morris M,  
PI Rosenberg S;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-400724/37.  
XX  
PT Diagnosing or monitoring transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver,  
PT pancreas, pancreatic islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant  
PT rejection, in an individual, comprises detecting the expression level of  
PT the genes.  
XX  
PS Claim 58; SEQ ID NO 887; 1762bp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to diagnosing or monitoring transplant  
CC rejection, e.g. cardiac or kidney transplant rejection, in an individual  
CC comprising detecting the expression level of one or more genes. The  
CC methods, system and kits are useful in diagnosing or monitoring  
CC transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver, pancreas, pancreatic  
CC islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant rejection,  
CC xenotransplant rejection or mechanical organ replacement rejection, in an  
CC individual. The method is also useful in assessing the immune status of  
CC an individual. The methods are also useful in diagnosing and monitoring  
CC diseases that involve the immune system, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, or  
CC lupus, inflammatory bowel diseases, multiple sclerosis, HIV/AIDS or  
CC viral, bacterial or fungal infection. The present sequence represents a  
CC primer for a 50 mer oligonucleotide marker for diagnosis and monitoring  
CC of allograft rejection and other disorders.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2152 TCCAGACCCACCA 2166  
Db 19 TCCAGACCCACCA 5  
RESULT 1360  
ADP09977/c  
ID ADP09977 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADP09977;  
XX  
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Primer of the invention #7.  
XX  
KW anti-interferon-gamma; anti-IFN- $\gamma$ ; Antiinflammatory; Antirheumatic;  
KW Neuroprotective; Anabolic; Hypercensile; Hepatotropic; Immunosuppressive;  
KW Antidiabetic; Nephrotropic; Antichyroid; CNS-Gen.; Antiinemic;  
KW Dermatological; Anticancer; Antipneumonia; Antipyretic; Vasotropic;  
KW inflammation; rheumatoid arthritis; diabetes type I;  
KW systemic lupus erythematosus; anti-IFN-gamma; primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
PN WO2004041863-A2.  
XX  
PD 21-MAY-2004.

XX  
PF 07-NOV-2003; 2003WO-BE000194.  
XX  
PR 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425063P.  
PR 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425073P.  
PR 10-JAN-2003; 2003EP-00447005.  
PR 23-JUN-2003; 2003WO-BE006581.  
PR 08-JUL-2003; 2003WO-EP007313.  
XX  
XX (ABLY-) ABLYNX NV.  
PA  
PI Belmaert E;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2004-400646/37.  
XX  
PT New polypeptides derived from single domain heavy chain antibodies  
PT directed to interferon-gamma, useful for preventing, treating or  
PT alleviating disorders such as inflammation, multiple sclerosis, diabetes  
PT or Grave's disease.  
XX  
PS Example 16; SEQ ID NO 81; 86pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to an anti-interferon-gamma (anti-IFN- $\gamma$ ;  
CC ) polypeptide comprising at least one anti-IFN- $\gamma$ ; single domain  
CC antibody. The composition and methods are useful for treating, preventing  
CC and/or alleviating disorders related to inflammatory processes, disorders  
CC requiring the delivery of an IFN- $\gamma$ ; modulating polypeptide that is  
CC able to pass through the gastric environment without being inactivated,  
CC disorders requiring the delivery of an IFN- $\gamma$ ; modulator or a  
CC therapeutic compound to the vaginal and/or rectal tract, to the upper  
CC respiratory tract and lung, through the tissues beneath the tongue or  
CC through the skin, or disorders increasing the permeability of the  
CC intestinal mucosa. These may also be used for preparing a medicament for  
CC treating, preventing and/or alleviating the disorders cited above,  
CC particularly inflammation, rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease,  
CC ulcerative colitis, inflammatory bowel syndrome, multiple sclerosis,  
CC Addison's disease, autoimmune hepatitis, autoimmune parotitis, diabetes  
CC type I, epidiomyitis, glomerulonephritis, Grave's disease, Guillain-Barre  
CC syndrome, Hashimoto's disease, hemolytic anemia, systemic lupus  
CC erythematosus, male infertility, myasthenia gravis, pemphigus, psoriasis,  
CC rheumatic fever, sarcoidosis, scleroderma, Sjogren's syndrome,  
CC spondyloarthropathies, thyroiditis or vasculitis. The anti-IFN- $\gamma$ ;  
CC polypeptide is also used for purifying IFN- $\gamma$ ; or for inhibiting the  
CC interaction between the IFN- $\gamma$ ; and IFN- $\gamma$ ; receptors. The present  
CC sequence represents a peptide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 3752 ATGACTTCTGGGCC 3766  
Db 17 ATGACTTCTGGGCC 3  
RESULT 1361  
ADO25903/c  
ID ADO25903 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  
XX  
AC ADO25903;  
XX  
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Camelidae VHH-related PCR primer sequence #8.  
XX  
KW protein therapeutic molecule; VHH antibody; Camelidae antibody;  
KW antiinflammatory; cytostatic; gastrointestinal-Gen; antitubercular;  
KW tuberculostatic; virucide; antiallergic; immunosuppressive; gene therapy;  
KW inflammation; colon; head; neck; lung cancer; indigestion; gastritis;  
KW tuberculosis; flu; allergy; transplant rejection; autoimmune disorder;  
KW PCR; primer; ss.

```

XX OS Lama glama.
XX PN WO2004041867-A2.
XX PD 21-MAY-2004.
XX PF 07-NOV-2003; 2003WO-BE000190.
XX PR 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425063P.
XX PR 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425073P.
XX PR 10-JUN-2003; 2003EP-00447005.
XX PR 23-JUN-2003; 2003WO-BP006581.
XX PR 08-JUL-2003; 2003WO-BP007313.
XX PA (ABLY-) ABLYNX NV.
XX PI Silence K, Vaack M, Van Bergen En Henegouwen PM,
XX DR WPI; 2004-400649/37.
XX PT New VNH polypeptides derived from Camelidae antibodies directed against
XX PT 19F, useful for preventing, treating or alleviating disorders such as
XX PT inflammation, cancer, gastritis, tuberculosis, allergies or transplant
XX PT rejection.
XX PS Example 42; Page 86; 125pp; English.
XX CC This invention relates to novel methods for administration of protein
XX CC therapeutic molecules so as to avoid inactivation through use of VNH
XX CC antibodies derived from Camelidae antibodies. The invention may be useful
XX CC for the production of compounds with antiinflammatory, cytostatic,
XX CC gastrointestinal, antitubercular, tuberculostatic, virucide,
XX CC antiallergic or immunosuppressive activity or for gene therapy. The
XX CC polypeptide construct and method are useful for treating, preventing
XX CC and/or alleviating disorders such as inflammation, colon, head, neck or
XX CC lung cancer, indigestion, gastritis, tuberculosis, flu, allergies,
XX CC transplant rejection or autoimmune disorder. These may also be used in
XX CC preparing a medicament for treating, preventing and/or alleviating the
XX CC above disorders. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer which was
XX CC used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 3752 ATGACTCTGGGCC 3766
DB 17 ATGACTCTGGGCC 3

RESULT 1362
AAQ32177
ID AAQ32177 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ32177;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 20-APR-1993 (first entry)
XX DS Reverse PCR primer for cloning novel nematode active genes eg BT toxins.
XX KW nematode worms; nematocides; nematocidal toxin; agriculture; plants;
XX KW crops; pests; CryV proteins.
XX OS Bacillus thuringiensis.
XX PN BPS17367-A1.
XX PD 09-DEC-1992.

```

```

PF 01-MAY-1992; 92EP-00303969.
XX PR 03-MAY-1991; 91US-00693018.
XX PR 31-JAN-1992; 92US-00830050.
XX PR 23-APR-1992; 92US-00871510.
XX PA (MYCO ) MYCOGEN CORP.
XX PI Schepf HE, Schwab GB, Payne JM, Narva KE, Foncecerra L;
XX DR WPI; 1992-408829/50.
XX PT Nematocidal toxins from Bacillus thuringiensis - useful for control of
XX PT animal or plant parasites, and DNA acid coding sequences, transformed
XX PT hosts and transgenic plants.
XX PS Example 11; Page 21; 57pp; English.
XX CC This degenerate PCR primer can be used to obtain novel nematocidal genes
XX CC from a BT strain by performing PCR. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
XX CC field.)
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5271 AAGGAAGTTATTCAGAAAT 5291
DB 1 AATGAAGTWTATCGTMAAT 21

RESULT 1363
AAQ20342
ID AAQ20342 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ20342;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 26-MAR-1992 (first entry)
XX DS Probe based on N-terminal sequence of B.t.PS31P2 toxin.
XX KW Bacillus thuringiensis; toxin; worm; anthelmintic; parasite; flukicide;
XX KW ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN EP462721-A.
XX PD 27-DEC-1991.
XX PF 04-JUN-1991; 91EP-00305047.
XX PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00535810.
XX PR 24-JUL-1990; 90US-00557246.
XX PR 27-JUL-1990; 90US-00558738.
XX PR 10-AUG-1990; 90US-00565544.
XX PR 14-MAR-1991; 91US-00669126.
XX PR 27-MAR-1991; 91US-00675772.
XX PR 03-MAY-1991; 91US-00693018.
XX PA (MYCO ) MYCOGEN CORP.
XX PI Narva KE, Payne JM, Schwab GB, Hickie LA, Galasan T, Sick AJ;
XX DR WPI; 1992-001086/01.
XX PT New bacillus thuringiensis strains expressing toxins - have nematocidal
XX PT activity, to control nematodes, helminths and flukes e.g. liver fluke
XX PT Fasciola hepatica.

```

```

PS Example 3; Page 14; 47bp; English.
XX
CC Toxin protein inclusions were harvested from B. thuringiensis isolate
CC PS33F2, the protein inclusions purified and the N-terminal amino acid
CC sequence determined by Edman degradation. This probe was one of two (see
CC also AAQ20341) designed based on the N-terminal sequence and was used in
CC a Southern hybridization of the PS33F2 plasmid and total cellular DNA. A
CC region of a positive band was amplified and used as a probe to clone the
CC PS33F2 toxin gene. See also AAQ20336 and AAQ20343. (Updated on 25-MAR-
CC 2003 to correct PA field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match      0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5271 AAGGAAGTTATTCAGAAAT 5291
DB 1 AATGAAGTWTATCCGWTAAAT 21

RESULT 1364
AAF28506
ID AAF28506 standard; DNA, 21 BP.
XX
AC AAF28506;
XX
DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Probe 33F2B.
XX
KM Probe; formicidal; toxin; carpenter; fire; argentine; pharaoh ant; ss.
XX
OS Bacillus thuringiensis.
XX
PN BP1065275-A1.
XX
PD 03-JAN-2001.
XX
PF 22-MAY-1992; 2000EP-00114196.
XX
PR 22-MAY-1991; 91US-00703997.
XX
PR 25-NOV-1991; 91US-00797645.
XX
PR 22-MAY-1992; 92EP-00913802.
XX
PA (MYCO ) MYCOGEN CORP.
XX
PI Payne JM, Kennedy MK, Randall JB, Meier H, Uick HJ;
XX
DR WPI; 1992-40064/49.
XX
PT Controlling hymenopteran insect pests - comprises contacting insect with
XX
PT new Bacillus thuringiensis and their mutants, useful for killing partic.
XX
PT Pharaoh ants.
XX
XX
XX Example 5; Page 18; 55bp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to toxins from Bacillus thuringiensis (see
CC AAF23793-AAF3797 and AAB59881-AAB59885). The toxins have activity
CC against hymenopteran pests e.g. carpenter, fire, argentine and pharaoh
CC ants. The toxins can therefore be used to produce formicidal compositions
CC for controlling ants, which are a better alternative to chemical
CC insecticides. The present sequence is a probe used to identify the toxins
CC of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match      0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5271 AAGGAAGTTATTCAGAAAT 5291
DB 1 AATGAAGTWTATCCGWTAAAT 21

```

```

DB 1 AATGAAGTWTATCCGWTAAAT 21

RESULT 1365
AAQ31422
ID AAQ31422 standard; DNA, 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ31422;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX
DT 20-APR-1993 (first entry)
XX
DE Ant-active toxin gene probe 33F2B.
XX
KM Toxin protein; ant; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9220802-A2.
XX
PD 26-NOV-1992.
XX
PR 22-MAY-1992; 92WO-US004316.
XX
PR 22-MAY-1991; 91US-00703997.
XX
PR 25-NOV-1991; 91US-00797645.
XX
PR 12-MAY-1992; 92EP-00304228.
XX
PA (MYCO ) MYCOGEN CORP.
XX
PI Payne JM, Kennedy MK, Randall JB, Meier H, Uick HJ;
XX
DR WPI; 1992-40064/49.
XX
PT Controlling hymenopteran insect pests - comprises contacting insect with
XX
PT new Bacillus thuringiensis and their mutants, useful for killing partic.
XX
PT Pharaoh ants.
XX
PS Example; Page 26; 71bp; English.
XX
CC The sequence is that of a nucleotide probe 33F2B which is useful in the
XX
CC rapid identification of Bacillus thuringiensis ant-active toxin genes.
XX
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
XX
CC correct DR field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match      0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5271 AAGGAAGTTATTCAGAAAT 5291
DB 1 AATGAAGTWTATCCGWTAAAT 21

RESULT 1366
AAQ37092
ID AAQ37092 standard; DNA, 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ37092;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX
DT 01-APR-1993 (first entry)
XX
DE Toxin gene 33f2 probe B.
XX
KM Endotoxin; acarides; pest; Two Spotted Spider; mite; phytophagus; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9219106-A1.

```

```

XX 12-NOV-1992.
PD 30-APR-1992; 92WO-US003546.
XX 30-APR-1991; 91US-00693210.
PR 13-SEP-1991; 91US-00759248.
PR 30-SEP-1991; 91US-00768141.
XX (MYCO ) MYCOGEN CORP.
PA Payne JM, Cannon RJC, Bagley AL,
PI WPI; 1992-398411/48.
XX New Bacillus thuringiensis isolates and toxins - used for controlling
PT acarid pests of livestock, fowl, stored prods. and plants.
XX Example 7; Page 21 + 35; 62pp; English.
XX Example 7 describes the cloning of novel acarid-active genes using
CC generic oligonucleotide primers. Gene sequences encoding a toxin which is
CC active against acarides and is obtainable from B. thuringiensis isolates
CC PS17a, PS17b, 33f2, PS52A1, PS69D1, PS86A1 and PS50C are given in
CC AAQ30803-07 and AAQ30820-21 respectively. The toxin is a delta-endotoxin
CC active against acarid pests, including the Two Spotted Spider mite. The
CC isolates can be used against non-phytophagous mites such as acarid pests
CC of livestock, fowl and stored prods. The genes can be cloned and used to
CC transform other hosts, which can be used to control mites, or in the case
CC of transgenic plants, be resistant to mites. See AAQ30805 and AAQ37091-
CC 92. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. NO. 9.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5271 AAGGAGTTTATTCAGAAAT 5291
DB 1 AATGAGTWTATCCGTTAAAT 21

RESULT 1367
AAQ81164
ID AAQ81164 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ81164;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 12-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE B. l. toxin probe 33f2B.
XX
KM Delta-endotoxin; crystal protein; biological control agent; Calliphoridae;
KM screwworm; sheep blowfly; Lucilia; Phormia; Calliphora; insecticide;
KM pesticide; Bacillus thuringiensis; B.t;
KM restriction fragment length polymorphism; RFLP; probe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9502694-A2.
XX
PD 26-JAN-1995.
XX
PF 13-JUL-1994; 94WO-US007902.
XX
PR 15-JUL-1993; 93US-00093199.
XX
PA (MYCO ) MYCOGEN CORP.
PI Hickie LA, Payne J;
XX

```

```

DR WPI; 1995-067338/09.
XX Method for controlling Calliphoridae pests - specifically utilises
PT Bacillus thuringiensis isolates or toxins.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 18; 50pp; English.
XX
XX RFLP analysis was performed on DNA of Bacillus thuringiensis strain
CC PS33P2 using probes (given in AAQ81163-64) based on the N-terminal
CC peptide (AAR63074) of the 33f2 toxin. Probe 33f2A (AAQ81163) and a
CC reverse PCR primer (AAQ81165) were then used to amplify an approx. 1.8 kb
CC DNA for use as a hybridization probe for cloning the 33f2 toxin gene.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. NO. 9.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5271 AAGGAGTTTATTCAGAAAT 5291
DB 1 AATGAGTWTATCCGTTAAAT 21

RESULT 1368
AAT66806
ID AAT66806 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAT66806;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 16-JUL-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Bacillus thuringiensis isolate PS63B delta-endotoxin DNA primer.
XX
KM PS63B; delta; endotoxin; primer; PCR polymerase chain reaction;
KM amplification; Bacillus thuringiensis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US5616495-A.
XX
PD 01-APR-1997.
XX
PF 12-SEP-1994; 94US-00304626.
XX
PR 22-MAY-1991; 91US-00703977.
PR 25-NOV-1991; 91US-00797645.
PR 22-MAY-1992; 92US-00887980.
XX
PA (MYCO ) MYCOGEN CORP.
XX
PI Payne JM, Meier H, Uick HJ, Schwab GE, Fonzerrada L, Kennedy MK;
PI Schlegel HB, Randall JB;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-212123/19.
XX
PT Host expressing Bacillus thuringiensis toxin active against ants - useful
PT for control of domestic and agricultural pests.
XX
PS Example 4; Col 85-86; 53pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is a primer for the PCR amplification of the
CC Bacillus thuringiensis isolate PS63B delta-endotoxin DNA. (Updated on 25-
CC MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. NO. 9.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

QY 5271 AAGGAAGTTTATTCAGAAAT 5291  
 |||||:||||:|:|:  
 Db 1 AATGAAGTWTATCCGWTAAAT 21

## RESULT 1369

AAAT60052  
 ID AAT60052 standard; DNA, 21 BP.

AC AAT60052;

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 14-MAY-1997 (first entry)

DE Probe 63B-A/33F2B for ant-active gene.

XX Toxin, ant; *Bacillus thuringiensis*; hymenopterian pest; pharaoh ant;  
 KM biological control; Monomorium pharaonis; delta-endotoxin; lepidoptera;  
 KM insect; probe; primer; PCR; amplify; polymerase chain reaction; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX US5596071-A.

XX 21-JAN-1997.

XX 24-NOV-1993; 93US-00158232.

XX 22-MAY-1991; 91US-00703977.

XX 25-NOV-1991; 91US-00797645.

XX 22-MAY-1992; 92US-00887980.

XX (MYCO ) MYCOGEN CORP.

PI Uick HJ, Meier H, Payne JM, Schwab GE, Fu J, Foncecerra L;  
 PI Kennedy MK, Schnepf HE, Randall JB;

XX WPI; 1997-107615/10.

PT *Bacillus thuringiensis* toxin - active against hymenopterian pests.

XX Disclosure; Col 87; 64pp; English.

CC AAT60046-T60058 represent probes for the ant-active genes of the  
 CC invention. These sequences were used to screen the genomes of *Bacillus*  
 CC *thuringiensis* (B.t.) isolates to identify the coding sequences for the  
 CC toxins of the invention. The probes can also be used as PCR primers to  
 CC amplify the identified sequences. One of the coding sequences identified  
 CC by these probes is represented by AAT60045, and encodes the 8603a toxin  
 CC of the B.t. isolate PS86Q3 (NRRL B-18765). B.t. is a gram-positive, spore  
 CC forming, soil bacterium, characterised by parasporal crystalline protein  
 CC inclusions. These proteins can be highly toxic to pests, and have been  
 CC used to produce insect resistant plants. The previously isolated B.t.  
 CC delta-endotoxins were mainly active against lepidopteran insects, however  
 CC the proteins encoded by the identified sequences are examples of the  
 CC toxins of the invention, for which the sequences shown in AAW13888 and  
 CC AAW13871 represent the generic formulae. As the toxins of the invention  
 CC are active against hymenopterian pests, they can be used for the  
 CC biological control of ants, particularly pharaoh ants (*Monomorium*  
 CC *pharaonis*). (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)

CC Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5271 AAGGAAGTTTATTCAGAAAT 5291  
 |||||:||||:|:|:  
 Db 1 AATGAAGTWTATCCGWTAAAT 21

RESULT 1370  
 AAV58992  
 ID AAV58992 standard; DNA, 21 BP.

AC AAV58992;

DT 06-JAN-1999 (first entry)

DE B.t. toxin gene probe.

XX B.t. toxin; hymenopterian pest; pesticide; ant; insecticide;  
 KM parasporal crystalline protein inclusion; probe; ss.

XX Synthetic.  
 OS *Bacillus thuringiensis*.

XX US5824792-A.

XX 20-OCT-1998.

XX 06-MAR-1996; 96US-00611928.

XX 22-MAY-1991; 91US-00703977.

XX 25-NOV-1991; 91US-00797645.

XX 22-MAY-1992; 92US-00887980.

XX 24-NOV-1993; 93US-00158232.

XX (MYCO ) MYCOGEN CORP.

PI Payne JM, Meier H, Foncecerra L, Schwab GE, Fu J, Uick HJ;  
 PI Kennedy MK, Schnepf HE, Randall JB;

XX WPI; 1998-582628/49.

PT *Bacillus thuringiensis* toxin proteins - useful for insecticidal activity  
 PT against hymenopterian pests i.e. ants.

XX Claim 12; Col 87; 65pp; English.

CC This sequence is a probe for DNA encoding a *Bacillus thuringiensis* (B.t.)  
 CC toxin of the invention. The toxins are lethal to a hymenopterian pest. The  
 CC polynucleotides are useful for the recombinant production of B.t. toxins.  
 CC These toxins in turn are useful as pesticides against hymenopterian (ant)  
 CC pests, especially fire, carpenter, Argentine and pharaoh ants. The toxins  
 CC are parasporal crystalline protein inclusions that are highly specific  
 CC toxins to pests. The toxins are highly specific against ants, rather than  
 CC e.g. toxic chemicals used as insecticides which can be harmful to humans  
 CC and the environment in general

CC Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5271 AAGGAAGTTTATTCAGAAAT 5291  
 |||||:||||:|:|:  
 Db 1 AATGAAGTWTATCCGWTAAAT 21

## RESULT 1371

AAV67430  
 ID AAV67430 standard; DNA, 21 BP.

AC AAV67430;

DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)

DE Nucleotide fragment containing polymorphic site, WI-7461.

XX ss; polymorphic site; nucleic acid analysis; diagnosis; monitoring;  
 KM cancer; inflammation; heart disease; CNS disease.

```
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9838846-A2.
XX
XX 11-SEP-1998.
XX
XX 06-MAR-1998; 98WO-US004571.
XX
XX 07-MAR-1997; 97US-00813159.
XX
XX 28-MAR-1997; 97US-0042125P.
XX
XX (AFPY-) APFYMATRIX INC.
XX
XX Ljshutz RJ, Chee M, Fan J, Berno A;
XX WPI; 1998-495419/42.
XX
XX New nucleic acid segments containing polymorphic sites, or complements
XX PT and methods of detecting a nucleic acid - for general use including
XX PT diagnosis and monitoring of diseases.
XX
XX Claim 1, Page 11, 42pp; English.
XX
XX New nucleic acid segment comprising one of the 10 - 100 bp sequences
XX CC given in the specification (sequences of a polymorphic site), or the
XX CC complement of the segment and a method of analysing a nucleic acid
XX CC comprising determining the base occupying the polymorphic site of the
XX CC polymorphic fragment sequences are disclosed in the specification. The
XX CC information obtained from nucleic acid analysis by the method described
XX CC is useful in diagnosis or monitoring of diseases like cancer,
XX CC inflammation, heart disease, CNS diseases, and susceptibility to
XX CC infection by microorganisms. In addition, the nucleic acid segments are
XX CC useful in manufacturing medication in the treatment of prophylaxis of
XX CC diseases, and also the use of the DNA segments as pharmaceutical
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query March 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 2068 CTGTGCTCTGTGCTGCTG 2084
XX |||||:|||||
XX 3 CTGTGCTCTGTGCTGCTG 19
XX
XX RESULT 1372
XX AAA65104
XX ID AAA65104 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAA65104;
XX
XX 13-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Probe 33F2B used to identify Bacillus thuringiensis ant-active genes.
XX DE
XX Hymenoptera; ant; pest control; 86Q2a, 17a; 17b; 33F2; 63B; probe; 86.
XX KM
XX Bacillus thuringiensis.
XX OS
XX US6077937-A.
XX PN
XX 20-JUN-2000.
XX PD
XX 16-OCT-1998; 98US-00173891.
XX PF
XX 22-MAY-1991; 91US-00703977.
XX PR
XX 25-NOV-1991; 91US-00797645.
XX PR
XX 22-MAY-1992; 92US-00887880.
XX PR
XX 24-NOV-1993; 93US-00158232.
XX PR
XX 06-MAR-1996; 96US-00611928.
XX
XX (MYCO ) MYCOGEN CORP.
```

```
XX
XX Meier H, Kennedy MK, Schwab GB, Fu J, Payne JM, Ulick HJ;
XX PI Foncerrada L, Schnepf HR, Randall JB;
XX XX WPI; 2000-450980/39.
XX
XX New Bacillus thuringiensis toxins with activity against hymenopteran
XX PT pests such as fire ants and carpenter ants, conform to a specific generic
XX PT formula and have a specific amino acid sequence.
XX
XX Claim 1, Col 15; 67pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel Bacillus thuringiensis toxins with
XX CC hymenopteran activity. Preparations containing protein from Bacillus
XX CC thuringiensis were tested for toxicity to ants. The N-terminal amino
XX CC acids of toxic proteins were then sequenced. These sequences were used to
XX CC design oligonucleotide probes. The probes were used to clone ant-active
XX CC toxin genes. The present sequence is a probe that may be used for rapid
XX CC identification of Bacillus thuringiensis ant-active genes. The toxic
XX CC proteins can be used to control pests such as fire ants, carpenter ants,
XX CC Argentine ants and pharaoh ants. The proteins can also be used for
XX CC producing transgenic plants that are resistant to attack by ants. The
XX CC proteins are a safe and effective biological control agent against ant
XX CC pests.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 3 Other;
XX
XX Query March 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 5271 AAGGAGTTTATTCGAAAT 5291
XX |||||:|||||
XX 1 AATGAGTWTATCTCGTAAAT 21
XX
XX RESULT 1373
XX ABK88244/c
XX ID ABK88244 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ABK88244;
XX
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer #2 used to amplify a-herg2 oligonucleotide probe.
XX DE
XX Human; 86; primer; PCR; erg2; hypotensive; hypertensive; cytostatic;
XX KM antifertility; nephrotoxic; potassium channel inhibitor; hypotension;
XX KM hypertension; renal failure; benign prostatic hyperplasia;
XX KM prostate cancer; infertility; splice variant.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX WO200242417-A2.
XX PN
XX 30-MAY-2002.
XX PD
XX 16-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US043490.
XX PF
XX 20-NOV-2000; 2000US-0249981P.
XX PR
XX (MERI ) MERCK & CO INC.
XX PA
XX Folander KL, McKenna EJ, Swanson RJ, Liu Y;
XX PI WPI; 2002-583376/62.
XX
XX New isolated human-erg2 potassium channel subunit, useful for treatment
XX PT of hypertension, hypotension, renal failure, benign prostate hyperplasia,
XX PT prostate cancer and infertility.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 32; 53pp; English.
XX
```



CC This invention relates to an isolated human erg2 potassium channel  
CC subunit protein. The erg2 protein of the invention is useful for  
CC identifying activators or inhibitors of potassium channels containing the  
CC protein. The erg2 protein is also useful in counter screens for assays  
CC designed to identify activators and inhibitors of other drug targets. The  
CC protein is useful for treating hypotension, hypertension, renal failure,  
CC benign prostatic hyperplasia, prostate cancer, and infertility. The  
CC activators and inhibitors of potassium channels containing h-erg2  
CC protein, identified using this protein are useful for treating or  
CC preventing conditions as described above, where the activity of potassium  
CC channels containing h-erg2 protein is abnormal. The nucleic acid encoding  
CC the human erg2 protein is useful in various diagnostic methods, and a DNA  
CC or RNA oligonucleotide probe is useful in diagnostic methods to identify  
CC patients having variant forms of h-erg2 gene, to determine the level of  
CC expression of RNA encoding h-erg2, or to isolate genes homologous to h-  
CC erg2 from other species. The DNA sequence is also useful in gene therapy  
CC techniques to introduce the h-erg2 protein into cells of the target  
CC organs. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific for the  
CC human erg2 cDNA of the invention. This primer can be used to amplify a  
CC region of h-erg2 DNA for use as an oligonucleotide probe in Northern blot  
CC experiments

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 321 CTCTCCCTCCCTCG 335  
18 CTCTCCCTCCCTCG 4

Db

RESULT 1374  
ID AAS16680 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAS16680;

XX AC AAS16680;

XX DT 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Bacillus thuringiensis delta-endotoxin gene PS33F2, probe 33F2B.

XX KM Delta-endotoxin; nematode-active toxin; PS33F2; anthelmintic;

XX OS nematocidal; fluke; probe; ss.

XX PN Bacillus thuringiensis.

XX PD EPI143004-A2.

XX PF 10-OCT-2001.

XX PF 04-JUN-1991; 2001EP-00102789.

XX PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00535810.

XX PR 24-JUL-1990; 90US-00557246.

XX PR 27-JUL-1990; 90US-00558738.

XX PR 10-AUG-1990; 90US-00565544.

XX PR 14-MAR-1991; 91US-00669126.

XX PR 27-MAR-1991; 91US-00675772.

XX PR 03-MAY-1991; 91US-00693018.

XX PR 04-JUN-1991; 91EP-00305047.

XX PA (MYCO ) MYCOGEN CORP.

XX PI Narva KE, Payne JM, Schwab GE, Hickie LA, Galasan T, Sick AJ;

XX DR WPI; 2002-043040/06.

XX PT Bacillus thuringiensis isolate encoding a toxin active against nematodes.

XX PS Example 3; Page 12; 47pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a Bacillus thuringiensis isolate (I) active  
CC against nematodes, selected from strains PS167P, PS158D5, PS169B,  
CC PS177F1, PS177G6, PS204G4, and PS204G6. (I) comprises a toxin encoded by  
CC (I1). Contacting nematodes with (I), where the DNA (I1) has been  
CC transformed into a plant or other host cell, may be used to control  
CC nematodes. In addition, administering a toxin, from a wild-type Bacillus  
CC thuringiensis DNA, to a host harbouring a fluke, or directly to a fluke  
CC may also be useful for controlling flukes. The present sequence  
CC represents the probe 33F2B used to detect nucleic acid encoding B.  
CC thuringiensis gene PS33F2 which encodes a nematode-active delta-  
CC endotoxin as described in the invention

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5271 AACGAGTTTATTCAGAAAT 5291  
1 AACGAGTTTATTCAGAAAT 21

Db

RESULT 1375  
ADCL6526/c

XX ID ADCL6526 standard; RNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ADCL6526;

XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Short interfering double-stranded RNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:251.

XX KM expression interference; expression inhibition; target gene;

XX KM short interfering double stranded RNA; cytosolic; gene therapy;

XX OS proliferative disease; cancer; ds.

XX PN Synthetic.

XX PD WC02003012052-A2.

XX PF 13-FEB-2003.

XX PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US024226.

XX PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308640P.

XX PR 08-APR-2002; 2002US-0370970P.

XX PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.

XX PA (CARN-) CARNEGIE INST WASHINGTON.

XX PA (IMCO-) IMPERIAL COLLEGE INNOVATIONS LTD.

XX PI Caplan NJ, Morgan RA, Fire A, Parrish S, Mousseev S;

XX PI Kallionleht O, Cornelison JR, Alton EW, Griesenbach U;

XX DR WPI; 2003-248169/24.

XX PT New RNA comprising double stranded RNA and a 3' or 5' overhang having a

XX PT length of 0-nucleotide to 5-nucleotides on each strand, useful as reverse

XX PT genetic and/or therapeutic tools for interfering or inhibiting expression

XX PS of a target gene.

XX PS Claim 71; SEQ ID NO 251; 176pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes an RNA (I) used for the interference or

XX CC inhibition of expression of a target gene, where (I) comprises double

XX CC stranded RNA of 15-40 nucleotides in length and a 3' or 5' overhang

XX CC having a length of 0-nucleotide to 5-nucleotides on each strand, where

XX CC the sequence of the double stranded RNA is substantially identical to a

XX CC portion of a mRNA or transcript of the target gene. Also described: (1)

XX CC interfering with or inhibiting the expression of a target gene in a cell

XX CC by exposing the cell to an amount of (I); (2) a gene silencing array

XX CC comprising a substantially flat substrate, and addressably arrayed

CC	different double-stranded RNAs; (3) an array-based method of assessing a phenotypic effect of a double-stranded RNA on a target gene; (4)
CC	validating a gene as a potential drug target for a disease or condition;
CC	(5) selecting an optimised sequence of a double-stranded RNA for interference with or inhibition of expression of a target gene in a cell;
CC	and (6) a short double-stranded RNA effective for interfering with or inhibiting expression of a target gene comprising any of 31-20-78
CC	nucleotide sequences (see ADCl6276 to ADCl6586). (f) has cytostatic activity, and can be used in gene therapy. The RNAs are useful as reverse genetic and/or therapeutic tools for interfering or inhibiting expression of a target gene. They are useful for treating proliferative diseases,
CC	e.g. cancer.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 21 BP, 5 A, 7 C, 3 G, 0 T, 6 U, 0 Other;
OY	
Dd	3684 GGAAGCTTGTGGCGT 3698       
Db	21 GAACTCTTGTCGCT 7
RESULT_1376	
ID	ADf48483/c
XX	ADf48483 standard, RNA, 21 BP.
XX	
AC	ADf48483;
XX	
DT	12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human Myc chemically modified siRNA, SEQ ID 620.
XX	
KM	Human; Myc, Myb; cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis; polycystic kidney disease; RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; mRNA; short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy; drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification; pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; cytoskeletal; vasotropic; nephrotropic; DNA-RNA hybrid, ss.
KM	
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
FH	
FT	Key
FT	modified_base
FT	location/Qualifiers
FT	1..21
FT	/tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "Pyrimidine bases are 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro"
FT	modified_base
FT	20..21
FT	/tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "Ribothymidines. Also, the internucleotide linkage is phosphorothioate"
PN	
XX	WO2003070917-A2.
PD	
XX	28-AUG-2003.
PP	
PF	20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005326.
XX	
PR	20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR	11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR	06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR	29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR	05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR	09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR	15-OCT-2002; 2002US-0418655P.
PR	15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX	
PA	(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

P1	McSwiggen J, Belgelman L;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-689784/65.
XX	
PT	New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
XX	diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of Myc or Myb genes.
PS	Example 7, Page 130, 161pp; English.
CC	The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
CC	downregulate expression of the human Myc or Myb genes by RNA
CC	interference. The siNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may
CC	be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense
CC	regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and
CC	an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNAs include short
CC	interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short
CC	hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs can be unmodified or chemically modified,
CC	can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised,
CC	expressed from a vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also
CC	relates to kits for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA, conjugates
CC	and/or complexes of siNA, and vectors that express siNA. The siNAs are
CC	used to modulate expression of the Myc or Myb genes in cells, tissue
CC	explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and
CC	transplants for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be
CC	used for treating cancers and other proliferative diseases, such as
CC	restenosis and polycystic kidney disease. The siNAs are also useful for
CC	drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and
CC	validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene
CC	function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).
CC	The present sequence represents a chemically modified siRNA targeted to
CC	the human Myc mRNA transcript.
SQ	Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
CY	3684 GGAAGCTTGTGCGT 3698       DB 18 GGAAGCTTGTGCGT 4
RESULT 1377	
ADP48475/C	
ID	ADP48475 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX	
AC	ADP48475;
DT	
XX	12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DE	Human Myc chemically modified siRNA, SEQ ID 612.
XX	
KM	Human; Myc; Myb; cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis;
KM	polycystic kidney disease; RNA interference;
KM	short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; short interfering RNA; siRNA;
KM	double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA; short hairpin RNA; shRNA;
KM	expression modulation; gene therapy; drug screening; diagnosis;
KM	therapeutic target identification; pharmacogenomics;
KM	gene function analysis; gene mapping; cytostatic; vasoactive;
KM	nephrotropic; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	Homo sapiens.
FH	Key Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base 20..21
FT	/*tag= A
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "Ribothymidines"
FN	WO2003070917-A2.

XX 28-AUG-2003.  
 XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005326.  
 XX  
 XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
 PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
 PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
 PR 15-OCT-2002; 2002US-0418655P.  
 PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
 XX  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;  
 PI WPI, 2003-689784/65.  
 XX  
 XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and  
 PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of Myc or Myb genes.  
 XX  
 XX Example 7; Page 130; 161pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which  
 CC downregulate expression of the human Myc or Myb genes by RNA  
 CC interference. The siNA may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may  
 CC be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense  
 CC regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and  
 CC an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNA include short  
 CC interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short  
 CC hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNA can be unmodified or chemically modified,  
 CC can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised,  
 CC expressed from a vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also  
 CC relates to kits for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates  
 CC and/or complexes of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNA are  
 CC used to modulate expression of the Myc or Myb genes in cells, tissue  
 CC explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and  
 CC transplants for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be  
 CC used for treating cancers and other proliferative diseases, such as  
 CC restenosis and polycystic kidney disease. The siNA are also useful for  
 CC drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and  
 CC validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene  
 CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).  
 CC The present sequence represents a chemically modified siRNA targeted to  
 CC the human Myc mRNA transcript.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 3684 GGAACCTCTTGCGCT 3698  
 Db 18 GGAACCTCTTGCGCT 4  
 RESULT 1378  
 ADF48491/c  
 ID ADF48491 standard; RNA; 21 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADF48491;  
 XX  
 DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human Myc chemically modified siRNA, SEQ ID 628.  
 XX  
 XX Human Myc; Myb; cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis;  
 KM polycystic kidney disease; RNA interference; interfering RNA; siRNA;  
 KM short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; short interfering RNA; siRNA;  
 KM double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA; short hairpin RNA; shRNA;

XX expression modulation; gene therapy; drug screening; diagnosis;  
 KM therapeutic target identification; pharmacogenomics;  
 KM gene function analysis; gene mapping; cytostatic; vasotropic;  
 KM nephrotropic; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.  
 XX  
 XX OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX Key  
 FH modified\_base  
 FT 1. .21  
 FT /tag= b  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note="Pyrimidine bases are 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro and  
 FT purine bases are deoxy bases"  
 FT 20. .21  
 FT modified\_base  
 FT /tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note="Ribothymidines. Also, the internucleotide linkage  
 FT is phosphorothioate"  
 FT  
 XX WO2003070917-A2.  
 XX  
 XX 28-AUG-2003.  
 XX  
 XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005326.  
 XX  
 XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
 PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
 PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
 PR 15-OCT-2002; 2002US-0418655P.  
 PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
 XX  
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;  
 PI WPI, 2003-689784/65.  
 XX  
 XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and  
 PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of Myc or Myb genes.  
 XX  
 XX Example 7; Page 130; 161pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which  
 CC downregulate expression of the human Myc or Myb genes by RNA  
 CC interference. The siNA may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may  
 CC be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense  
 CC regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and  
 CC an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNA include short  
 CC interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short  
 CC hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNA can be unmodified or chemically modified,  
 CC can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised,  
 CC expressed from a vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also  
 CC relates to kits for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates  
 CC and/or complexes of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNA are  
 CC used to modulate expression of the Myc or Myb genes in cells, tissue  
 CC explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and  
 CC transplants for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be  
 CC used for treating cancers and other proliferative diseases, such as  
 CC restenosis and polycystic kidney disease. The siNA are also useful for  
 CC drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and  
 CC validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene  
 CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).  
 CC The present sequence represents a chemically modified siRNA targeted to  
 CC the human Myc mRNA transcript.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 3684 GGAAGCTCTGTGCGT 3698  
DB 18 GGAAGCTCTGTGCGT 4  
RESULT 1379  
ADG30153/C  
ID ADG30153 standard; RNA; 21 BP.  
AC ADG30153;  
XX  
XX  
XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
DE MYC-targeted siNA DNA-RNA hybrid - SEQ ID 719.  
XX  
XX double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;  
KM antiarteriosclerotic; neuroprotective; nootropic; antiparkinsonian;  
KM anticonvulsant; pulmonary disease; restenosis; atherosclerosis;  
KM Alzheimer's; Parkinson's; epilepsy; dementia; huntington's;  
KM amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; gene therapy; ss; DNA-RNA hybrid; MYC.  
XX  
XX Unidentified.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX WO2003074654-A2.  
XX  
XX 12-SEP-2003.  
PD  
XX  
XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005028.  
PF  
XX  
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-036782P.  
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
XX  
XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.  
XX  
XX Mcawigen J, Belgelman L, Chowrira B, Pavco P, Fornaugh K;  
PI Jamieson S, Usman N, Thompson J;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-731676/69.  
DR  
XX  
XX New double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid molecule, useful for  
PT down-regulating the expression of an endogenous mammalian target gene or  
PT for treating diseases that respond to modulation of gene expression or  
PT activity.  
XX  
XX Example 24; SEQ ID NO 719; 593bp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to a double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid  
CC (siNA) molecule that down-regulates expression of an endogenous mammalian  
CC target gene comprising one or more chemical modifications and each strand  
CC of the double-stranded siNA comprises about 21 nucleotides. The siNA of  
CC the invention demonstrates antiarteriosclerotic, neuroprotective,  
CC nootropic, antiparkinsonian and anticonvulsant activities and may be  
CC useful for down-regulating the expression of an endogenous mammalian  
CC target gene and therefore in the treatment of any disease or condition  
CC that responds to modulation of gene expression or activity in a cell,  
CC tissue or organism. The disease or condition may include pulmonary  
CC diseases such as restenosis, atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease,  
CC Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, dementia, huntington's disease or  
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Furthermore, the siNA may be utilized for  
CC gene therapy applications. The current sequence is that of the siNA DNA-  
CC RNA hybrid of the invention.  
XX  
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.3%, Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 3684 GGAAGCTCTGTGCGT 3698  
DB 18 GGAAGCTCTGTGCGT 4  
RESULT 1380  
ADG30145/C  
ID ADG30145 standard; RNA; 21 BP.  
AC ADG30145;  
XX  
XX  
XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
DE MYC-targeted siNA DNA-RNA hybrid - SEQ ID 711.  
XX  
XX double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;  
KM antiarteriosclerotic; neuroprotective; nootropic; antiparkinsonian;  
KM anticonvulsant; pulmonary disease; restenosis; atherosclerosis;  
KM Alzheimer's; Parkinson's; epilepsy; dementia; huntington's;  
KM amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; gene therapy; ss; DNA-RNA hybrid; MYC.  
XX  
XX Unidentified.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX WO2003074654-A2.  
XX  
XX 12-SEP-2003.  
PD  
XX  
XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005028.  
PF  
XX  
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-036782P.  
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
XX  
XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.  
XX  
XX Mcawigen J, Belgelman L, Chowrira B, Pavco P, Fornaugh K;  
PI Jamieson S, Usman N, Thompson J;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-731676/69.  
DR  
XX  
XX New double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid molecule, useful for  
PT down-regulating the expression of an endogenous mammalian target gene or  
PT for treating diseases that respond to modulation of gene expression or  
PT activity.  
XX  
XX Example 24; SEQ ID NO 711; 593bp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to a double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid  
CC (siNA) molecule that down-regulates expression of an endogenous mammalian  
CC target gene comprising one or more chemical modifications and each strand  
CC of the double-stranded siNA comprises about 21 nucleotides. The siNA of  
CC the invention demonstrates antiarteriosclerotic, neuroprotective,  
CC nootropic, antiparkinsonian and anticonvulsant activities and may be  
CC useful for down-regulating the expression of an endogenous mammalian  
CC target gene and therefore in the treatment of any disease or condition  
CC that responds to modulation of gene expression or activity in a cell,  
CC tissue or organism. The disease or condition may include pulmonary  
CC diseases such as restenosis, atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease,  
CC Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, dementia, huntington's disease or  
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Furthermore, the siNA may be utilized for  
CC gene therapy applications. The current sequence is that of the siNA DNA-  
CC RNA hybrid of the invention.  
XX  
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3684 GGAAGCTCTGTGGCT 3698  
 |||||  
 DB 18 GGAAGCTCTGTGGCT 4

RESULT 1381  
 ADI00385  
 ID ADI00385 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC ADI00385;  
 XX  
 XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX PCR primer SEQ ID 165 used to amplify human PKD-2 exon 11 DNA.  
 DE  
 XX mutation analysis; PKD; polycystic kidney disease; human; PKD-2; ss; PCR;  
 KM primer.  
 KW  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX US2003152936-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 14-AUG-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 26-FEB-2002; 2002US-00083246.  
 PF  
 XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328739P.  
 PR  
 XX (ATHE-) ATHENA DIAGNOSTICS INC.  
 PA  
 XX Jones JG, Hemmigan AN, Curran JA, Allen SK, Robichaud NJ, Wang J;  
 PI Flynn KE, Garces JA, Palatucci CM, Allen SK, Robichaud NJ, Wang J;  
 XX WPI; 2003-897708/82.  
 DR  
 XX Analyzing mutations of a target nucleic acid by detecting heteroduplexes  
 PT from generated duplexes, useful for diagnosing patients affected with  
 PT polycystic kidney disease.  
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 165; 126pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to a novel method of mutation analysis of a target  
 CC nucleic acid which comprises incubating a sample having the target  
 CC nucleic acid in a reaction mixture, in the presence of at least one first  
 CC and second nucleic acid, where incubation produces amplified products,  
 CC generating duplexes in the amplified products and detecting the presence  
 CC or absence of a heteroduplex from the duplexes, where its presence  
 CC indicates a potential mutation in the target nucleic acid and its absence  
 CC indicates the absence of mutation in the target nucleic acid. The method  
 CC and compositions of the invention may be useful for analysing mutation  
 CC and diagnosing patients affected with PKD (polycystic kidney disease).  
 CC The current sequence is that of a PCR primer of the invention which was  
 CC used to amplify human polycystic kidney disease PKD-2 DNA.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2291 ACCTCAGGAAGCATG 2305  
 |||||  
 DB 4 ACCTCAGGAAGCATG 18

RESULT 1382  
 ADI30235/C  
 ID ADI30235 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 XX

AC ADI30235;  
 XX  
 XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human PTEN specific antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 29583.  
 DE  
 XX PTEN; metabolic disease; type 2 diabetes; hyperproliferative condition;  
 KM prophylaxis; gene therapy; human; MMACI; phosphorothioate backbone; TEPL;  
 KW antisense; ds.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX Synthetic.  
 XX  
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FH modified\_base 20..21  
 FT /\*tag= a  
 FT /mod\_base= OTHER  
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

US2004002153-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 01-JAN-2004.  
 PD  
 XX 03-JAN-2003; 2003US-00336213.  
 PF  
 XX 21-JUL-1999; 99US-00358381.  
 PR 14-DEC-1999; 99WO-US029594.  
 PR 24-MAY-2000; 2000US-00577902.  
 PR 11-JUN-2001; 2001US-00878582.  
 PR 18-SEP-2002; 2002US-0411780P.  
 XX  
 XX (MONT/) MONIA B P.  
 PA (BENN/) BENNETT C F.  
 PA (BAKE/) BAKER B F.  
 PA (VICK/) VICKERS T.  
 XX  
 XX Monia BP, Bennett CF, Baker BF, Vickers T;  
 PT WPI; 2004-061664/06.  
 DR  
 XX New double-stranded oligomeric compounds that modulate PTEN expression,  
 PT useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating conditions associated with  
 PT PTEN, e.g. metabolic diseases, type 2 diabetes or hyperproliferative  
 PT diseases.  
 PS Claim 14; SEQ ID NO 61; 54pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods  
 CC for modulating the expression of PTEN (also known as MMACI and TEP1). The  
 CC compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of PTEN in cells or  
 CC tissues to treat diseases associated with their expression, e.g.  
 CC metabolic diseases or conditions, type 2 diabetes or hyperproliferative  
 CC conditions. In addition, the compound is used for diagnostics,  
 CC prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. The invention is useful in  
 CC gene therapy. The present sequence is human PTEN DNA specific double  
 CC stranded antisense oligonucleotide.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2240 CTCGAGCTGCTGAGG 2254  
 |||||  
 DB 18 CTCGAGCTGCTGAGG 4

RESULT 1383  
 ADL61362  
 ID ADL61362 standard; DNA; 21 BP.  
 AC ADL61362;  
 XX

XX 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human protein tyrosine kinase biomarker-related RT-PCR primer SEQ ID 286.  
 XX  
 XX predictor set; protein tyrosine kinase biomarker; cytosolic;  
 KM antiangiogenic; vasotropic; vulnary; pharmacogenomic; drug sensitivity;  
 KM breast cancer; hypervascular disease; angiogenesis; wound healing scar;  
 KM human; ss; RT-PCR; PCR; primer.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN W02004020583-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 11-MAR-2004.  
 XX  
 PE 26-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US026491.  
 XX  
 PR 27-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406385P.  
 XX  
 PA (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.  
 XX  
 PI Huang F, Han X, Reeves KA, Amler L, Fairchild CR, Lee FY,  
 PI Shaw P;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-229171/22.  
 XX  
 PT New predictor sets with a plurality of polynucleotides and/or  
 PT polypeptides whose expression pattern predicts cell response to a  
 PT compound that modulates protein tyrosine kinase activity, useful in  
 PT treating breast cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 286; 649bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to a novel predictor set comprising a plurality of  
 CC polynucleotides and/or polypeptides whose expression pattern is  
 CC predictive of the response of cells to treatment with a compound that  
 CC modulates protein tyrosine kinase activity or members of the protein  
 CC tyrosine kinase pathway. The molecules of the invention demonstrate  
 CC cytosolic, antiangiogenic, vasotropic and vulnary activities and may  
 CC be useful in the field of pharmacogenomics, in particular for determining  
 CC drug sensitivity and in treating breast cancer, hypervascular diseases,  
 CC angiogenesis and scars in wound healing. The current sequence is that of  
 CC a human protein tyrosine kinase biomarker-related RT-PCR primer of the  
 CC invention.  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 SO  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 4836 CTTGAGTCTGCTT 4850  
 Db 1 CTTGAGTCTGCTT 15  
 RESULT 1384  
 AAQ44791  
 ID AAQ44791 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAQ44791;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)  
 DT 19-OCT-1994 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Murine noggin 5' primer.  
 XX  
 KM Human; noggin; hydrophobic amino terminal; knitz-type; bone growth;  
 KM protease inhibitor; regulation; cartilage; growth factor; epidermis;  
 KM tissue matrix; potentiation; wound healing; diagnosis; tumour; primer;  
 KM fibroblast growth factor; FGF; activin; nerve; muscle cell; probe; PCR;  
 KM Alzheimer disease; Parkinsons disease; Huntington's chorea; mouse;

KM peripheral neuropathy; amplify; polymerase chain reaction; frog; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN W09405791-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 17-MAR-1994.  
 XX  
 PE 02-SEP-1993; 93WO-US08326.  
 XX  
 PR 03-SEP-1992; 92US-00939954.  
 PR 23-SEP-1992; 92US-00950410.  
 PR 06-OCT-1992; 92US-00957401.  
 XX  
 PA (REGG-) REGENERON PHARM INC.  
 XX  
 PI Valenzuela DM, Harland RM, Smith WC, Yancopoulos GD, Cudney H;  
 PI Lamb T, Knecht A;  
 XX  
 DR WPI, 1994-101196/12.  
 XX  
 PT Noggin protein capable of inducing dorsal growth, and sequences encoding  
 PT it - useful for treating neurodegenerative disorders and neural damage,  
 PT e.g. due to trauma or after chemotherapy.  
 XX  
 PS Example 4; Page 42; 100bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The sequences given in AAQ44791-92 are primers which may be used in the  
 CC amplification of noggin DNA fragments from murine noggin. The amplified  
 CC DNA of 260 nucleotides corresponds to nucleotides 2-262 of murine noggin.  
 CC The amplified sequence was used as a probe in the isolation of human  
 CC noggin DNA. The noggin DNA sequence encodes a 26 kd secreted protein  
 CC which has a hydrophobic amino terminal sequence. The carboxy terminal  
 CC sequence of noggin shows homology to a knitz-type protease inhibitor,  
 CC indicating that it may exhibit activities of a protease inhibitor. Noggin  
 CC is a regulator of cartilage production and a growth factor for tissue  
 CC matrix and epidermis. Noggin is useful for regulating cartilage and bone  
 CC growth, optionally in conjunction with other growth factors which may be  
 CC potentiated by noggin. It is also useful in wound healing and in the  
 CC isolation of its receptor, which may itself be used as a diagnostic probe  
 CC for certain types of tumour. Noggin modifies the actions of fibroblast  
 CC growth factor (FGF) and also activin. Noggin may be used for enhancing  
 CC the survival or inducing the growth of nerve and muscle cells. It may  
 CC therefore be useful in the therapy of congenital conditions or  
 CC degenerative disorders of the nervous system, eg. Alzheimers disease,  
 CC Parkinsons disease, Huntington's chorea and or peripheral neuropathy.  
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to  
 CC correct PI field.)  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 SO  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 748 CAGATGGGCGTCA 765  
 Db 1 CAGATGGGCGTCA 18  
 RESULT 1385  
 AA172937  
 ID AA172937 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AA172937;  
 XX  
 DT 21-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
 DT 21-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Noggin probe #3.  
 XX  
 KM Human; noggin; neurotrophic; growth factor; dorsal development;  
 KM vertebrate; fibroblast growth factor; FGF; cognate receptor; cancer;  
 KM knitz-type protease inhibitor; nerve; muscle; bone; neurodegeneration;

KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; probe;  
 KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; peripheral neuropathy; culture media;  
 KW traumatic nerve injury; diabetes; kidney dysfunction; anencephaly; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US6277593-B1.  
 XX  
 PD 21-AUG-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00167874.  
 XX  
 PR 03-SEP-1992; 92US-00939954.  
 PR 23-SEP-1992; 92US-00950410.  
 PR 06-OCT-1992; 92US-00957401.  
 PR 02-SEP-1993; 93MO-US008326.  
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00485721.  
 PR 22-SEP-1995; 95US-00392935.  
 XX  
 PA (REGC-) REGENERON PHARM INC.  
 PA (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.  
 XX  
 PI Valenzuela DM, Ip NY, Cudny HD, Yancopoulos GD, Harland RM,  
 PI Smith WC, Lamb T, Knecht A;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1994-101196/12.  
 DR P-SDB; AAG79348.  
 XX  
 PS Example 4; Col 19; 40pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The sequences given in AAT72937-38 are probes which were designed based  
 CC on conserved peptide regions derived mouse Noggin polypeptide. These  
 CC probes were used in the isolation of human noggin cDNA. Noggin is a  
 CC neurotrophic growth factor which induces dorsal development in  
 CC vertebrates. These peptides also act to induce dorsal development in  
 CC protein with a hydrophobic amino terminal. Noggin is secreted, apparently  
 CC as a dimeric glycoprotein. The carboxy terminal region of Noggin shows  
 CC homology to a kunitz-type protease inhibitor. Noggin polypeptide may be  
 CC prepared by culturing cells transformed with a vector that contains a  
 CC control sequence operatively linked to a nucleic acid molecule which  
 CC comprises the coding region for human noggin or a sequence encoding the  
 CC same amino acid sequence. Human Noggin, also its fusion proteins and  
 CC derivatives, may be used to raise specific antibodies (Ab), for  
 CC diagnosis, for detection and purification of Ab, to induce growth of  
 CC nerve and muscle cells in mammals, and to regulate bone or muscle growth,  
 CC e.g. in wound-healing compositions, and for treating neurodegeneration  
 CC (Alzheimer's, Parkinson's or Huntington's diseases, amyotrophic lateral  
 CC sclerosis and peripheral neuropathy), traumatic nerve injury, diabetes,  
 CC kidney dysfunction, the toxic effects of chemotherapeutic agents being  
 CC used to treat acquired immune deficiency syndrome or cancer, and  
 CC congenital malformations such as anencephaly, as an additive to culture  
 CC media used for growing nerve cells and to isolate cognate receptors,  
 CC potentially useful for diagnosis of some cancers. Ab's are used for in  
 CC vitro or in vivo therapy or diagnosis and for purification of Noggin  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Db Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 748 CAGATGCGGCTGAGGTCA 765  
 |||||  
 1 CAGATGCGGCTGAGGTCA 18  
 RESULT 1386  
 AAT05320

ID AAT05320 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT05320;  
 XX  
 XX  
 DT 13-APR-1996 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Primer for human prostacyclin-synthase.  
 XX  
 KW DNA primer; prostacyclin-synthase; PCR; polymerase chain reaction;  
 KW DNA probe; prostacyclin 12; circulatory disease; therapeutic; diagnosis;  
 KW gene therapy; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN W09530013-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 09-NOV-1995.  
 XX  
 PF 27-APR-1995; 95WO-JP000838.  
 XX  
 PR 28-APR-1994; 94JP-00114316.  
 XX  
 PA (TRANA/) TANABE T.  
 XX  
 PI Tanabe T;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1995-393084/50.  
 XX  
 PS Disclosure; Page 34; 71pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC DNA primers (AAT05317-20; AAT05322; AAT05326-27) are used to screen human  
 CC genomic lung cell line W18 and human arterial endothelial cell cDNA  
 CC libraries for the isolation of a prostacyclin-synthase (PGIS) coding  
 CC sequence (see AAT05316). Two oligonucleotide probes (AAT05321, AAT05323)  
 CC were used in the construction of plasmid pHPGIS1, encoding the complete  
 CC PGIS sequence. This plasmid was used to transfect human 293 cells for  
 CC PGIS peptide expression. DNA encoding human PGIS, vectors containing it,  
 CC and PGIS itself, may be administered to patients to increase  
 CC prostacyclin 12 (PGI2) production to treat diseases characterized by  
 CC reduced PGI2 levels or by an imbalance between PGI2 and thromboxane A2  
 CC levels, such as circulatory diseases (thrombosis, angina pectoris,  
 CC arteriosclerosis, myocardial infarction). The DNA and protein are also  
 CC useful in disease diagnosis  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Db Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 4457 TGCCTGCAATTACTCTGA 4474  
 |||||  
 1 TGCCTGCAATTACTCTGA 18  
 RESULT 1387  
 AAT43107/c  
 ID AAT43107 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAT43107;  
 XX  
 DT 05-SEP-1997 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Antisense primer to amplify beta-actin gene.  
 XX  
 KW Immortalised cell line; pre-adipocyte; viral oncogene; lipolysis; marker;  
 KW thermogenesis; diabetes; obesity; cell culture; differentiation; mature;  
 KW medium; insulin; dexamethasone; primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction;  
 KW amplification; beta-actin; ss.



```

XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX MO9634100-A1.
XX PN 31-OCT-1996.
XX PD 25-APR-1996; 96WO-FR000634.
XX PF 25-APR-1995; 95FR-00004922.
XX PR 25-APR-1995; 95FR-00004922.
XX PA (CNRS ) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
XX PI Strosberg AD, Zilberfarb V;
XX DR WPI; 1996-497632/49.
XX XX
XX PT Immortalised pre-adipocytes contg viral oncogene fragment - useful for
XX PT identifying cpds that regulate lipolysis and thermogenesis, as lipolytic
XX PT agents and models for studying adipocyte processes.
XX PS Example 1; Page 16; 52pp; French.
XX XX
XX CC The invention relates to new immortalised cell lines derived from pre-
XX CC adipocytes containing an immortalising fragment of a viral oncogene. The
XX CC immortalised adipocytes are used to identify substances able to regulate
XX CC lipolysis and/or thermogenesis (potential therapeutic agents for treating
XX CC diabetes and obesity). The cell lines have the advantage that they can be
XX CC maintained in long term culture (contrast primary cultures of adipocytes)
XX CC without loss of characteristic markers or ability to differentiate. The
XX CC immortalised pre-adipocytes differentiate into mature adipocytes when
XX CC placed in a medium containing insulin and dexamethasone. The primers
XX CC AAT43098-19 are used to amplify marker genes to verify differentiation of
XX CC the pre-adipocytes into mature adipocytes. Primers AAT43106-7 were used
XX CC to amplify a 236 bp region of the gene encoding beta-actin
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1264 CTACAGCCGCCACACAC 1281
DB 18 CTACAGCTTCACACACAC 1

RESULT 1388
AAV95047/c
ID AAT89137 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAT89137;
XX XX
XX 04-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX XX
XX Lutetium texaphyrin RNA conjugate for light induced cleavage of DNA.
XX DE
XX KW Photogenesitive; texaphyrin; DNA cleavage; light induced; photocleavage;
XX KM Lutetium; RNA; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT 1. .18
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /note= "this region binds to AAT89138"
XX FT 1
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base
XX FT /note= "modified by Lutetium(III)texaphyrin compound"
XX FT 18
XX FT /*tag= c
XX FT /note= "modified by a methyl group"

```

```

XX XX MO9609315-A1.
XX PN 28-MAR-1996.
XX PD 21-SEP-1995; 95WO-US012312.
XX PF 21-SEP-1994; 94US-00310501.
XX PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00469177.
XX XX
XX PA (TEXA ) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
XX PA (PHAR-) PHARMACYCLICS INC.
XX PI Magda D, Sessler JL, Iverson BL, Sansom PI, Wright M, Mody TD;
XX PI Hemmi GW;
XX DR WPI; 1996-200644/20.
XX XX
XX PT Use of photosensitive texaphyrin cpds. - for light-induced cleavage of
XX PT polymers of deoxyribonucleic acid in analyses or therapy.
XX PS Example 9; Fig 4; 81pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The present sequence represents RNA coupled to a photosensitive
XX CC texaphyrin molecule, which was used in a new method for photocleavage of
XX CC DNA. Targeted intracellular light-induced cleavage of a selected DNA
XX CC comprises introducing into a cell a photosensitive texaphyrin (PT)
XX CC coupled to an oligonucleotide which is complementary to the selected DNA
XX CC and exposing the cell to light to cleave the DNA. Modulating the activity
XX CC of a selected DNA comprises contacting the DNA with a PT coupled to an
XX CC oligonucleotide which binds to the DNA and exposing the DNA-PT mixture to
XX CC light to cleave the DNA. These methods can be used e.g. in cleavage of
XX CC DNA in footprinting analysis, DNA sequencing, chromosome analyses, gene
XX CC isolation, recombinant DNA manipulations, mapping of large genomes and
XX CC chromosomes and for site-directed mutagenesis. They can also be used in
XX CC anti-viral therapy and for the treatment of cancers, inflammatory
XX CC responses that are caused by over expression of certain proteins,
XX CC infectious diseases and genetically-based disorders
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4398 GAAGACAAGAAAGATGA 4415
DB 18 GAAGAAAGAAAGAAAGAA 1

RESULT 1389
AAV95047/c
ID AAV95047 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAV95047;
XX XX
XX 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX XX
XX Mouse IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 51.
XX DE
XX KW Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
XX KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
XX KW autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
XX KW graft rejection; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Mus sp.
XX XX
XX PN MO9824913-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 11-JUN-1998.
XX XX
XX PF 02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US021748.

```

```
PR 03-DEC-1996; 96US-00758306.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Strinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen JA;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-333332/29.
XX
XX Ribozyms targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g. cancer,
XX autoimmune disease and allergies.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 44; 61pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
XX the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded RNA.
XX AA93889 to AA94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and
XX AA94575 to AA95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
XX from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
XX of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis, allergy
XX and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used to induce
XX tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 573 GAAGAGAGAGCTGAGGA 590
XX 18 GCAGAGACAGCTGAGGA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1390
XX AA241209
XX ID AA241209 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC AA241209;
XX
XX DT 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human AKT-1 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:361.
XX
XX KW Identification; genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;
XX nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;
XX target validation; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO953101-A1.
XX
XX PD 21-OCT-1999.
XX
XX PF 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US008268.
XX
XX PR 13-APR-1998; 98US-0081483P.
XX 28-APR-1998; 98US-00067638.
XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Cowbert LM, Baker BF, Mcneil J, Freier SM, Sasmor HM, Brooks DG;
XX PI Ohasi C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickers TA;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-620446/53.
XX
XX Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used to
XX provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive
XX properties, e.g. antisense activity.
XX
XX Example 30; Page 114; 264pp; English.
XX
```

```
CC A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate
CC the expression of a target nucleic acid (tNA) sequence via binding of the
CC compounds with the tNA sequence. The method comprises generating a
CC library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria, and
CC evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the tNA
CC according to defined criteria. Also described are: (1) a method of
CC defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONs) that modulate the expression of
CC a tNA sequence via binding of the ONs with the tNA sequence comprising
CC generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined
CC criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONs with
CC the tNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a set
CC of compounds that modulate the expression of a tNA sequence via binding
CC of the compounds with the tNA. The methods can be used for the generation
CC and identification of synthetic compounds having defined physical,
CC chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from assays of
CC such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that are
CC tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies, e.g.
CC antisense drug discovery and target validation. AA240852 to AA241220, and
CC AA152701 to AA152706, represent sequences used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 3312 GCAGAACCAACTGATGA 3329
XX 1 GCAGAACCAACTGATGA 18
XX
XX RESULT 1391
XX AA240954/c
XX ID AA240954 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC AA240954;
XX
XX DT 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human CD40 antisense oligonucleotide generated by gene walking #11.
XX
XX KW Identification; genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;
XX nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;
XX target validation; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO953101-A1.
XX
XX PD 21-OCT-1999.
XX
XX PF 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US008268.
XX
XX PR 13-APR-1998; 98US-0081483P.
XX 28-APR-1998; 98US-00067638.
XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Cowbert LM, Baker BF, Mcneil J, Freier SM, Sasmor HM, Brooks DG;
XX PI Ohasi C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickers TA;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-620446/53.
XX
XX Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used to
XX provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive
XX properties, e.g. antisense activity.
XX
XX Example 16; Page 95; 264pp; English.
XX
XX A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate
XX
```

CC the expression of a target nucleic acid (tRNA) sequence via binding of the  
CC compounds with the tRNA sequence. The method comprises generating a  
CC library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria, and  
CC evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the tRNA  
CC according to defined criteria. Also described are: (1) a method of  
CC defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONs) that modulate the expression of  
CC a tRNA sequence via binding of the ONs with the tRNA sequence comprising  
CC generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined  
CC criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONs with  
CC the tRNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a set  
CC of compounds that modulate the expression of a tRNA sequence via binding  
CC of the compounds with the tRNA. The methods can be used for the generation  
CC and identification of synthetic compounds having defined physical,  
CC chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from assays of  
CC such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that are  
CC tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies, e.g.,  
CC antisense drug discovery and target validation. AA240852 to AA241220, and  
CC AA252701 to AA252706, represent sequences used in the exemplification of  
CC the present invention

XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3269 CTGCGCTTAGTGCAGCC 3286  
DB 18 CTGCTCTTTGTCAGCC 1

RESULT 1392  
AA218372/C  
ID AA218372 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX  
AC AA218372;

XX  
DT 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)

XX  
DE RT-PCR primer of the invention SEQ ID 13.

XX  
KM RT-PCR primer; DNA sequence determination; gene sequence analysis; ss.

XX  
OS Synthetic.

XX  
PN JP11032765-A.

XX  
PD 09-FEB-1999.

XX  
PF 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.

XX  
PR 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.

XX  
PA (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.

XX  
XX WPI; 1999-183822/16.

XX  
DR

XX  
PT Peptides having at least two new nucleotides - useful as primers in RT-PCR.

XX  
PS

XX  
PS Disclosure; Page 11, 19pp; Japanese.

XX  
XX This sequence represents a primer of the invention. The invention relates  
CC to sequences of at least two nucleotides of formula: (X)m5'-(alpha)n-beta  
CC -N3'; or (X)m5'-(gamma)k-delta-N3'; where X = a labeled compound and/or  
CC a nucleotide with voluntary sequence; m = 0 or 1; alpha = thymine; n =  
CC natural number indicating the repetition of alpha; beta, delta = V or N;  
CC V = adenine, guanine or cytosine; N = adenine, guanine, cytosine or  
CC thymine; gamma = thymine; k = natural number of 3 or over indicating the  
CC repetition of gamma; in which thymine expressed by gamma is composed of  
CC 1/3 or less of adenine, guanine and/or cytosine. The new nucleotides are  
CC useful as primers for RT-PCR and determination of base sequences. The new  
CC sequences allow for reproductive and highly efficient analysis of gene

CC sequences

XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5391 TTAATAAATACCAAAA 5408  
DB 18 TTAATAAATACCAAAA 1

RESULT 1393  
AA222225  
ID AA222225 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX  
AC AA222225;

XX  
DT 26-NOV-1999 (first entry)

XX  
DE Human Akt-1 mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS #26908.

XX  
XX Human; Akt-1; antisense; diagnostic; therapeutic; prophylaxis; infection;  
XX inflammation; tumor formation; ss.

XX  
KM

XX  
OS Synthetic.

XX  
OS Homo sapiens.

XX  
PN US5958773-A.

XX  
PD 28-SEP-1999.

XX  
PP 17-DEC-1998; 98US-00212771.

XX  
PR 17-DEC-1998; 98US-00212771.

XX  
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX  
PT Monia BP, Cowseert LM;

XX  
DR WPI; 1999-561048/47.

XX  
XX

XX  
PT Antisense compounds complementary to Akt-1 useful for, e.g. diagnostics,  
PT therapeutics and as research reagents.

XX  
PS Claim 3; Col 39; 32pp; English.

XX  
XX The invention provides antisense compounds of 8-30 nucleotides that  
CC inhibit the expression of human Akt-1. The antisense compounds may be  
CC used for diagnostics, therapeutics (for modulating the expression of Akt-  
CC 1), prophylaxis (e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation, or  
CC tumor formation), as research reagents (e.g. to distinguish between  
CC members of a biological pathway) and in kits. Sequences AA222197-236  
CC represent phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used for antisense inhibition  
CC of Akt-1 mRNA

XX  
XX

XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3312 GCAGACACACCTGATGA 3329  
DB 1 GCAGACACACCTGATGA 18

RESULT 1394  
AA218953/C  
ID AA218953 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX  
AC AA218953;

```

XX 14-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX Fructose:glucose ratio determining gene PCR MS6 primer.
XX
XX Fructose:glucose ratio determining gene; mature tomato fruit; flavour;
XX MS6 primer; MS8 primer; PCR primer; molecular marker; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9904621-A1.
XX
XX
XX 04-FEB-1999.
XX
XX 16-JUL-1998; 98WO-IL000336.
XX
XX 23-JUL-1997; 97IL-00121373.
XX
XX (ISRA ) ISRAEL MIN AGRIC.
XX
XX Levin I, Shaffer AA;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-142457/12.
XX
XX New molecular marker for a gene determining fructose:glucose ratio in
XX mature tomatoes - useful for finding this gene and producing tomato
XX seeds, plants and/or fruit with an increased fructose to glucose ratio.
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 11; 17pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a molecular marker for a gene determining
XX fructose:glucose ratio in mature tomatoes. Also described are: (1)
XX breeding tomato plants that produce tomatoes having superior taste
XX characteristics. At least one Lycopersicon esculentum plant is crossed
XX with a Lycopersicon spp. to produce hybrid (F1) seeds, which grow into F1
XX plants that produce seeds. These seeds produce plants, which produce ripe
XX fruit, in which the fructose:glucose content is determined using the
XX marker gene; and (2) tomato plants produced by the method, and their
XX fruit and seeds. The marker is useful for finding (and cloning) genes
XX that produce tomatoes having superior taste characteristics. The marker
XX gene is also useful in a method of breeding tomato plants for selecting
XX plants producing fruit having desired characteristics, including a higher
XX fructose:glucose ratio than that of standard L. esculentum. The molecular
XX marker enables the selection of tomato plants at the young seedling
XX stage, and eliminates undesirable environmental effects on the plant
XX phenotype, which can limit the effectiveness of selection for a phenotype
XX characteristic. The present sequence represents a primer used in
XX producing an amplification product for use as the marker
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1181 GAGAAAGAGAGAGAGA 1198
XX 18 GCGAGAGAGAGAGAGA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1395
XX AAX18955/c
XX ID AAX18955 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAX18955;
XX
XX 14-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Fructose:glucose ratio determining gene PCR MS8 primer.
XX
XX Fructose:glucose ratio determining gene; mature tomato fruit; flavour;
XX MS6 primer; MS8 primer; PCR primer; molecular marker; ss.
XX

```

```

XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9904621-A1.
XX
XX 04-FEB-1999.
XX
XX 16-JUL-1998; 98WO-IL000336.
XX
XX 23-JUL-1997; 97IL-00121373.
XX
XX (ISRA ) ISRAEL MIN AGRIC.
XX
XX Levin I, Shaffer AA;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-142457/12.
XX
XX New molecular marker for a gene determining fructose:glucose ratio in
XX mature tomatoes - useful for finding this gene and producing tomato
XX seeds, plants and/or fruit with an increased fructose to glucose ratio.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 11; 17pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a molecular marker for a gene determining
XX fructose:glucose ratio in mature tomatoes. Also described are: (1)
XX breeding tomato plants that produce tomatoes having superior taste
XX characteristics. At least one Lycopersicon esculentum plant is crossed
XX with a Lycopersicon spp. to produce hybrid (F1) seeds, which grow into F1
XX plants that produce seeds. These seeds produce plants, which produce ripe
XX fruit, in which the fructose:glucose content is determined using the
XX marker gene; and (2) tomato plants produced by the method, and their
XX fruit and seeds. The marker is useful for finding (and cloning) genes
XX that produce tomatoes having superior taste characteristics. The marker
XX gene is also useful in a method of breeding tomato plants for selecting
XX plants producing fruit having desired characteristics, including a higher
XX fructose:glucose ratio than that of standard L. esculentum. The molecular
XX marker enables the selection of tomato plants at the young seedling
XX stage, and eliminates undesirable environmental effects on the plant
XX phenotype, which can limit the effectiveness of selection for a phenotype
XX characteristic. The present sequence represents a primer used in
XX producing an amplification product for use as the marker
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1179 CAGAAAGAGAGAGAGA 1196
XX 18 CCGAGAGAGAGAGAGA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1396
XX AA271743/c
XX ID AA271743 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AA271743;
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:6099.
XX
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
XX haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
XX amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9954500-A2.
XX
XX 28-OCT-1999.
XX

```

XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-1B000822.  
 XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
 XX (GEST ) GENSET.  
 PA  
 PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
 XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
 DR  
 PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 XX map of the human genome.  
 PS  
 XX Claim 8; Page 1531; 2745pp; English.  
 CC AA26554 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification  
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterization of the  
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOs 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
 CC present invention  
 XX  
 SO Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 568 CTGAAGAAGAGAGACTG 585  
 DB 18 CTGAAGAAGAGAGCTTG 1

RESULT 1397  
 AA271089  
 ID AA271089 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AA271089;  
 XX  
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:5445.  
 XX  
 KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;  
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;  
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;  
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;  
 KW diagnosis; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO9954500-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 28-OCT-1999.  
 XX  
 PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-1B000822.  
 XX  
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.  
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.  
 XX  
 PA (GEST ) GENSET.

PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;  
 XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.  
 DR  
 XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium  
 PT map of the human genome.  
 XX  
 PS  
 XX Claim 8; Page 1392; 2745pp; English.  
 CC AA26554 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present  
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their  
 CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification  
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention  
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the  
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies  
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.  
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the  
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical  
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the  
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from  
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.  
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOs 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and  
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the  
 CC present invention  
 XX  
 SO Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4406 AGAAGATGAGACTCTG 4423  
 DB 1 AGACGATCAGACTCTG 18

RESULT 1398  
 AA53246  
 ID AA53246 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AA53246;  
 XX  
 DT 05-OCT-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE P450 polymorphism CYP3A4 PCR primer 3A4R1.  
 XX  
 KW Cytochrome P450; CYP3A4; drug therapy; xenobiotic metabolism; PCR primer;  
 KW ss.  
 XX  
 OS Unidentified.  
 XX  
 PN WO200024926-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 04-MAY-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 22-OCT-1999; 99WO-CA000982.  
 XX  
 PR 23-OCT-1998; 98US-00177359.  
 XX  
 PA (HOPI-) HOPITAL SAINT-REJUSTINE.  
 XX  
 PI Simeet D, Labuda D;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-350761/30.  
 XX  
 PT Oligonucleotide probes hybridizing to genes encoding xenobiotics  
 PT metabolizing enzymes cytochrome P450 and N-acetyl-transferase 2 (NAT2),  
 PT useful for detecting genetic polymorphisms.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 35; Page 15; 58pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present sequence is a PCR primer for the CYP3A4 polymorphism of the  
 CC cytochrome P450 gene. CYP3A4 is a xenobiotic-metabolising enzyme. Along

CC with allele-specific probes, this primer can be used to determine the  
CC genotype of an individual at the cytochrome P450 locus, and thus  
CC determine their susceptibility to toxicity associated with carcinogens,  
CC steroid hormones and drugs  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4154 GCTTCTCCCTGGGAG 4171  
DB 1 GCTTCTCCCTGGGAG 18

## RESULT 1399

AACT2642  
ID AAC72642 standard; DNA, 18 BP.

AC AAC72642;

XX 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1648.

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;

KM disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;

KM neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200058519-A2.

XX 05-OCT-2000.

XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.

XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.

XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

XX (AFVY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;

XX Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;

XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.

XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide

PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful

PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and

XX genetic analysis.

PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single

CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human

CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an

CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing

CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be

CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,

CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,

CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's

CC diseases

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 1 AGAGAGGCCACTTCCCA 18  
RESULT 1400  
AAC72714  
ID AAC72714 standard; DNA, 18 BP.

AC AAC72714;  
XX 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1696.

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;

KM disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;

KM neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200058519-A2.

XX 05-OCT-2000.

XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.

XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.

XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

XX (AFVY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;

XX Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;

XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.

XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide

PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful

PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and

XX genetic analysis.

PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single

CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human

CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an

CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing

CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be

CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,

CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,

CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's

CC diseases

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3573 AGAGAGGCCACTTCCCA 3590

DB 1 AGAGAGGCCACTTCCCA 18

RESULT 1401

AAS13717

ID AAS13717 standard; DNA, 18 BP.

AC AAS13717;  
XX 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Simple sequence repeat, SSR, #14.

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

KW Simple sequence repeat; plant; ds; SSR; ryegrass; fescue; tandem repeat;  
KW cereal profiling; grass profiling; seed batch purity testing.  
XX  
OS Poaceae.  
XX  
PN NZ509193-A.  
XX  
PD 25-MAY-2001.  
XX  
PP 03-JAN-2001; 2001NZ-00509193.  
XX  
PR 24-DEC-1999; 99AU-00004906.  
PR 04-MAY-2000; 2000AU-00007310.  
XX  
PA (SAUS-) STATE SOUTH AUSTRALIA SOUTH AUSTRALIAN R.  
PA (UYSC-) UNIV SOUTHERN CROSS.  
PA (VICT-) STATE VICTORIA DEPT NATURAL RES & ENVIRO.  
PA (UYAD-) UNIV ADELAIDE.  
PA (ITMA-) INT MAIZER & WHEAT IMPROVEMENT CENT.  
XX  
PI Forster JW, Jones ES;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-512563/56.  
XX  
PT New simple sequence repeats having 2 or more tandemly repeated nucleotide  
PT core elements isolated from ryegrass and fescue, useful for selecting of  
PT genes in grass or cereal breeding or profiling grass or cereal species  
PT varieties.  
XX  
PS Claim 6; Page 51; 72pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a substantially purified or isolated nucleic  
CC acid (1) from ryegrass or fescue species including a simple sequence  
CC repeat (SSR), having 2 or more tandemly repeated nucleotide core elements  
CC 2-6 nucleotides in length. Also included are a nucleic acid primer  
CC suitable for amplifying an SSR, identifying (M) an SSR by preparing a  
CC library of ryegrass or fescue genomic DNA enriched for SSRs and  
CC identifying clones in the library containing SSRs, a library of ryegrass  
CC or fescue genomic DNA enriched for SSRs prepared by the M, selecting for  
CC a gene in grass or cereal breeding by identifying an SSR that is closely  
CC associated with the gene such that the SSR and the gene are  
CC preferentially co-inherited, and selecting for the SSR in the breeding, a  
CC method for DNA profiling grass or cereal species varieties by assessing  
CC variation between SSR varieties and testing the purity of grass or cereal  
CC seed batches by assessing variation within seed batch of an SSR. The SSRs  
CC may be used in the selection of genes in grass or cereal breeding, for  
CC profiling grass or cereal species varieties, for testing the purity of  
CC grass or cereal seed batches, and for DNA profiling to establish the  
CC distinct identity, uniformity and/or stability of a cultivar. The present  
CC sequence is a ryegrass or fescue SSR  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2642 TGCAGCTGCTGCTGCAGC 2659  
DB 1 TGCAGCTGCTGCTGCTGC 18  
RESULT 1402  
AAFS6330  
ID AAFS6330 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAFS6330;  
XX  
DT 19-APR-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human mglur1beta GB-PR2:HDMWGLUB antisense oligonucleotide #1.  
XX  
KW Antisense; metabotropic glutamate receptor type 1; mglur1; pain;

KW inflammation; arthritis; opioid analgesic; glutamate; neurotoxicity;  
KW tumour; human; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN W0200105963-A2.  
XX  
PD 25-JAN-2001.  
XX  
PP 17-JUL-2000; 2000MO-CA000824.  
XX  
PR 15-JUL-1999; 99US-0144004P.  
XX  
PA (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.  
XX  
PI Fundyus ME, Coderre TJ, Cohen SR, Henry JL, Valinco A;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2001-159534/16.  
XX  
PT New antisense oligonucleotides to metabotropic glutamate receptor type 1  
PT gene, which specifically hybridize to mRNA expressed from the gene useful  
PT for treating disorders related to elevated glutamate level such as pain.  
XX  
PS Claim 2; Page 19; 97pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide derived  
CC from the sequence of metabotropic glutamate receptor type 1 (mglur1)  
CC gene. The antisense oligonucleotide binds to a portion of mRNA expressed  
CC from the gene or its splice variant. The binding of the oligonucleotide  
CC to the mRNA is effective in decreasing the translation of the mRNA in a  
CC host cell expressing the gene. The oligonucleotides are useful for  
CC treating chronic pain caused by injury or inflammation of a nerve caused  
CC by arthritis. The oligonucleotides may be used with an opioid analgesic.  
CC They are also useful for minimizing glutamate neurotoxicity and/or  
CC excitotoxicity associated with stroke, ischemia, CNS trauma,  
CC neurodegenerative disorders, gastrointestinal disorders or to inhibit  
CC tumour formation  
XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2859 GAGCCGACCATGTACT 2876  
DB 1 GAGCCGACCATGTGTGT 18  
RESULT 1403  
AAFS6300  
ID AAFS6300 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
XX  
AC AAFS6300;  
XX  
DT 19-APR-2001 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human mglur1alpha GB-PR1:HSU31215 antisense oligonucleotide #1.  
XX  
KW Antisense; metabotropic glutamate receptor type 1; mglur1; pain;  
KW inflammation; arthritis; opioid analgesic; glutamate; neurotoxicity;  
KW tumour; human; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN W0200105963-A2.  
XX  
PD 25-JAN-2001.  
XX  
PP 17-JUL-2000; 2000MO-CA000824.  
XX  
PR 15-JUL-1999; 99US-0144004P.  
XX



PA (UTMC-) UNIV MCGILL.  
 XX Fundyus ME, Codexre TJ, Cohen SR, Henry JL, Valinio A;  
 PI WPI; 2001-159534/16.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides to metabotropic glutamate receptor type 1  
 PT gene, which specifically hybridize to mRNA expressed from the gene useful  
 PT for treating disorders related to elevated glutamate level such as pain.  
 PS  
 XX Claim 2; Page 18; 97pp; English.  
 CC The present invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide derived  
 CC from the sequence of metabotropic glutamate receptor type 1 (mglur1)  
 CC gene. The antisense oligonucleotide binds to a portion of mRNA expressed  
 CC from the gene or its splice variant. The binding of the oligonucleotide  
 CC to the mRNA is effective in decreasing the translation of the mRNA in a  
 CC host cell expressing the gene. The oligonucleotides are useful for  
 CC treating chronic pain caused by injury or inflammation of a nerve caused  
 CC by arthritis. The oligonucleotides may be used with an opioid analgesic.  
 CC They are also useful for minimizing glutamate neurotoxicity and/or  
 CC excitotoxicity associated with stroke, ischemia, CNS trauma,  
 CC neurodegenerative disorders, gastrointestinal disorders or to inhibit  
 CC tumour formation  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Indels 2; Indels 0;  
 QY 2856 ATGGAGCCCCGACATGGT 2873  
 DB 1 AAGGAGCCCGACATGGT 18  
 RESULT 1404  
 ABL43560/C  
 ID ABL43560 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABL43560;  
 XX  
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:604.  
 XX  
 KM Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;  
 KM PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN JP2001321190-A.  
 XX  
 PD 20-NOV-2001.  
 XX  
 PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.  
 XX  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.  
 XX  
 PA (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.  
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.  
 XX  
 PT Arraying genome clones.  
 XX  
 PS Claim 4; Page 16; 528pp; Japanese.  
 CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The  
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in  
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the  
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker  
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;

CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant  
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell  
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order  
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to  
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell  
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified  
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal  
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the  
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals  
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell  
 CC plates are specified from the detected results; and (i) the clones are  
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The  
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent  
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634  
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are  
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Indels 2; Indels 0;  
 QY 4003 GTGGAGCTGTGGACCTC 4020  
 DB 18 GTGGAGCTGTGGACATC 1  
 RESULT 1405  
 AAL47147/C  
 ID AAL47147 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAL47147;  
 XX  
 DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Pyrin domain containing protein coding sequence PCR primer J11526.  
 XX  
 KM Pyrin domain; PYD domain; antiinflammatory; antiparkinsonian;  
 KM antiarteriosclerotic; antiapoptotic; antibacterial; vitruccic;  
 KM neuroprotective; antiarthritic; antipneumatic; antiseptic;  
 KM nephrotropic; osteopathic; nootropic; intracellular signal transduction;  
 KM inflammation; Alzheimer's disease; infection; psoriasis; asthma;  
 KM arteriosclerosis; multiple sclerosis; rheumatoid arthritis; sarcoidosis;  
 KM osteoarthritis; glomerulonephritis; PCR; primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Undefined.  
 XX  
 PN WO200240668-A2.  
 XX  
 PD 23-MAY-2002.  
 XX  
 PF 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-EP012545.  
 XX  
 PR 15-NOV-2000; 2000DE-01056687.  
 XX  
 PR 30-NOV-2000; 2000DE-01059595.  
 XX  
 PA (APOT-) APOTEC RES & DEV LTD.  
 XX  
 PI Techopp J, Martinon F;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2002-427093/45.  
 XX  
 PT New DNA encoding protein with pyrin domain, useful for treating diseases  
 PT involving impaired signal transduction, particularly inflammation, also  
 PT proteins and antibodies.  
 XX  
 PS Example; Page 51; 116pp; German.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention relates the DNA and their encoded proteins, where  
 CC the proteins contain at least one PYD (pyrin) domain. These can be used  
 CC to treat diseases associated with impaired intracellular signal  
 CC transduction, particularly inflammation such as psoriasis;

arteriosclerosis, bacterial or viral infections (particularly meningitis  
and pneumonia), multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, asthma,  
sarcoidosis, glomerulonephritis and osteoarthritis, and also Alzheimer's  
and Parkinson's diseases. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to  
isolate a coding sequence of the invention

Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

2500 TATGAAATACATGACCTG 2517

18 TATGAAATACATGACCTG 1

RESULT 1406  
ABK98126/c

ID ABK98126 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ABK98126;

DT 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)

DE Triple helix forming associated oligonucleotide #15.

Triple-helix formation; purine-rich target sequence; double-helix DNA;  
gene expression; regulatory sequence; pathogenic double-stranded DNA;  
pathogenic bacteria; virus; replication; virulence; cancer;  
oncogene suppression; cancerous cell; cytostatic; antimicrobial; 89.

OS Synthetic.

PN US6403302-B1.

PD 11-JUN-2002.

PF 16-DEC-1993; 93US-00168920.

PR 17-SEP-1992; 92US-00946976.

PA (CALY) CALIFORNIA INST OF TECHNOLOGY.

PI Dervan PB, Beal PA;

DR WPI; 2002-536030/57.

A triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid (DHNA) and an  
oligonucleotide which binds in parallel and antiparallel orientation,  
respectively, for targeting sequences on alternate strands of DHNA to  
control gene expression.

Example 7; Col 41; 108bp; English.

The present invention relates to methods and oligonucleotides for forming  
a triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid comprising first  
and second substantially complementary strands, and an oligonucleotide  
bound to a purine-rich target sequence within the double helical nucleic  
acid, where the oligonucleotide binds in a parallel and antiparallel  
orientation, respectively, to target sequences on alternate strands of  
the double helical nucleic acid. The method has therapeutic applications,  
where gene expression is controlled by selective triple-helix formation  
within expression regulatory sequences of a target gene. The  
oligonucleotides can be used to form triple-helices, and are useful to  
detect the presence or absence of specific sequences within genomic DNA  
for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. The oligonucleotides can be  
selected to specifically bind to pathogenic double-stranded DNA including  
specific sequences regulated by pathogenic bacteria or viruses for  
repliation or virulence, reducing their pathogenicity. Alternatively,  
the oligonucleotide can be chosen to target a unique sequence of the  
pathogen which is not found in the genome of pathogen's host. The  
oligonucleotides can be used in cancer treatment by way of triple-helix

suppression of specific oncogenes including those of endogenous or viral  
origin. Such therapeutic oligonucleotides are capable of forming triple-  
helices with such sequences in cancerous cells containing the activated  
oncogene, so preferentially killing or repressing the cancer causing  
cell. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in the  
methods of the present invention

Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 15; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

5408 AGAAAAATGAAATATA 5425

18 AGAAAAATGAAATATA 1

RESULT 1407  
AAL54242

ID AAL54242 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAL54242;

DT 27-MAR-2003 (first entry)

DE RNP recognition and target sequence spacer DNA, SEQ ID No 27.

Oligonucleotide primer; spacer sequence; intermediate duplex;  
phage-encoded RNA polymerase recognition sequence; ds.

OS unidentified.

PN WO200298895-A1.

PD 12-DEC-2002.

PF 07-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US018229.

PR 07-JUN-2001; 2001US-0286812P.

PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-00077383.

PA (SAIG-) SAIGENE CORP.

PI Haydock PV, U'ren J;

DR WPI; 2003-148649/14.

New oligonucleotide primer having phage-encoded RNA polymerase  
recognition sequences, spacer sequences and target complementary  
sequences, useful in nucleic acid amplification procedures or for copying  
target nucleic acids.

Example 5; Page 42; 69bp; English.

The invention relates to a novel oligonucleotide primer comprises in the  
following order, from 5' to 3': a phage-encoded RNA polymerase  
recognition sequence; a spacer sequence comprising a sequence of 12-21  
nucleotides; and a target complementary sequence that can bind a segment  
of a target nucleic acid. The oligonucleotide primer is useful in  
amplifying a target nucleic acid. The primer is also useful for copying  
intermediate duplexes and target nucleic acids. This polynucleotide  
represents an example of a spacer sequence between an RNA polymerase  
recognition and target sequence of the invention

Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1181 GAGAAAGAGAGAGAGA 1198

1181 GAGAAAGAGAGAGAGA 1198

```

Db      1 GGGAGAGAGAGAGAGA 18
RESULT 1408
AAL56695
ID      AAL56695 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC      AAL56695;
XX
DT      17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE      Upstream PCR primer 17 used for PCR screening of cDNA epitopes.
XX
KM      Parallel gene cloning; library construction; PCR aided sequence analysis;
XX      genetic signature; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS      Unidentified.
XX
PN      WO2003052099-A2.
XX
PD      26-JUN-2003.
XX
PF      17-DEC-2002; 2002WO-CA001941.
XX
PR      17-DEC-2001; 2001US-0340009P.
XX
PA      (CHEN/) CHEN T.
PA      (LIU/) LI J.
XX
PI      Chen T, Li J, Chen T;
XX
WI      2003-541642/51.
XX
PT      New kit for parallel gene cloning and analysis or for identifying genetic
PT      signatures within a sample comprises a panel having a plurality of
PT      oligonucleotides or peptides.
XX
PS      Disclosure; Page 61; 129pp; English.
XX
CC      This invention relates to novel methods of parallel gene cloning and
CC      analysis. Specifically, it provides a systematic and oriented codon based
CC      method for the identification of both known and unknown sequences, as
CC      well as the relevant genetic algorithms for this sequence identification
CC      and library construction. The methods of the invention work to identify
CC      genetic signatures such as the start and stop codons, and restriction
CC      enzyme sites. This oligonucleotide sequence is the upstream PCR primer
CC      17, an 18mer oligo used for PCR screening to identify corresponding cDNA
CC      sequences of known peptide epitopes, a method of the invention
XX
SQ      Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match      0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy      1795 GAGCTGTCGTGCACTGG 1812
Db      1 GAGTTCGTATGCACTGG 18
XX
RESULT 1409
AAL56683
ID      AAL56683 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC      AAL56683;
XX
DT      17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE      Upstream PCR primer 4 used for PCR screening of cDNA epitopes.
XX
KM      Parallel gene cloning; library construction; PCR aided sequence analysis;
XX      genetic signature; PCR; primer; ss.
XX

```

```

OS      Unidentified.
XX
PN      WO2003052099-A2.
XX
PD      26-JUN-2003.
XX
PF      17-DEC-2002; 2002WO-CA001941.
XX
PR      17-DEC-2001; 2001US-0340009P.
XX
PA      (CHEN/) CHEN T.
PA      (LIU/) LI J.
XX
PI      Chen T, Li J, Chen T;
XX
WI      2003-541642/51.
XX
PT      New kit for parallel gene cloning and analysis or for identifying genetic
PT      signatures within a sample comprises a panel having a plurality of
PT      oligonucleotides or peptides.
XX
PS      Disclosure; Page 60; 129pp; English.
XX
CC      This invention relates to novel methods of parallel gene cloning and
CC      analysis. Specifically, it provides a systematic and oriented codon based
CC      method for the identification of both known and unknown sequences, as
CC      well as the relevant genetic algorithms for this sequence identification
CC      and library construction. The methods of the invention work to identify
CC      genetic signatures such as the start and stop codons, and restriction
CC      enzyme sites. This oligonucleotide sequence is the upstream PCR primer 4,
CC      an 18mer oligo used for PCR screening to identify corresponding cDNA
CC      sequences of known peptide epitopes, a method of the invention
XX
SQ      Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match      0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy      1795 GAGCTGTCGTGCACTGG 1812
Db      1 GAGTTCGTATGCACTGG 18
XX
RESULT 1410
ABD31300/c
ID      ABD31300 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC      ABD31300;
XX
DT      29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human CD23-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13511.
XX
KM      Human; anti-sense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM      respiratory tract inflammation; adenovine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM      surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM      analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM      beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM      respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM      emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM      pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD      31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF      23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR      24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX

```

PA (BRIG-) EPIDEMIOLOGIS PHARM INC.  
 PI NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;  
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;  
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.  
 XX  
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antilease  
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to  
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and  
 PT bronchodilating agent.  
 XX  
 XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13511; 763bp; English.  
 XX  
 XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,  
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating  
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and  
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,  
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The  
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating  
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung  
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.  
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery  
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)  
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition  
 CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antihasthmatic,  
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a  
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or  
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
 CC hyperinflation, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1686 GACGACCACTCCGCGCTCC 1703  
 Db 18 GCCAGCCACACCGCGCTCC 1  
 RESULT 1411  
 ADH70522/c  
 ID ADH70522 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ADH70522;  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #312.  
 XX  
 XX human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;  
 KM degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;  
 KM hypersensitivity disease; infectious diseases; neoplastic disease;  
 KM Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;  
 KM degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;  
 KM Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;  
 KM allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;

KM type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;  
 KM HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosomiasis;  
 KM filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;  
 KM lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;  
 KM breast cancer; db.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX  
 XX US2002150891-A1.  
 PN  
 XX  
 XX 17-OCT-2002.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.  
 PP  
 XX  
 XX 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.  
 PR  
 XX  
 XX 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.  
 PR  
 XX  
 XX (HOOD/) HOOD L E.  
 PA  
 XX  
 XX (ROWEN/) ROWEN L.  
 PA  
 XX  
 XX Hood LB, Rowen L;  
 PI  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2004-059052/06.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.  
 PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises  
 PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a  
 PT Vbeta gene.  
 PT  
 XX  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 716; 164bp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell  
 CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers  
 CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,  
 CC VbetatRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant  
 CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases  
 CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,  
 CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases  
 CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,  
 CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple  
 CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type  
 CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to  
 CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in  
 CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those  
 CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections  
 CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by  
 CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by  
 CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by  
 CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases  
 CC such as leukemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,  
 CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 5396 AAAATACAAAAAGAAAA 5413  
 Db 18 AAAAGAAAAAGAAAA 1  
 RESULT 1412  
 ADH72475/c  
 ID ADH72475 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ADH72475;  
 XX  
 XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human reverse PCR primer of the invention SEQ ID NO:1371.  
 XX

KM	human; cytotaxetic; immunomodulator; neuroprotective; nootropic;
KM	anorectic; antidiabetic; antimicrobial; antilipemic; gene therapy;
KM	vaccine; cancer; cachexia; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
KM	obesity; diabetes; infectious disease; metabolic syndrome X;
KM	dyslipidaemia; ss; PCR; primer.
XX	
XX	Homo sapiens.
XX	
XX	MO2003102155-A2.
XX	
PD	11-DEC-2003.
XX	
PP	03-JUN-2003; 2003MO-US017430.
XX	
XX	03-JUN-2002; 2002US-0385120P.
PR	04-JUN-2002; 2002US-0385784P.
PR	05-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386041P.
PR	05-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386047P.
PR	06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386376P.
PR	06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386453P.
PR	06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386684P.
PR	06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387016P.
PR	07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386796P.
PR	07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386816P.
PR	07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386931P.
PR	07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386942P.
PR	07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386971P.
PR	07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387262P.
PR	08-JUN-2002; 2002US-0296560P.
PR	10-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387400P.
PR	10-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387535P.
PR	11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387610P.
PR	11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387625P.
PR	11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387634P.
PR	11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387668P.
PR	11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387696P.
PR	11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387702P.
PR	11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387836P.
PR	11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387859P.
PR	12-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387933P.
PR	12-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387934P.
PR	12-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387960P.
PR	12-JUN-2002; 2002US-0388022P.
PR	12-JUN-2002; 2002US-0388096P.
PR	13-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389123P.
PR	14-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389118P.
PR	14-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389120P.
PR	14-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389144P.
PR	14-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389146P.
PR	17-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389729P.
PR	17-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389742P.
PR	18-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389884P.
PR	19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390006P.
PR	19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390209P.
PR	21-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390763P.
PR	17-JUL-2002; 2002US-0396706P.
PR	06-AUG-2002; 2002US-0401628P.
PR	09-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402156P.
PR	09-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402256P.
PR	09-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402389P.
PR	12-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402786P.
PR	12-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402821P.
PR	12-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402832P.
PR	13-AUG-2002; 2002US-040348P.
PR	13-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403459P.
PR	13-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403531P.
PR	13-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403532P.
PR	13-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403563P.
PR	13-AUG-2002; 2002US-040617P.
PR	15-AUG-2002; 2002US-040617P.
PR	26-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406182P.
PR	26-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406555P.

PR 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-0406240P.  
PR 12-SEP-2002; 2002US-0410084P.  
PR 20-SEP-2002; 2002US-0412528P.  
PR 23-SEP-2002; 2002US-0412731P.  
PR 30-SEP-2002; 2002US-0414801P.  
PR 30-SEP-2002; 2002US-0414839P.  
PR 30-SEP-2002; 2002US-0414840P.  
PR 30-SEP-2002; 2002US-0414954P.  
PR 09-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417186P.  
PR 09-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417406P.  
PR 23-OCT-2002; 2002US-0420639P.  
PR 28-OCT-2002; 2002US-0422690P.  
PR 31-OCT-2002; 2002US-0422690P.  
PR 01-NOV-2002; 2002US-0423130P.  
PR 05-NOV-2002; 2002US-00423798.  
PR 05-NOV-2002; 2002US-0423798P.  
PR 12-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425453P.  
XX XX  
PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.  
PI Alabrook JP, Alvarez E, Anderson DW, Boldog FI, Casman SJ,  
PI Catterton E, Chapoval A, Crabtree-Bokor JR, Edinger SR, Ellerman K,  
PI Ettenberg S, Gargoli EA, Gerlach VL, Guthrie E, Guo X;  
PI Guev VY, Hermann JL, Ji W, Kehda R, Li L, Liu X, MacDougall JR;  
PI MacEachlan T, Nalynkar UM, Merick AJ, Millet I, Mishra VS;  
PI Padigan M, Paturajan M, Pena CE, Peyman JA, Raha D, Raschelli L;  
PI Rigger DK, Rothenberg MB, Sciore P, Shenoy SG, Shinkels RA;  
PI Smithson G, Spylek KA, Stone DJ, Vernet CM, Voss EZ, Zhong M;  
PI Zhong H;  
XX XX  
XX WPJ: 2004-081935/08.  
XX PR New NOXV polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for preventing or  
PT treating NOXV-associated disorders, e.g. cancer, diabetes, infection or  
PT obesity, and in chromosome mapping, tissue typing or pharmacogenomics.  
PT  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1371, 1880pp; English.  
XX XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated polypeptide (NOXV). A  
CC polypeptide of the invention has cytostatic, immunomodulator,  
CC neuroprotective, nootropic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antimicrobial, and  
CC antihaemetic activity, and may have a use in gene therapy, and as a  
CC vaccine. The polypeptides are encoded by NOXV polynucleotides comprising  
CC any of the 303 fully defined nucleotide sequences given in the  
CC specification. The polypeptide is useful in the manufacture of a  
CC medicament for treating a syndrome associated with a human disease. The  
CC polypeptide, polynucleotide and antibody are useful in diagnosing,  
CC treating or preventing NOXV-associated disorders, e.g. cancer, cachexia,  
CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, obesity, diabetes, infectious  
CC diseases, metabolic syndrome X or dyslipidaemias. The nucleic acids are  
CC further used as hybridisation probes, in chromosome mapping, tissue  
CC typing, preventive medicine, and pharmacogenomics. The present sequence  
CC is used in the exemplification of the invention.  
XX XX  
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred.No.1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0

Oy 570 GAAGAGGAGGAGCTGAA 587  
DB 18 GAAGAAGGAGGGCGCTGCA 1

RESULT 1413  
ADJ60134/C  
ID ADJ60134 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ADJ60134;  
XX  
XX DT 06-MAY-2004 (First entry)  
XX

DE Oligonucleotide associated to CD23-X04772 #128.

KX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;  
KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;  
KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;  
KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;  
XX 88.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO2004011613-A2.

XX 05-FEB-2004.

XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.

XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;  
XX Shahbuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;  
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.

XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.  
XX PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,  
XX PTCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory  
XX disease e.g., asthma.

XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 990; 85bp; English.

XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,  
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-  
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.  
XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or sales of the  
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the  
XX respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways  
XX of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is  
XX useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment  
XX of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is  
XX chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded  
XX respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases  
XX (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome  
XX (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway  
XX obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the  
XX invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP, 1 A, 4 C, 10 G, 3 T, 0 U, 0 Other;

XX

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No.1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches

XX 1686 GACAGCCACTCGGCTCC 1703  
XX |||||  
XX 18 GCCAGCAGACCGGCTCC 1

DB

RESULT 1414  
AD045623/C  
ID AD045623 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AD045623;  
XX

XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)  
XX

XX Human oligonucleotide #989.

XX Human; 88; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;  
XX CCR1; CCR2; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; triptase a;  
XX tryptase b; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;

KW		lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine A receptor;
KM		asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KV		airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
XW		chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
XX		acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
XX		lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
OS		Home sapiens.
XX		
PN		US2004049022-A1.
XX		
PD		11-MAR-2004.
XX		
XX		25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
PF		
PR		23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX		
PR		23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX		
PA	(NYCE/	NYCE J W.
PA	(SAND/	SANDRASAGRA A.
PA	(TANG/	TANG L.
PA	(AGUI/	AGUILAR D.
PA	(MILL/	MILLER S.
PA	(SHAH/	SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA	(LUHR/	LU H.
PA	(CONG/	CONG H.
XX		
PI	Nyce JW,	Sandraagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI	Shahabuddin S,	Lu H, Cong H;
XX		
DR	WPI; 2004-293804/27.	
PT		
PT	Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.	
PT	initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,	
PT	RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.	
PT	asthma.	
XX		
XX	Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 990, 174bp; English.	
PS		
CC	The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation	
CC	codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region	
CC	with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target	
CC	chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)	
CC	-5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,	
CC	tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention	
CC	also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to	
CC	one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the	
CC	prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The	
CC	oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a	
CC	gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,	
CC	CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,	
CC	tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are	
CC	useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The	
CC	respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to	
CC	and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A	
CC	receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with	
CC	inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease	
CC	is chosen from allergy inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,	
CC	cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),	
CC	allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary	
CC	hyperextension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or	
CC	bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the	
CC	invention.	
XX		
XX		
SO	Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
QY	Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
	Best Local Similarity	88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
	Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
DB	1686 GACAGCACTCGGCTCC 1703	
	18 GCCAGCACACCAGGCTCC 1	

```

RESULT 1415
ADO26674
ID ADO26674 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADO26674;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Synthetic leader sequence encoding DNA SEQ ID NO:67.
XX
KM phenotype; phenotypic preference; phenotype modulation; leader; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004042059-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAY-2004.
XX
PF 10-NOV-2003; 2003WO-AU001487.
XX
PR 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425163P.
XX
PA (UYQU ) UNIV QUEENSLAND.
XX
PI Frazer IH;
XX
PS WPI; 2004-411519/38.
XX
DR P-PSDB; ADO26675.
XX
PT Constructing synthetic polynucleotide for modulating the quality of a
PT selected phenotype displayed by an organism comprises replacing a first
PT codon with a synonymous codon to construct the synthetic polynucleotide.
XX
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 67; 86bp; English.
XX
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for constructing a synthetic
XX polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer a
XX selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
XX quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the
XX same polypeptide. The method comprises: (a) selecting a first codon of
XX the parent polynucleotide for replacement with a synonymous codon, where
XX the synonymous codon is selected on the basis that it exhibits a
XX different phenotypic preference than the first codon in a comparison of
XX phenotypic preferences in test organisms or parts, where the test
XX organism are selected from organisms of the same species as the organism
XX of interest and organisms that are related to the organisms of interest;
XX and (b) replacing the first codon with the synonymous codon to construct
XX the synthetic polynucleotide. Also described: (1) a method for
XX determining the phenotypic preference of a first codon in an organism of
XX interest or its parts; (2) a synthetic polynucleotide constructed from
XX the method above; (3) an organism or interest or part containing a
XX synthetic polynucleotide constructed from the method above; (4) an
XX organism or interest or part containing a synthetic construct that
XX comprises a regulatory polynucleotide operably linked to a tandem repeat
XX of a first codon fused in frame with a reporter polynucleotide that
XX encodes a reporter protein, which produces, or is predicted to produce a
XX selected phenotype or a phenotype of the same class as the selected
XX phenotype in the organism or part; (5) a method of modulating the quality
XX of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or
XX part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
XX encodes the polypeptide; (6) a method of enhancing the quality of a
XX selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
XX and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
XX encodes the polypeptide; and (7) a method of reducing the quality of a
XX selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
XX and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
XX encodes the polypeptide. The method is useful for constructing a
XX synthetic polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer
XX a selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
XX quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the
XX same polypeptide. It is useful for modulating the quality of a selected

```

```

CC phenotype displayed by an organism or part. The present sequence encodes
CC a synthetic leader sequence, which is used in an example from the present
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
DY 2641 CTGCAGCTGCTGCTGAG 2658
DB 1 CTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 18
XX
RESULT 1416
ADO26644/c
ID ADO26644 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADO26644;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Synthetic leader sequence encoding DNA SEQ ID NO:37.
XX
KM phenotype; phenotypic preference; phenotype modulation; leader; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004042059-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAY-2004.
XX
PF 10-NOV-2003; 2003WO-AU001487.
XX
PR 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425163P.
XX
PA (UYQU ) UNIV QUEENSLAND.
XX
PI Frazer IH;
XX
PS WPI; 2004-411519/38.
XX
DR P-PSDB; ADO26645.
XX
PT Constructing synthetic polynucleotide for modulating the quality of a
PT selected phenotype displayed by an organism comprises replacing a first
PT codon with a synonymous codon to construct the synthetic polynucleotide.
XX
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 37; 86bp; English.
XX
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for constructing a synthetic
XX polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer a
XX selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
XX quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the
XX same polypeptide. The method comprises: (a) selecting a first codon of
XX the parent polynucleotide for replacement with a synonymous codon, where
XX the synonymous codon is selected on the basis that it exhibits a
XX different phenotypic preference than the first codon in a comparison of
XX phenotypic preferences in test organisms or parts, where the test
XX organism are selected from organisms of the same species as the organism
XX of interest and organisms that are related to the organisms of interest;
XX and (b) replacing the first codon with the synonymous codon to construct
XX the synthetic polynucleotide. Also described: (1) a method for
XX determining the phenotypic preference of a first codon in an organism of
XX interest or its parts; (2) a synthetic polynucleotide constructed from
XX the method above; (3) an organism or interest or part containing a
XX synthetic polynucleotide constructed from the method above; (4) an
XX organism or interest or part containing a synthetic construct that
XX comprises a regulatory polynucleotide operably linked to a tandem repeat
XX of a first codon fused in frame with a reporter polynucleotide that
XX encodes a reporter protein, which produces, or is predicted to produce a
XX selected phenotype or a phenotype of the same class as the selected
XX phenotype in the organism or part; (5) a method of modulating the quality

```



CC of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or  
 CC part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that  
 CC encodes the polypeptide; (6) a method of enhancing the quality of a  
 CC selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part  
 CC and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that  
 CC encodes the polypeptide; and (7) a method of reducing the quality of a  
 CC selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part  
 CC and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that  
 CC encodes the polypeptide. The method is useful for constructing a  
 CC synthetic polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer  
 CC a selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different  
 CC quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the  
 CC same polypeptide. It is useful for modulating the quality of a selected  
 CC phenotype displayed by an organism or part. The present sequence encodes  
 CC a synthetic leader sequence, which is used in an example from the present  
 CC invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Indels 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2641 CTGCAGCTGCTGCTGCTG 2658  
 Db 18 CTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 1

RESULT 1417  
 ADO26638  
 ID ADO26638 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADO26638;  
 DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Synthetic leader sequence encoding DNA SEQ ID NO:31.  
 XX  
 KW phenotypic preference; phenotype modulation; leader; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO2004042059-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 21-MAY-2004.  
 XX  
 PF 10-NOV-2003; 2003WO-AU001487.  
 XX  
 PR 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425163P.  
 XX  
 PA (UYQU) UNIV QUEENSLAND.  
 XX  
 PI Frazer IH;  
 XX  
 DR WPI: 2004-411519/38.  
 DR P-PSDB; ADO26639.  
 XX  
 PT Constructing synthetic polynucleotide for modulating the quality of a  
 PT selected phenotype displayed by an organism comprises replacing a first  
 PT codon with a synonymous codon to construct the synthetic polynucleotide.  
 XX  
 PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 31; 86bp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for constructing a synthetic  
 CC polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer a  
 CC selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different  
 CC quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the  
 CC same polypeptide. The method comprises: (a) selecting a first codon of  
 CC the parent polynucleotide for replacement with a synonymous codon, where  
 CC the synonymous codon is selected on the basis that it exhibits a  
 CC different phenotypic preference than the first codon in a comparison of  
 CC phenotypic preferences in test organisms or parts, where the test  
 CC organism are selected from organisms of the same species as the organism

CC of interest and organisms that are related to the organisms of interest;  
 CC and (b) replacing the first codon with the synonymous codon to construct  
 CC the synthetic polynucleotide. Also described: (1) a method for  
 CC determining the phenotypic preference of a first codon in an organism of  
 CC interest or its parts; (2) a synthetic polynucleotide constructed from  
 CC the method above; (3) an organism of interest or part containing a  
 CC synthetic polynucleotide constructed from the method above; (4) an  
 CC organism of interest or part containing a synthetic construct that  
 CC comprises a regulatory polynucleotide operably linked to a tandem repeat  
 CC of a first codon fused in frame with a reporter polynucleotide that  
 CC encodes a reporter protein, which produces, or is predicted to produce a  
 CC selected phenotype or a phenotype of the same class as the selected  
 CC phenotype in the organism or part; (5) a method of modulating the quality  
 CC of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or  
 CC part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that  
 CC encodes the polypeptide; (6) a method of enhancing the quality of a  
 CC selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part  
 CC and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that  
 CC encodes the polypeptide; and (7) a method of reducing the quality of a  
 CC selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part  
 CC and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that  
 CC encodes the polypeptide. The method is useful for constructing a  
 CC synthetic polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer  
 CC a selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different  
 CC quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the  
 CC same polypeptide. It is useful for modulating the quality of a selected  
 CC phenotype displayed by an organism or part. The present sequence encodes  
 CC a synthetic leader sequence, which is used in an example from the present  
 CC invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Indels 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2642 TGACAGCTGCTGCTGCTG 2659  
 Db 1 TGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 18

RESULT 1418  
 ADO26610/C  
 ID ADO26610 standard; DNA; 18 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADO26610;  
 DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Synthetic leader sequence encoding DNA SEQ ID NO:3.  
 XX  
 KW phenotypic preference; phenotype modulation; leader; ds.  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN WO2004042059-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 21-MAY-2004.  
 XX  
 PF 10-NOV-2003; 2003WO-AU001487.  
 XX  
 PR 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425163P.  
 XX  
 PA (UYQU) UNIV QUEENSLAND.  
 XX  
 PI Frazer IH;  
 XX  
 DR WPI: 2004-411519/38.  
 DR P-PSDB; ADO26611.  
 XX  
 PT Constructing synthetic polynucleotide for modulating the quality of a  
 PT selected phenotype displayed by an organism comprises replacing a first  
 PT codon with a synonymous codon to construct the synthetic polynucleotide.

XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 3; 86ppp; English.

The present invention describes a method for constructing a synthetic polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer a selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the same polypeptide. The method comprises: (a) selecting a first codon of the parent polynucleotide for replacement with a synonymous codon, where the synonymous codon is selected on the basis that it exhibits a different phenotypic preference than the first codon in a comparison of phenotypic preferences in test organisms or parts, where the test organism are selected from organisms of the same species as the organism of interest and organisms that are related to the organisms of interest; and (b) replacing the first codon with the synonymous codon to construct the synthetic polynucleotide. Also described: (1) a method for determining the phenotypic preference of a first codon in an organism of interest or its parts; (2) a synthetic polynucleotide constructed from the method above; (3) an organism or interest or part containing a synthetic polynucleotide constructed from the method above; (4) an organism or interest or part containing a synthetic construct that comprises a regulatory polynucleotide operably linked to a tandem repeat of a first codon fused in frame with a reporter polynucleotide that encodes a reporter protein, which produces, or is predicted to produce a selected phenotype or a phenotype of the same class as the selected phenotype in the organism or part; (5) a method of modulating the quality of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that encodes the polypeptide; (6) a method of enhancing the quality of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that encodes the polypeptide; and (7) a method of reducing the quality of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that encodes the polypeptide. The method is useful for constructing a synthetic polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer a selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the same polypeptide. It is useful for modulating the quality of a selected phenotype displayed by an organism or part. The present sequence encodes a synthetic leader sequence, which is used in an example from the present invention.

50 Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.3%	Score 14.8	DB 1	Length 18
Best Local Similarity	88.9%	Pred. No. 1e+03		
Matches 16	Conservative 0	Mismatches 2	Indels 0	Gaps 0

QY	2642	TGCAGCTGCTGTCAGC	2659
Db	18	TGCTGCTGCTGCTGC	1

RESULT 1419  
ADO79612/c  
ID ADO79612 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ADO79612;

DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE KIAA0783 extend primer #4.

KM Cyrostatic; Gene therapy; breast cancer; human; DLG1; KIAA0783; DPF3  
KM CENPC1; SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; PRR14;  
KM PEBP finger protein 14; chromosome 7p21.3; zinc finger protein;  
KM transcription factor; extend; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO2004047514-A2.

PD 10-JUN-2004.

PF 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037943.

PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.

PR 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.

PA (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.

PI Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;

DR WPI; 2004-441037/41.

PT Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence  
PT of polymorphic variations in the DGI1, KIAA0783, DPP3 or CENPC1 regions  
PT which are associated with breast cancer in a nucleic acid sample from a  
PT subject.

PS Example 4; Page 78; 227pp; English.

The present invention relates to a method for identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer. The method comprising detecting the presence or absence of one or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic acid sample from a subject. The nucleic acid sample comprises the Dlg1 region (AD079402), KIA00783 region (AD079403), DP3 region (AD079404) or CENPC1 region (AD079405). The gene Dlg1 (discs, large homolog 1 (Drosophila)) is also known as synapse-associated protein 97, *hdlg* or SAP97. Dlg1 has been mapped to chromosomal position 3q29. The gene KIA00783 is also known as PHF14 and PHD finger protein 14. KIA00783 has been mapped to chromosomal position 7p21.3. The KIA00783 protein is a novel gene with unknown function, however, being a zinc finger protein, it likely to be a transcription factor. The gene DP3 (D4, zinc and double PHD fingers, family 3) is also known as CERD4, cer-d4, FLJ14079 and 2810403B03R8K. DP3 is a Rho family guanine-nucleotide exchange factor. DP3 has been mapped to chromosomal position 14q24.3-q31.1. The gene CENPC1 (centromere protein C1) is also known as Centromere autoantigen C1. CENPC1 has been mapped to chromosomal position 4q12-q13.3. CENPC1 is a centromere autoantigen and a component of the inner kinetochore plate. The CENPC1 protein is required for maintaining proper kinetochore size and a timely transition to anaphase. The method is useful for identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer, for early diagnosis, prevention and treatment of breast cancer, to analyze and predict a response to a breast cancer treatment, and in clinical drug trials. The present sequence was used in an example from the invention.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.3%	Score	14.8	DB 1	Length	18			
Best Local Similarity	88.9%	Pred. No.	1e+03						
Matches	16	Conservative	0	Mismatches	2	Indels	0	Gaps	0

```

QY      1176 AATCAGAGAAAGAGAGAG 1193
          ||| ||||| |||||
Db      18 AGTGAGAGAAAGAGAGAG 1

```

RESULT 1420  
ADQ94595  
ID ADQ94595 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ADQ94595;

DT 23-SEP-2004 (First entry)

DE Mouse noggin DNA specific PCR primer, noggin 5'.

KM BMP, bone morphogenic protein; BMP-related disorder, noggin; mouse, therapy; PCR, primer; ss, heterotopic cranial synostosis; fibrodysplasia ossificans progressiva; FOP; sclerostosis.

**Mus musculus.**

PN US2004132661-A1.

```

XX 06-JUL-2004.
PD
XX
PF 12-DEC-2003, 2003US-00735345.
XX
XX 03-SEP-1992, 92US-00939954.
PR 23-SEP-1992, 92US-00950410.
PR 06-OCT-1992, 92US-00957401.
PR 02-SEP-1993, 93WO-US008326.
PR 22-SEP-1995, 95US-00392935.
PR 02-JUL-2001, 2001US-00897322.
XX
PA (ECON/) ECONOMIDES A N.
PA (STAH/) STAHL N.
PA (VALR/) VALENZUELA D M.
PA (YANC/) YANCOPOULOS G D.
XX
PI Economides AN, Stahl N, Valenzuela DM, Yancopoulos GD,
XX
XX WPI, 2004-506550/48.
XX
XX Use of a bone morphogenic protein (BMP) antagonist for treating a BMP-
PT related disorder or condition, blocking biological activity of a BMP in a
PT subject, or inhibiting the progress of a BMP-related disorder or
PT condition.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 5, 13pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method of treating bone morphogenic
CC protein (BMP)-related disorder or condition. The method involves
CC administering a BMP antagonist to a subject suffering from a BMP-related
CC disorder, blocking biological activity of a BMP or inhibiting the
CC progress of a BMP-related disorder or condition. The BMP-related disorder
CC or condition is a heterotopic cranial synostosis (HO), fibrodysplasia
CC ossificans progressiva (FOP), or sclerostosis. The present sequence is
CC mouse noggin DNA specific PCR primer. This sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP, 3 A, 3 C, 7 G, 5 T, 0 U, 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 748 CAGATGGGCTGAGCTCA 765
DB 1 CAGATGGGCTGAGCTCA 18
RESULT 1421
AAQ75552/C
ID AAQ75552 standard; DNA, 19 BP.
XX
XX AAQ75552;
XX
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX JP06303997-A.
XX
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993, 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993, 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

```

```

XX WPI, 1995-018287/03.
DR
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
XX Disclosure, Page 5, 11pp; Japanese.
XX
PS
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP, 2 A, 0 C, 0 G, 17 T, 0 U, 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5391 TTAATAAAATACAAAAA 5408
DB 19 TTAATAAAATACAAAAA 2
RESULT 1422
AAT30405/C
ID AAT30405 standard; DNA, 19 BP.
XX
XX AAT30405;
XX
XX 28-JAN-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Compound simple sequence repeat primer (CT) 7.5 (AT) 2.
XX
XX Detection; polymorphism; perfect compound simple sequence repeat;
KM adaptor directed primer; genome; genetic; fingerprinting;
KM amplified fragment length polymorphism assay; microsatellite region;
KM genetic trait marking; germplasm comparisons; compound; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX W09617082-A2.
XX
XX 06-JUN-1996.
XX
XX 21-NOV-1995, 95WO-US015150.
XX
XX 28-NOV-1994, 94US-00346456.
XX
XX (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I.
XX
XX Morgante M, Vogel JM;
XX
XX WPI, 1996-277795/28.
XX
XX Modified amplified fragment length polymorphism assay - for detection of
PT polymorphism esp. in microsatellite regions.
XX
XX Example 2, Page 84, 173pp; English.
XX
XX Detecting polymorphisms between 2 nucleic acid samples, esp. in
CC microsatellite regions, comprises digesting the nucleic acid to generate
CC fragments, ligating adaptor segments to their ends, amplifying them using
CC primer directed amplification and comparing the products to detect
CC differences. The primers used in the amplification comprise a primer
CC consisting of a perfect cpd, simple sequence repeat (SSR), and an adaptor
CC directed primer, comprising a sequence complementary to an adaptor
CC segment. The present sequence is an example of a compound SSR primer. The
CC method represents a modified amplified fragment length polymorphism

```

CC assay, which is partic. useful for genome fingerprinting, i.e. for  
 CC genetic trait marking and germplasm comparisons  
 XX

Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1180 AGAGAAAGAGAGAGAG 1197  
 Db 18 ATAGAGAGAGAGAGAG 1

RESULT 1423

AAK52455  
 ID AAK52455 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAK52455;

DT 25-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX Forward PCR primer used to amplify cDNA encoding PRO328.

XX Secreted protein; transmembrane protein; human; enterocolitis;

XX Zollinger-Ellison syndrome; gastrointestinal ulceration;

XX congenital microvillus atrophy; skin disease; cell growth;

XX abnormal keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; epithelial cancer;

XX Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; ALS; neuropathy; fibromodulin;

XX dermal healing; Usher Syndrome; Atrophia areata; anti-thrombotic;

XX Wound healing; tissue repair; PCR primer; 88.

XX Synthetic.

XX MO9914328-A2.

XX 25-MAR-1999.

XX 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.

XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.

XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.

XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.

XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.

XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.

XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.

XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.

XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.

XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.

XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.

XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.

PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.

PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.

PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.

PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.

PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.

PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.

XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

XX Wood WI, Gurney AL, Goddard A, Pennica D, Chen J, Yuan J;

XX WPI; 1999-229533/19.

XX New isolated human genes and polypeptides used in, e.g. treatment of

XX gastrointestinal ulceration.

XX Example 42; Page 150; 320pp; English.

XX Oligonucleotides AAK52276-532 represent PCR primers and probes used to

XX isolate and amplify cDNA encoding secreted and transmembrane human

XX proteins (see AAK52213-74 and AAY13344-403). The cDNA sequences are

XX obtained from cDNA libraries, prepared from fetal lung, fetal kidney,

XX fetal brain, fetal liver and fetal retina. The encoded polypeptides have

XX specific uses based on their homology to known polypeptides, e.g. PRO211

XX and PRO217 can be used for disorders associated with the preservation and

XX maintenance of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and

XX chronic mucosal lesions (e.g. enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome,

XX gastrointestinal ulceration and congenital microvillus atrophy), skin

XX diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte differentiation (e.g.

XX psoriasis, epithelial cancers such as lung squamous cell carcinoma of the

XX vulva and gliomas), potent effects on cell growth and development,

XX diseases related to growth or survival of nerve cells including

XX Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, ALS, neuropathies or cancer.

XX PRO265 can be used as for fibromodulin, e.g. for reducing dermal

XX scarring. PRO264 can be used as a target for anti-tumor drugs. PRO533 may

XX be used in the treatment of Usher Syndrome or Atrophia areata; PRO269 can

XX be used as an anti-thrombotic agent; PRO287 polypeptides and portions may

XX have therapeutic applications in wound healing and tissue repair; PRO317

XX can be used for treating problems of the kidney, uterus, endometrium,

XX blood vessels, or related tissue, e.g. in the heart of genital tract

Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2099 CCTGCACTGCCGATGC 2116  
 Db 2 CCTGCACTTCCGATGC 19

RESULT 1424

ID AAX76390 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAX76390;

DT 05-AUG-1999 (first entry)

XX Human stromal cell derived factor-1 variant SDF1-3'A PCR primer #9.

KM Human; stromal cell derived factor-1; SDF-1; variant; mutant; SDP1-3'A;  
 KM diagnosis; AIDS; HIV-1; pathogenesis; prognostic indicator; infection;  
 KM CXCR4; ARC; PCR primer; ss.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 PN W09923253-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 14-MAY-1999.  
 XX  
 PP 23-OCT-1998; 98WO-US022578.  
 XX  
 PR 30-OCT-1997; 97US-0063832P.  
 XX  
 PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.  
 XX  
 PI Winkler CA, O'Brien SJ;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 1999-357401/30.  
 XX  
 PT Stromal cell derived factor-1 (SDF-1) variant polynucleotide.  
 PS Disclosure; Page 19; 56pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The present invention describes an isolated polynucleotide encoding a  
 CC stromal cell derived factor-1 (SDF-1) variant (I) designated SDP1-3'A.  
 CC SDP-1 variant (I) is useful for determining the prognosis of a subject  
 CC exposed to HIV-1, and determining the susceptibility of a subject to HIV  
 CC infection. It is useful for prevention of HIV infection, and for  
 CC treatment of a subject at risk of or having an HIV infection or disorder,  
 CC and for treatment of disorders associated with expression of CXCR4. It is  
 CC useful for patients suffering from AIDS or ARC. The present sequence  
 CC represents a PCR primer for SDP1-3'A  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;  
 DB 5026 TGTCATCTGGAGCTGGC 5043  
 2 TGTCCTGCTGAGCTGCG 19  
 QY  
 RESULT 1425  
 AAA72172  
 ID AAA72172 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA72172;  
 XX  
 DT 15-SEP-2003 (revised)  
 DT 24-NOV-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Humanised anti-Pas antibody heavy chain primer. SEQ ID NO:102.  
 XX  
 KM Anti-Pas antibody; monoclonal antibody HFE7A; FERM-BP-5828; murine;  
 KM humanised antibody; complementarity determining region; CDR; human Pas;  
 KM Pas ligand; apoptosis modulator; programmed cell death;  
 KM autoimmune disease; allergy; atopy; arteriosclerosis; myocardiitis;  
 KM cardiomyopathy; glomerulonephritis; aplastic anaemia; pancytopenia;  
 KM hepatitis; AIDS; graft rejection; heavy chain; sequencing primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Mus musculus.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Chimeric.  
 PN JP2000169393-A.  
 XX  
 PD 20-JUN-2000.  
 XX  
 PP 30-SEP-1999; 99JP-00278301.  
 XX

XX  
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98JP-00276883.  
 XX  
 PA (SANY ) SANKYO CO LTD.  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-485645/43.  
 XX  
 PT Preventive or treating agent for the diseases caused by an abnormality in  
 PT the Pas/Pas ligand system e.g. autoimmune diseases, contains anti-Pas  
 PT antibody.  
 XX  
 PS Example 15; Page 49; 139pp; Japanese.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to compositions for the prevention or treatment of  
 CC diseases caused by an abnormality in the Pas/Pas ligand system containing  
 CC an anti-Pas antibody as the active component. The anti-Pas antibody is  
 CC either the murine anti-human Pas monoclonal antibody HFE7A, or a  
 CC humanised version of HFE7A containing identical CDRs (complementarity  
 CC determining regions) to antibody HFE7A. Via its interaction with Pas, the  
 CC antibody of the invention acts as a modulator of apoptosis. The  
 CC compositions of the invention may therefore be used in the treatment or  
 CC prevention of conditions such as autoimmune diseases, allergy, atopy,  
 CC arteriosclerosis, myocardiitis, cardiomyopathy, glomerulonephritis,  
 CC aplastic anaemia (panmyelophthisis), hepatitis, AIDS and organ graft  
 CC rejection. The present sequence represents a humanised HFE7A-derived anti-  
 CC -Pas antibody heavy chain sequencing primer used in an exemplification of  
 CC the invention. (Updated on 15-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;  
 DB 3065 GCCTCAGACTGAGACT 3082  
 1 GCCTGACATCTGAGACT 18  
 QY  
 RESULT 1426  
 AAA72173/C  
 ID AAA72173 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC AAA72173;  
 XX  
 DT 15-SEP-2003 (revised)  
 DT 24-NOV-2000 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Humanised anti-Pas antibody heavy chain primer. SEQ ID NO:103.  
 XX  
 KM Anti-Pas antibody; monoclonal antibody HFE7A; FERM-BP-5828; murine;  
 KM humanised antibody; complementarity determining region; CDR; human Pas;  
 KM Pas ligand; apoptosis modulator; programmed cell death;  
 KM autoimmune disease; allergy; atopy; arteriosclerosis; myocardiitis;  
 KM cardiomyopathy; glomerulonephritis; aplastic anaemia; pancytopenia;  
 KM hepatitis; AIDS; graft rejection; heavy chain; sequencing primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Mus musculus.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 OS Chimeric.  
 PN JP2000169393-A.  
 XX  
 PD 20-JUN-2000.  
 XX  
 PP 30-SEP-1999; 99JP-00278301.  
 XX  
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98JP-00276883.  
 XX  
 PA (SANY ) SANKYO CO LTD.  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-485645/43.  
 XX

PT Preventive or treating agent for the diseases caused by an abnormality in  
PT the Fas/Fas ligand system e.g. autoimmune diseases, contains anti-Fas  
PT antibody.  
XX  
XX Example 15; Page 49; 139pp; Japanese.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to compositions for the prevention or treatment of  
CC diseases caused by an abnormality in the Fas/Fas ligand system containing  
CC an anti-Fas antibody as the active component. The anti-Fas antibody is  
CC either the murine anti-human Fas monoclonal antibody HFE7A, or a  
CC humanised version of HFE7A containing identical CDRs (complementarity  
CC determining regions) to antibody HFE7A. Via its interaction with Fas, the  
CC antibody of the invention acts as a modulator of apoptosis. The  
CC compositions of the invention may therefore be used in the treatment or  
CC prevention of conditions such as autoimmune diseases, allergy, atopy,  
CC arteriosclerosis, myocarditis, cardiomyopathy, glomerulonephritis,  
CC aplastic anaemia (panmyelophthisis), hepatitis, AIDS and organ graft  
CC rejection. The present sequence represents a humanised HFE7A-derived anti-  
CC Fas antibody heavy chain sequencing primer used in an exemplification of  
CC the invention. (Updated on 15-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 3065 GCCTCAGCGTGAAGACT 3082  
DB 19 GCCTGACATCTGAAGACT 2  
XX  
RESULT 1427  
AAZ46626/c  
ID AAZ46626 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC AAZ46626;  
XX  
DT 13-MAR-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Reverse primer specific for human CACNA1F exon 20.  
XX  
KW Retinal calcium channel; RCC gene; alpha1F-subunit; retinal disorder;  
KW myopia; nyctalopia; strabismus; calcium-regulated development pathway;  
KW eye disorder; human; CACNA1F; CSNB; mutational analysis; PCR primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX WO963078-A2.  
XX  
XX 09-DEC-1999.  
XX  
XX 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-CA000514.  
XX  
XX 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087635P.  
XX  
XX (UYTB-) UNIV TECHNOLOGIES INT INC.  
XX  
XX Bech-Hansen T, Naylor MJ;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2000-097327/08.  
XX  
XX  
XX New isolated mammalian retinal calcium channel gene, used to develop  
XX PT products for the diagnosis and treatment of incomplete congenital  
XX PT stationary night blindness and related disorders.  
XX  
XX  
XX Disclosure; Fig 6; 55pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention provides a DNA molecule comprising a sequence of  
XX CC nucleotides encoding an alpha1F-subunit of a mammalian retinal calcium  
XX CC channel (RCC), including a human alpha1F-subunit, a murine alpha1F-  
XX CC subunit and orthologs of the human and murine alpha1F-subunits. The RCC

CC gene may be used to develop products for diagnostic tests, for incomplete  
CC CSNB and risk assessment in affected families. The RCC gene can provide  
CC information as to the basic defect in this retinal condition, which  
CC could lead to effective methods for treatment or cure of the disorder. As  
CC the associated features of myopia, nyctalopia and strabismus frequently  
CC observed in patients with incomplete CSNB may be caused by calcium-  
CC regulated development pathways, identification of the RCC gene may help  
CC to elucidate the molecular details of eye development and which may lead  
CC to treatment for related eye disorders or diseases. Sequences AAZ46563-  
CC 650 represent human CACNA1F (alpha1F-subunit of RCC gene) exon-specific  
CC PCR primers, used for mutational analysis in humans  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1432 GTGAGAGCAATCGAGCA 1449  
DB 19 GTGAGAGCAATCGAGCA 2  
XX  
RESULT 1428  
AA11611/c  
ID AA11611 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC AA11611;  
XX  
DT 08-AUG-2000 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Humanised HFE7A designed heavy chain DNA primer #14.  
XX  
XX Fas; antibody; human; anti-inflammatory; anti-anaemia; antidiabetic;  
KW anti-allergic; anti-arthritic; antiviral; immunomodulatory; cardiac;  
KW dermatological; immunosuppressive; thyromimetic; antineoplastic; anti-Fas;  
KW nephrotropic; antifertility; neuroprotective; antiatherosclerotic;  
KW hepatotropic; humanized; apoptosis; systemic lupus erythematosus;  
KW Hashimoto disease; rheumatoid arthritis; graft versus host disease;  
KW Sjogren's syndrome; anemia; Addison's disease; scleroderma; sterility;  
KW Goodpasture syndrome; Crohn's disease; sterility; myasthenia gravis;  
KW multiple sclerosis; Basedow's disease; thrombopenia purpura; allergy;  
KW insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; arteriosclerosis; myocarditis;  
KW cardiovascular; glomerulonephritis; hepatitis; transplant rejection;  
KW primer; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX EP990663-A2.  
XX  
XX 05-APR-2000.  
XX  
XX 29-SEP-1999; 99EP-00307711.  
XX  
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98JP-00276881.  
XX  
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98JP-00276882.  
XX  
XX (SANY ) SANKYO CO LTD.  
XX  
XX Serizawa N, Hanyama H, Nakahara K, Tamaki I, Takahashi T;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2000-258930/23.  
XX  
XX  
XX New humanized anti-Fas antibody, useful for treating or preventing e.g.  
XX PT inflammatory or autoimmune disease, induces apoptosis selectively in  
XX PT cells with abnormal Fas-Fas ligand systems.  
XX  
XX  
XX Example reference 15; Page 139; 263pp; English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes a novel humanized anti-Fas antibody-like  
XX CC molecule (I) that, induces apoptosis in cells with an abnormal Fas/Fas  
XX CC ligand system, by binding to Fas on the cell surface, and prevents  
XX CC apoptosis in cells with a normal system, by inhibiting binding between

CC Fas and its ligand. The products of the invention have anti-inflammatory,  
 CC anti-aneuric, antidiabetic, anti-allergic, anti-arthritic, antiviral,  
 CC immunomodulatory, dermatological, immunosuppressive, thrombotic,  
 CC antineuritic, nephrotropic, antifertility, neuroprotective,  
 CC antiarteriosclerotic, cardiant and hepatropic activity. (I) induce  
 CC apoptosis by binding to cell surface Fas or inhibit it by competitive  
 CC inhibition of ligand binding. (II) are used to treat and/or prevent  
 CC diseases associated with the Fas/Fas ligand system, especially systemic  
 CC lupus erythematosus, Hashimoto disease, rheumatoid arthritis, graft  
 CC versus host disease, Sjogren's syndrome, Goodpasture syndrome, Crohn's  
 CC anemia, Addison's disease, scleroderma, pernicious or hypoplastic  
 CC disease, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, sterility, myasthenia gravis,  
 CC multiple sclerosis, Basedow's disease, thrombopenia purpura, insulin  
 CC dependent diabetes mellitus, allergy, arteriosclerosis, myocarditis,  
 CC cardiomyopathy, glomerulonephritis, hepatitis (fulminant, chronic, viral  
 CC (B, C or D) or alcoholic), and transplant rejection. (I) selectively  
 CC inhibit apoptosis in normal cells but selectively induce it in abnormal  
 CC cells. They bind to both human and murine Fas, so can be evaluated in  
 CC murine disease models. (II) act on the active site of Fas, i.e. they mimic  
 CC the native ligand, do not induce liver disease, and have reduced risk of  
 CC inducing a human anti-murine antibody response. This sequence represents  
 CC primer used in the construction of a humanised anti-Fas antibody HFR7A  
 CC designed heavy chain which is used in the method described in the  
 CC invention

SO Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3065 GCCTCAGACTGAGGACT 3082  
 Db 19 GCCTGACATCTGAGGACT 2

RESULT 1429  
 AAA11610  
 ID AAA11610 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC AAA11610;  
 XX 08-AUG-2000 (first entry)  
 DT 08-AUG-2000 (first entry)  
 XX

DE Humanised HFR7A designed heavy chain DNA primer #13.  
 KM Fas; antibody; human; anti-inflammatory; anti-aneuric; antidiabetic;  
 KM anti-allergic; anti-arthritic; antiviral; immunomodulatory; cardiant;  
 KM dermatological; immunosuppressive; thrombotic; antineuritic; anti-Fas;  
 KM nephrotropic; antifertility; neuroprotective; antiarteriosclerotic;  
 KM hepatotropic; humanized; apoptosis; systemic lupus erythematosus;  
 KM Hashimoto disease; rheumatoid arthritis; graft versus host disease;  
 KM Sjogren's syndrome; Addison's disease; scleroderma; sterility;  
 KM Goodpasture syndrome; Crohn's disease; myasthenia gravis;  
 KM multiple sclerosis; Basedow's disease; thrombopenia purpura; allergy;  
 KM insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; arteriosclerosis; myocarditis;  
 KM cardiomyopathy; glomerulonephritis; hepatitis; transplant rejection;  
 KM primer; ss.  
 KM  
 XX  
 OS Synthetic.  
 XX  
 PN EP990663-A2.  
 PD 05-APR-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 29-SEP-1999; 99EP-00307711.  
 XX  
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98JP-00276881.  
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98JP-00276882.  
 XX  
 PA (SANY ) SANKYO CO LTD.  
 XX  
 PI Serizawa N, Haruyama H, Nakahara K, Tamaki I, Takahashi T;

XX  
 DR WPI; 2000-258930/23.  
 XX  
 PT New humanized anti-Fas antibody, useful for treating or preventing e.g.  
 PT inflammatory or autoimmune disease, induces apoptosis selectively in  
 PT cells with abnormal Fas-Fas ligand systems.  
 XX  
 PS Example reference 15; Page 139; 263pp; English.

CC This invention describes a novel humanized anti-Fas antibody-like  
 CC molecule (I) that, induces apoptosis in cells with an abnormal Fas/Fas  
 CC ligand system, by binding to Fas on the cell surface, and prevents  
 CC apoptosis in cells with a normal system, by inhibiting binding between  
 CC Fas and its ligand. The products of the invention have anti-inflammatory,  
 CC anti-aneuric, antidiabetic, anti-allergic, anti-arthritic, antiviral,  
 CC immunomodulatory, dermatological, immunosuppressive, thrombotic,  
 CC antineuritic, nephrotropic, antifertility, neuroprotective,  
 CC antiarteriosclerotic, cardiant and hepatropic activity. (I) induce  
 CC apoptosis by binding to cell surface Fas or inhibit it by competitive  
 CC inhibition of ligand binding. (II) are used to treat and/or prevent  
 CC diseases associated with the Fas/Fas ligand system, especially systemic  
 CC lupus erythematosus, Hashimoto disease, rheumatoid arthritis, graft  
 CC versus host disease, Sjogren's syndrome, pernicious or hypoplastic  
 CC anemia, Addison's disease, scleroderma, Goodpasture syndrome, Crohn's  
 CC disease, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, sterility, myasthenia gravis,  
 CC multiple sclerosis, Basedow's disease, thrombopenia purpura, insulin  
 CC dependent diabetes mellitus, allergy, arteriosclerosis, myocarditis,  
 CC cardiomyopathy, glomerulonephritis, hepatitis (fulminant, chronic, viral  
 CC (B, C or D) or alcoholic), and transplant rejection. (I) selectively  
 CC inhibit apoptosis in normal cells but selectively induce it in abnormal  
 CC cells. They bind to both human and murine Fas, so can be evaluated in  
 CC murine disease models. (II) act on the active site of Fas, i.e. they mimic  
 CC the native ligand, do not induce liver disease, and have reduced risk of  
 CC inducing a human anti-murine antibody response. This sequence represents  
 CC primer used in the construction of a humanised anti-Fas antibody HFR7A  
 CC designed heavy chain which is used in the method described in the  
 CC invention

SO Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3065 GCCTCAGACTGAGGACT 3082  
 Db 1 GCCTGACATCTGAGGACT 18

RESULT 1430  
 AAA49745  
 ID AAA49745 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC AAA49745;  
 XX 25-SEP-2000 (first entry)  
 DT 25-SEP-2000 (first entry)  
 XX

DE Human PRO328 forward PCR primer.  
 KM PRO328; human; antitumor; tumour; therapy; cytostatic; breast cancer;  
 KM ovarian cancer; renal cancer; colorectal cancer; uterine cancer;  
 KM prostate cancer; lung cancer; bladder cancer;  
 KM central nervous system cancer; melanoma; leukemia; neoplasm; PCR primer;  
 KM ss.  
 KM  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN WO200037638-A2.  
 PD 29-JUN-2000.  
 XX  
 PF 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
 XX



PR	22-DEC-1998;	98WO-US013262P.
PR	08-MAR-1999;	99WO-US005028.
PR	21-APR-1999;	99US-0130232P.
PR	28-APR-1999;	99US-0131445P.
PR	14-MAY-1999;	99US-0134287P.
PR	20-JUL-1999;	99US-0144758P.
PR	26-JUL-1999;	99US-0145688P.
PR	15-SEP-1999;	99WO-US021090.
PR	15-SEP-1999;	99WO-US021547.
XX		
XX	(GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.	
PI	Ashtkenazi AJ, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Masters SA,	
PI	Napier MA, Pictl RM, Wood WJ;	
XX	WPI; 2000-442668/38.	
DR		
PT	Novel composition to inhibit neoplastic cell growth or for treating tumor	
PT	in mammal comprises polypeptides PRO179, PRO207, PRO320, PRO219, PRO221,	
PT	PRO224, PRO328, PRO301, PRO526, PRO362, PRO356, PRO509 or PRO866.	
XX		
PS	Example 8; Page 103; 172pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The present sequence is that of a forward PCR primer that was used in the	
CC	identification of cDNA clone DNA30487-1231 (see AAA49722), which encodes	
CC	human antitumour protein PRO328 (see AAY95343). cDNA from a human foetal	
CC	kidney library was used as template for PCR amplification. A claimed	
CC	method for inhibiting the growth of a tumour cell comprises exposing the	
CC	tumour cell to PRO179, PRO207, PRO320, PRO219, PRO224, PRO328,	
CC	PRO301, PRO526, PRO362, PRO356, PRO509 or PRO866 (see AAY95377-49). The	
CC	tumour is especially breast, ovarian, renal, colorectal, uterine,	
CC	prostate, lung, bladder or central nervous system cancer, melanoma or	
CC	leukaemia. Nucleic acids encoding PRO179 etc. are used in the recombinant	
CC	production of antitumour polypeptides	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
	Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;	
	Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;	
	Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
Qy	2099 CCTGCACCTTGCTGATGC 2116	
Db	2 CCTGCAGTTCTCTGATGC 19	
RESULT 1431		
ID	ADCT8598 standard; DNA; 19 BP.	
XX		
XX	ADCT8598;	
XX		
DT	01-JAN-2004 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	Human PRO protein-related forward PCR primer SEQ ID 286.	
XX		
KW	antiinflammatory; antifluor; cytotropic; antipsoaric; antiparkinsonian;	
KW	neurotropic; neuroprotective; vasoactive; chemotactic; angiogenic;	
KW	neurotrophic; osteopontic; antiaesthetic; antiarthritic; antirheumatic;	
KW	antiarteriosclerotic; cardiac; antidiabetic; cerebroprotective;	
KW	thrombolytic; immunomodulator; enterocolitis; Zollinger-Ellison syndrome;	
KW	gastrointestinal ulceration; psoriasis; cancer; Parkinson's disease;	
KW	Alzheimer's; AIDS; neuropathy; dermal scarring; wound healing;	
KW	nerve repair; thrombosis; bone; cartilage formation; angiogenesis;	
KW	asthma; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; inflammatory disorder;	
KW	atherosclerosis; cardiac injury; infertility; premature aging; AIDS;	
KW	diabetes; stroke; gene therapy; transgenic; PRO; human; ss; primer; PCR.	
XX		
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX		
FN	WO200015796-A2.	
XX		
PD	23-MAR-2000.	

XX	15-SEP-1999;	99WO-US021090.
PE	16-SEP-1998;	98WO-US019330.
XX	(GETH )	GENENTECH INC.
XX	Chen J, Goddard A, Gurney AL, Hillan K, Pennica D, Wood WI, Yvan J;	
XX	Novel nucleic acids encoding secreted and transmembrane polypeptides with homology, e.g. to growth and cancer-associated antigens.	
XX	Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 355pp; English.	
XX	The invention relates to a novel nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide. The polypeptides and polynucleotides of the invention may be useful as research tools and as therapeutics for treating enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, gastrointestinal ulceration, psoriasis, cancer, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, ALS, neuropathies, dermal scarring and wound healing, nerve repair, thrombosis, bone and/or cartilage formation, angiogenesis, asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, inflammatory disorders, atherosclerosis, cardiac injury, infertility, premature aging, AIDS, diabetes complications and stroke. The molecules may also be utilised during gene therapy procedures and transgenic animal production. The current sequence is that of the PCR primer of the invention which was used to analyse the human PRO DNA of the invention.	
XX	Sequence 19 BP, 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
XX	Best Local Similarity	88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX	Matches	16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	2099	CCGCGACTTCGCTGATGC 2116
DB	2	CCGCGAGTTCCGTGATGC 19
RESULT 1432	AAAF72613	
ID	AAAF72613	standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX	AAAF72613;	
XX	24-APR-2001	(first entry)
DT	Human PRO polypeptide gene	PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 286.
XX	Human, PRO; dermatological; antipsoiatric; cyostatic; antiinflammatory; antiparkinsonian nootropic; neuroprotective; vulnerary; cardiant; antiangiogenic; vasotropic; antiasthmatic; antirheumatic; cancer; antiatheritic; antifertility; antidiabetic; antiviral; diabetes; ophthalmological; gene therapy; skin disease; gastrointestinal disorder; ischaemia; inflammation; PCR primer; ss.	
XX	Homo sapiens.	
OS	WO200104311-A1.	
PN	18-JAN-2001.	
XX	22-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004414.
PF	07-JUL-1999;	99US-0143048P.
XX	26-JUL-1999;	99US-0145698P.
PR	28-JUL-1999;	99US-0146222P.
PR	08-SEP-1999;	99WO-US020594.
PR	13-SEP-1999;	99WO-US020944.
PR	15-SEP-1999;	99WO-US021090.

PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 XX (GSTM ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PA  
 XX Aabkenazi AJ, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Rylavoff E, Rong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi CJ, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ,  
 PI Mether UP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 DR WPI; 2001-081051/09.  
 XX  
 XX Sixty one nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides which are useful in the  
 PT treatment of skin diseases (e.g. psoriasis), cancers (e.g. lung squamous  
 PT cell carcinoma) and neurodegenerative diseases (e.g. Alzheimer's  
 PT disease).  
 PS Example 42; Page 168; 393pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present sequence is a primer which was used in the isolation of one  
 CC of sixty one nucleic acids encoding novel secreted and transmembrane PRO  
 CC polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides are useful for treating skin diseases  
 CC (e.g. psoriasis), cancers (e.g. lung squamous cell carcinoma),  
 CC gastrointestinal disorders (e.g. enterocolitis), neurodegenerative  
 CC diseases (e.g. Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease), wound repair,  
 CC cardiovascular disorders (e.g. endometrial bleeding angiodenesis,  
 CC ischaemias such as coronary ischaemia, atherosclerosis), inflammatory  
 CC disorders (e.g. asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis),  
 CC infertility, AIDS and diabetes and retinal disorders such as retinitis  
 CC pigmentosum. The PRO nucleic acids have applications in molecular  
 CC biology, including use as hybridization probes, and in chromosome and  
 CC gene mapping  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2099 CCTGCACCTGGCTGATGC 2116  
 DB 2 CCTGCACCTTCTCTATGC 19  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX RESULT 1433  
 AAD19802/c  
 ID AAD19802 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAD19802;  
 AC  
 XX  
 XX 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 XX Beta-glucuronidase (GUS) reporter gene amplifying GUS reverse PCR primer.  
 DE  
 XX Cestrum yellow leaf curling virus; CmYLCV; transcription; PCR primer;  
 KM transgenic plant; beta-glucuronidase; GUS; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Unidentified.  
 OS  
 XX  
 XX WO200173087-A1.  
 PN  
 XX  
 XX 04-OCT-2001.  
 PD  
 XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001WO-EP003408.  
 PF

XX  
 XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000GB-00007427.  
 PR 28-APR-2000; 2000GB-00010486.  
 PR 26-JAN-2001; 2001EP-00101802.  
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0272076P.  
 XX  
 XX (SYGN ) SYNGENTA PARTICIPATIONS AG.  
 PA  
 XX Hohn T, Stavolone L, De Haan PT, Litgon HT, Kononova M;  
 PI WPI; 2001-616524/71.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Novel DNA sequence obtained from genome of Cestrum yellow leaf curling  
 PT virus for conferring constitutive expression of an associated desired  
 PT polynucleotide.  
 PS Example 3; Page 21; 100pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention relates to Cestrum yellow leaf curling virus (CmYLCV) novel  
 CC DNA sequences which functions as transcription promoters of an associated  
 CC polynucleotide sequence. These CmYLCV DNA molecules confers constitutive  
 CC expression of associated polynucleotide sequences. The invention also  
 CC relates to recombinant DNA sequences containing promoter sequences which  
 CC are used for creating transgenic plants expressing DNA of interest at all  
 CC times and in most tissues and organs. The present DNA sequence is a PCR  
 CC primer which is used for amplifying beta-glucuronidase (GUS) reporter  
 CC gene. GUS reporter gene is used for the construction of plasmids for  
 CC transient expression  
 CC  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1071 GGGGAGCTGGGGATCCCC 1088  
 DB 19 GGGGATTTGGGGATCCCC 2  
 XX  
 XX  
 XX RESULT 1434  
 AAF60234  
 ID AAF60234 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 XX AAF60234;  
 AC  
 XX  
 XX 27-APR-2001 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX  
 XX Human ATM gene exon 62 forward primer.  
 DE  
 XX Human; ATM; ataxia telangiectasia; mutation detection;  
 KM single-stranded conformation polymorphism; SSCP; electrophoresis;  
 KM PCR primer; ss.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX  
 XX WO200107660-A1.  
 PN  
 XX  
 XX 01-FEB-2001.  
 PD  
 XX  
 XX 21-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020011.  
 PF  
 XX  
 XX 23-JUL-1999; 99US-00360416.  
 PR  
 XX (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.  
 PA  
 XX  
 XX Gacti RA;  
 PI  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2001-168574/17.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX Detecting a mutation or polymorphism in human ataxia telangiectasia gene  
 PT or polyexonic eukaryotic gene, involves using mega-single stranded  
 PT conformation polymorphism analysis.

XX Claim 7; Page 55; 118pp; English.  
XX  
XX The present sequence is one of a number of primers used in a method for  
CC detecting a mutation or a polymorphism in the human ATM gene, which is  
CC associated with the disease ataxia telangiectasia, or a polyxonic  
CC eukaryotic gene of at least 4 kb. The method uses an improved version of  
CC single-stranded conformation polymorphism (SSCP) electrophoresis that  
CC allows electrophoresis of two or three amplified segments in a single  
CC lane. The method is useful for screening large, complex polyxonic  
CC eukaryotic genes such as the ATM gene for mutations and polymorphisms.  
CC The new mutations and polymorphisms in the ATM gene are useful for  
CC performing more accurate screening of human DNA samples for mutations,  
CC for distinguishing mutations from polymorphisms, and for improving the  
CC efficiency of automated screening methods. The mega-SSCP method provides  
CC a screening method of genes for multiple polymorphisms and mutations at  
CC once. The method is particularly suitable for large, polyxonic,  
CC eukaryotic genes, having mutations and polymorphisms at many points and  
CC not merely at one or a few hot spots. Note: the SEQ ID assigned to this  
CC sequence in the disclosure and claims of the the specification is one  
CC number lower than the number given in the sequence listing  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 5 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 5213 GTGATCTTGCGCTTGT 5230  
Db 2 GTGGTTCTTGCGCTTGT 19  
RESULT 1435  
ABA77141/C  
ID ABA77141 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX ABA77141;  
XX  
XX 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)  
DE Rat TRDH-284 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:148.  
XX  
XX Rat; proliferative glomerular nephritis-associated gene; TRDH;  
KM stromal cell derived factor-2; prostacyclin-stimulation factor;  
KM TSC-22 like protein 2; kidney disease; diagnosis; kidney disorder;  
KM proliferative glomerular nephritis; PCR primer; 88.  
XX  
XX Rattus norvegicus.  
OS Synthetic.  
XX  
XX W6200173022-A1.  
PN  
PD 04-OCT-2001.  
PF  
XX 29-MAR-2001; 2001WO-JP002623.  
XX  
XX 29-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00090137.  
PR  
XX (RYOW ) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.  
PA  
PI Takeuchi K, Sekine S, Kikuchi Y, Sakurada K;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2001-616500/71.  
DR  
XX  
XX New DNA having increased expression in kidney tissues affected by  
PT proliferative glomerular nephritis for diagnosis and treatment of kidney  
PT disease and promotion of repair of damaged kidney tissue.  
XX  
XX Example 4; Page 296; 314pp; Japanese.  
XX  
XX The present invention describes polynucleotide sequences of rat origin  
CC which encode proteins having increased expression in kidney tissues

CC affected by proliferative glomerular nephritis. The proliferative  
CC glomerular nephritis-associated polynucleotide and protein sequence have  
CC nephrotoxic activity. The polynucleotides can be used in the diagnosis,  
CC treatment and prevention of kidney disease, especially of proliferative  
CC glomerular nephritis, and in the repair of tissues damaged by kidney  
CC disease. ABA77002 to ABA77154 and AAC68138 to AAC68147 represent  
CC sequences given in the exemplification of the present invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 1794 TGAGCTCTGCTGCACCTG 1811  
Db 19 TGAGATCGGCTGCACCTG 2  
RESULT 1436  
AAC97472  
ID AAC97472 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX AAC97472;  
XX  
XX 28-FEB-2001 (first entry)  
DE Human PRO328 PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:133.  
XX  
XX Human; angiogenesis-associated protein; PRO; endothelial cell growth;  
KM cardiac hypertrophy; cardiovascular disorder; endothelial disorder;  
KM angiotensin II; atherosclerosis; osteoporosis; hypertension;  
KM myocardial infarction; diabetic retinopathy; rheumatoid arthritis;  
KM Crohn's disease; psoriasis; endometriosis; ulcer; wound healing; cancer;  
KM Alzheimer's disease; Huntington's disease; stroke; drug screening;  
KM gene therapy; transgenic animal; PCR primer; 88.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
XX W0200053753-A2.  
PN  
PD 14-SEP-2000.  
XX  
XX 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PF  
XX  
XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0005028.  
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.  
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.  
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.  
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.  
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028409.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
XX  
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
PA  
XX  
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Ferrara N, Gerber H, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Hsiao KJ, Kuo SS, Mark MR, Marsters SA;  
PI Pooni NF, Pileri RM, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2001-090793/10.  
DR  
XX  
XX New isolated nucleic acid for producing a PRO polypeptide, analyzing  
PT genetic disorders and treating cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic  
PT disorders, such as atherosclerosis, wounds or cancer.

XX Example 28; Page 151; 293pp; English.

PS The invention relates to novel human angiogenesis-associated proteins

CC designated PRO proteins (AA853064-B53097), and to nucleic acids encoding

CC PRO proteins. The invention also relates to vectors and host cells

CC comprising a PRO nucleic acid, the recombinant production of a PRO

CC protein, PRO antibodies specific for a PRO protein, fusion proteins

CC comprising a PRO protein, agonists or antagonists of a PRO protein, and

CC compounds which inhibit the expression of a PRO gene. The invention

CC additionally encompasses methods of identifying modulators of PRO

CC expression or activity; diagnosing a cardiovascular, endothelial or

CC angiogenic disorder, or a susceptibility to such a disorder by detecting

CC mutations in a PRO gene, or the expression level of a PRO gene within a

CC particular tissue; treating a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic

CC disorder via the administration of a PRO protein, PRO nucleic acid, or

CC PRO agonist or antagonist; a retroviral gene therapy vector comprising a

CC PRO nucleic acid; and methods of inhibiting or stimulating endothelial

CC cell growth, cardiac hypertrophy or PRO-induced angiogenesis via the

CC administration of a PRO protein, or an agonist or antagonist thereof. PRO

CC nucleic acids, PRO proteins, antibodies against PRO proteins, PRO

CC agonists and PRO antagonists may be used as therapeutic agents to treat

CC cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorders, such as

CC atherosclerosis, osteoporosis, myocardial infarction, hypertension,

CC diabetic retinopathy, rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, Huntington's

CC disease, or stroke. PRO nucleic acids are additionally useful in the

CC recombinant production of PRO proteins, as hybridisation probes to screen

CC libraries to isolate cDNAs with sequence identity to PRO proteins, to map

CC genes encoding PRO proteins, to analyse genetic disorders, and in gene

CC therapy. PRO nucleic acids can also be used to produce transgenic animals

CC useful for the development and screening of potential therapeutic agents.

CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the isolation of a

CC cDNA encoding a PRO protein of the invention

XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2099 CCTGCACCTTGCCTGATGC 2116

Db 2 CCTGCAGTTCTCTGATGC 19

RESULT 1437

ADD18811/c

ID ADD18811 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX

AC ADD18811;

XX

DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Human gamma-delta-beta globin gene synthetic oligonucleotide #1.

XX

KW Human; gamma-globin; cytoskeletal; antianemic; erythroid differentiation;

KW therapeutic; beta-thalassemia; neoplastic disease; ds.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200168147-A2.

XX

PD 20-SEP-2001.

XX

PF 13-MAR-2001; 2001WO-EP002804.

XX

PR 13-MAR-2000; 2000IT-TO000234.

XX

PA (UYFE-) UNIV FERRARA.

PA (ASVC-) ASSOC VENERA LOTTA ALTA TALASSEMIA.

PA (ASIC-) ASSOC LOTTA ALTA TALASSEMIA DI FERRARA.

PA (CHIE-) CHIESI FARM SPA.

XX

PI Bianchi N, Fertotto G, Gambart R, Mischietti C;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-607439/69.

XX

PT New oligonucleotides useful for inducing erythroid differentiation

PT comprises human gamma-globulin or gamma-globulin/delta-beta cluster

PT coding nucleic acid sequence.

XX

PS Claim 5; Page 17; 18pp; English.

XX

XX The invention relates to synthetic oligonucleotides which are capable of

CC inducing erythroid differentiation for the manufacture of a medicament

CC for the therapeutic treatment of beta-thalassemia and neoplastic

CC diseases. The invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition

CC comprising at least a synthetic oligonucleotide and a pharmaceutical

CC acceptable carrier. Synthetic oligonucleotides comprises nucleic acid

CC sequences selected from the group consisting of human gamma-globulin gene

CC promoter or gamma-globulin/delta-beta cluster coding nucleic acid

CC sequence. The present DNA sequence is human gamma-delta-beta globin gene

CC synthetic oligonucleotide. This oligonucleotide is used for inducing

CC erythroid differentiation

XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5403 AAAAAAGAAAAATGAAA 5420

Db 19 AAAAAAGAAAAAGAAA 2

RESULT 1438

AB272176

ID AB272176 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX

AC AB272176;

XX

DT 03-APR-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Gene 216 SSCP detection primer SEQ ID NO 148.

XX

KW Human; Gene 216; chromosome 20p13-p12; antiaesthetic; anorectic;

KW antiinflammatory; gastrointestinal; gene therapy; vaccine; asthma;

KW obesity; inflammatory bowel disease; primer; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN WO200178894-A2.

XX

PD 25-OCT-2001.

XX

PF 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.

XX

PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.

XX

PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.

XX

PI Keith T;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-639428/73.

XX

PT Isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome 20p13-p12 and the

PT proteins they encode, useful for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment

PT of asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease.

XX

PS Example 10; Page 149; 520pp; English.

XX

XX The invention relates to isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome

CC 20p13-p12 and the proteins they encode. The nucleic acids and proteins

CC may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases

CC associated with inappropriate Gene 216 expression. For example, the  
CC nucleic acids (or vectors) and proteins may be used to treat disorders  
CC associated with decreased expression by rectifying mutations or deletions  
CC in a patient's genome that affect the activity of gene 216 by expressing  
CC inactive proteins or to supplement the patient's own production of Gene  
CC 216 proteins. Additionally, the nucleic acids may be used to produce the  
CC secreted Gene 216 protein, by inserting the nucleic acids into a host  
CC cell and culturing the cell to express the protein. The nucleic acids and  
CC complementary sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic  
CC assays to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acid  
CC sequences in samples and therefore which patients may be in need of  
CC restorative therapy. The Gene 216 protein may also be used as antigens in  
CC the production of antibodies against Gene 216 and in assays to identify  
CC modulators of Gene 216 expression and activity. The anti-Gene 216  
CC antibodies and antagonists may also be used to down regulate expression  
CC and activity. The anti-Gene 216 antibodies may also be used as diagnostic  
CC agents for detecting the presence of Gene 216 proteins in samples (e.g.  
CC by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay or ELISA). Disorders that may be  
CC prevented, diagnosed and/or treated by the above methods include, for  
CC example asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease. The present  
CC sequence is that of a Gene 216 related primer used in examples of the  
CC invention. The primers are used in the physical mapping of the gene  
CC (AB272067-AB272088), polymorphism identification using single strand  
CC conformational polymorphism (SSCP) analysis (AB272091-AB272184),  
CC sequencing (AB272185-AB272268) and genotyping (AB272317-AB272362)  
XX

Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

QY 4145 AAAACCCAGCTTCTCCC 4162  
DB 1 AAAGCCACAGCTTCTCCC 18

RESULT 1439  
ABA93848/c  
ID ABA93848 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ABA93848;

DT 02-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GASCL reverse transcription PCR primer W1f SEQ ID NO.6.

XX Human: GASCL; gene amplified in squamous cell carcinoma 1; cancer;  
KW Chromosome 9; chromosome 9p23-24; cell differentiation; gene therapy;  
XX cell proliferation; reverse transcription; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200196566-A1.

PN 20-DEC-2001.

PD 12-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP004959.

PF 12-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00174946.

PR (SAKA) OTSUKA PHARM CO LTD.

PA Inazawa J, Imoto I,

PI WPI; 2002-090209/12.

XX Gene GASCL amplified in squamous cell carcinoma and its expression  
XX product for diagnosis investigation and treatment of disorders involving  
XX cell proliferation such as cancer.

PS Example 1; Page 77; 82pp; Japanese.

CC The present invention describes human GASCL (gene amplified in squamous  
CC cell carcinoma 1). GASCL has been located to the p23-24 region of human  
CC chromosome 9. GASCL can be used in the diagnosis and investigation of  
CC diseases with which cell differentiation and proliferation are  
CC associated, such as cancer. It can also be used in gene therapy of these  
CC diseases, and screening substances for their ability to modify the  
CC expression of GASCL and for use as drugs. The present sequence represents  
CC a reverse transcription (RT) PCR primer for human GASCL, which is used in  
XX an example from the present invention

Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

QY 495 CAGACACCCCTTACATC 512  
DB 19 CAGACACCCCTTACACC 2

RESULT 1440  
ABA99605/c  
ID ABA99605 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ABA99605;

DT 14-JUN-2002 (first entry)

DE Canine epididymis-specific CE12 PCR primer SEQ ID 26.

XX Canine; epididymis-specific protein; CE12; antifertility; primer;  
KW contraceptive; heparin binding; apolipoprotein A-I binding; PCR;  
XX sperm capacitance; male infertility; post-testicular; ss.

OS Canis sp.

XX WO200194387-A2.

PN 13-DEC-2001.

PD 08-JUN-2001; 2001WO-EP006554.

PF 08-JUN-2000; 2000DE-01028376.

PR (IHFH-) IHF INST HORMON & FORTPLANZUNGS.

PA Kirchhoff C, Iwell R;

PI WPI; 2002-179467/23.

XX New epididymis-specific protein, also related nucleic acid and  
XX PT antibodies, useful for diagnosis and treatment of male infertility and as  
XX PT reversible contraceptive.

PS Example 3; Page 62; 63pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel epididymis-specific human protein HE12  
XX CC which has antifertility and contraceptive activity. The products of the  
XX CC invention modulate heparin and apolipoprotein A-I binding in the  
XX CC epididymis and thus capacitance of sperm. The protein of the invention,  
XX CC also similar sequences from other animals, their derivatives and  
XX CC fragments, are useful for diagnosis of male infertility. Antibodies (Ab)  
XX CC directed against the protein and nucleic acid that encodes it, are useful  
XX CC for treatment of male infertility and as reversible contraceptives since  
XX CC they have a post-testicular site of action and do not interfere with  
XX CC hormone metabolism. This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the  
XX CC amplification of the canine epididymis-specific polynucleotide described  
XX CC in the method of the invention

Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 333 CTGGCTTTCTTACCAC 350  
DB 19 CTGGCTTTCTTACCAC 2

## RESULT 1441

ABL48732 standard; DNA, 19 BP.

AC ABL48732;

DT 30-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Humanised anti-Fas antibody related PCR primer SEQ ID NO 70.

KW Human; mouse; Fas/Fas ligand system; Fas; antibody; light chain;

KM heavy chain; apoptosis; antiallergic; immunosuppressive; apoptotic;

KW autoimmune disease; allergy; atopy; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX JP2001342149-A.

PD 11-DEC-2001.

PF 28-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00093243.

PR 29-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00091144.

PA (SANY ) SANKYO CO LTD.

DR WPI; 2002-145114/19.

PT Drug for preventing or treating e.g. autoimmune disease or allergy,

PS Example 14 (preparatory); Page 40; 154pp; Japanese.

CC The invention relates to a preventive or treating agent for diseases

CC caused by abnormality in the Fas/Fas ligand system containing, as the

CC active component, an antibody having a light chain subunit and a heavy

CC chain subunit and an activity of combining specifically with mammalian

CC Fas and an activity of inducing apoptosis in a cell expressing Fas. The

CC agent has antiallergic, immunosuppressive and apoptotic activity and is

CC used for preventing and treating autoimmune diseases, allergy, atopy and

CC others. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer useful in the

CC construction of anti-Fas antibodies of the invention

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3065 GCCTCAGCTGAGGACT 3082

DB 1 GCCTCAGCTGAGGACT 18

RESULT 1442

ABL48732/C

ID ABL48732 standard; DNA, 19 BP.

AC ABL48732;

DT 30-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Humanised anti-Fas antibody related PCR primer SEQ ID NO 71.

KW Human; mouse; Fas/Fas ligand system; Fas; antibody; light chain;

KW heavy chain; apoptosis; antiallergic; immunosuppressive; apoptotic;

KM autoimmune disease; allergy; atopy; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX JP2001342149-A.

PD 11-DEC-2001.

PF 28-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00093243.

PR 29-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00091144.

PA (SANY ) SANKYO CO LTD.

DR WPI; 2002-145114/19.

PT Drug for preventing or treating e.g. autoimmune disease or allergy,

PS Example 14 (preparatory); Page 40; 154pp; Japanese.

CC The invention relates to a preventive or treating agent for diseases

CC caused by abnormality in the Fas/Fas ligand system containing, as the

CC active component, an antibody having a light chain subunit and a heavy

CC chain subunit and an activity of combining specifically with mammalian

CC Fas and an activity of inducing apoptosis in a cell expressing Fas. The

CC agent has antiallergic, immunosuppressive and apoptotic activity and is

CC used for preventing and treating autoimmune diseases, allergy, atopy and

CC others. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer useful in the

CC construction of anti-Fas antibodies of the invention

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3065 GCCTCAGCTGAGGACT 3082

DB 19 GCCTCAGCTGAGGACT 2

RESULT 1443

AAD30287/C

ID AAD30287 standard; DNA, 19 BP.

AC AAD30287;

DT 17-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human PKD1 gene mutation detecting nested PCR primer. 13R.

KW Human; PKD1 gene; autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease; ADPKD;

KM acquired cystic disease; transgenic animal; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200206529-A2.

XX 24-JAN-2002.

XX 13-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US022035.

XX 13-JUL-2000; 2000US-0218261P.

XX 13-APR-2001; 2001US-0283691P.

XX (UJJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.

XX Germino GG, Watnick TU, Phakdeekitcharoen B,

XX WPI; 2002-179805/23.

PT Novel primer for diagnosing polycystic kidney disease-associated  
PT disorder, comprises regions having sequence that selectively hybridizes  
PT to polycystic kidney disease gene sequence.

PS Claim 6; Page 101; 192pp; English.

The present invention relates to compositions and methods useful for the identification and detection of polycystic kidney disease (PKD) gene mutations. The invention also relates to primers comprising a 5' region having a sequence that selectively hybridises to a PKD1 gene sequence and optionally, to a PKD1 homologue sequence and an adjacent 3' region having a sequence that selectively hybridises to a PKD1 gene sequence and not to a PKD1 homologue sequence. Primer pairs of the invention are useful for detecting the presence or absence of a mutation in a PKD1 polynucleotide in a sample, for identifying a subject at risk for a PKD1-associated disorder such as autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD) or acquired cystic disease and for diagnosing a PKD1-associated disorder in a subject. They are useful for selectively amplifying a region of a PKD1 gene. PKD1 DNA fragments are useful detecting the presence of a mutant PKD1 polynucleotide in a sample, as a probe for an amplification reaction, in hybridisation or amplification assays of biological samples to detect abnormalities of PKD1 expression and for engineering transgenic animals. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to detect mutation in human PKD1 gene

**SQ** Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.38; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY	3276	TAGTCCAGCCCAAGCT	3293
Db	19	TTGTCCAGCCCAAGCT	2

## RESULT 1444

ID ABX13462 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ABX13462;

DT 20-MAY-2003 (first entry)

DE Human NOV-associated reverse primer from primer-probe set Ag3206.

KM NOVA; cyostatic; cardiatic; antiarteriosclerotic; antiasthmatic; cancer;  
KM hypotensive; cardiomyopathy; bronchial asthma; gene therapy; vaccine;  
KM human; PCR; primer; ss.

**Homo sapiens.**

PN WO200272757-A2

PD 19-SEP-2002.

PF 08-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US006908.

PR	08-MAR-2001	2001US-0274194P
PR	08-MAR-2001	2001US-0274194P
PR	08-MAR-2001	2001US-0274281P
PR	08-MAR-2001	2001US-0274332P
PR	09-MAR-2001	2001US-0274849P
PR	12-MAR-2001	2001US-0275335P
PR	13-MAR-2001	2001US-0275578P
PR	13-MAR-2001	2001US-0275579P
PR	13-MAR-2001	2001US-0275601P
PR	14-MAR-2001	2001US-0276000P
PR	16-MAR-2001	2001US-0276776P
PR	19-MAR-2001	2001US-0276994P
PR	20-MAR-2001	2001US-0277339P
PR	20-MAR-2001	2001US-0277332P
PR	20-MAR-2001	2001US-0277327P
PR	20-MAR-2001	2001US-0277327P

CC	XX	22-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277791.P.
CC	XX	22-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277633.P.
CC	XX	23-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276152.P.
CC	XX	26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278694.P.
CC	XX	27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278999.P.
CC	XX	27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279036.P.
CC	XX	28-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279344.P.
CC	XX	30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277334.P.
CC	XX	30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279995.P.
CC	XX	30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0280233.P.
CC	XX	02-APR-2001; 2001US-0280802.P.
CC	XX	02-APR-2001; 2001US-0280822.P.
CC	XX	02-APR-2001; 2001US-0280900.P.
CC	XX	04-APR-2001; 2001US-0281194.P.
CC	XX	13-APR-2001; 2001US-0283675.P.
CC	XX	30-APR-2001; 2001US-0287424.P.
CC	XX	02-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288066.P.
CC	XX	03-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288342.P.
CC	XX	03-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288528.P.
CC	XX	15-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291190.P.
CC	XX	16-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291099.P.
CC	XX	16-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291240.P.
CC	XX	30-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294485.P.
CC	XX	31-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294889.P.
CC	XX	31-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294899.P.
CC	XX	18-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299027.P.
CC	XX	19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299303.P.
CC	XX	19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299310.P.
CC	XX	10-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304354.P.
CC	XX	31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0309198.P.
CC	XX	16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312903.P.
CC	XX	10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0314622.P.
CC	XX	12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318770.P.
CC	XX	27-SEP-2001; 2001US-032530P.
CC	XX	27-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325681.P.
CC	XX	18-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330380.P.
CC	XX	31-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335301.P.
CC	XX	14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332172.P.
CC	XX	14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332711.P.
CC	XX	14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332722.P.
CC	XX	14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0333184.P.
CC	XX	14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0333272.P.
CC	XX	21-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332094.P.
CC	XX	03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337426.P.
CC	XX	04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338092.P.
CC	XX	04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337185.P.
CC	XX	03-JAN-2002; 2002US-0345705P.
CC	XX	07-MAR-2002; 2002US-00092900.
CC	XX	(CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
CC	XX	
CC	XX	Padigaru M., Spytek KA, Shenoy SG, Taupier RJ, Pena CEA, Li L,
CC	XX	Zehrasen BD, Gusev V, Ji W, Gorman L, Miller CE, Kekuda R,
CC	XX	Patturajan M, Gangoli E, Verne CM, Guo X, Tchernov V,
CC	XX	Permanes EK, Caman SU, Malyanar UM, Gerlach V, Liu Y, Anderson D,
CC	XX	Spedman SK, Catterton E, Burgess C, Leite M, Zhong H, Alsdbrook JP,
CC	XX	Lepley DW, Rieger DK;
CC	XX	WPI; 2002-723332/76.
CC	XX	
CC	XX	This invention describes novel human NOXV polypeptides which have
CC	XX	cytostatic, cardiant, antiatherosclerotic, antiasthmatic and hypotensive
CC	XX	activity. Pharmaceutical compositions comprising the NOXV proteins or
CC	XX	nucleic acid molecules or NOXV antibodies are useful for preventing or
CC	XX	treating a disorder associated with aberrant NOXV expression or activity
CC	XX	e.g., cancer, hypertension, atherosclerosis, cardiomyopathy or bronchial
CC	XX	asthma.
CC	XX	
CC	XX	Example C, Page 728; 1103pp; English.

PT NOXV polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for preventing or treating  
PT a disorder associated with aberrant NOXV expression or activity e.g.,  
PT cancer, hypertension, atherosclerosis, cardiomyopathy or bronchial  
PT asthma.  
XX  
PS Example C, Page 728; 1103bp, English.  
XX  
XX This invention describes novel human NOXV polypeptides which have  
CC cytosolic, cardiac, antiarteriosclerotic, antilastmatic and hypotensive  
CC activity. Pharmaceutical compositions comprising the NOXV proteins or  
CC nucleic acid molecules or NOXV antibodies are useful for preventing or  
CC treating a disorder associated with aberrant NOXV expression or activity  
CC e.g. cancer, hypertension, atherosclerosis, cardiomyopathy or bronchial  
CC asthma.

PS Example C; Page 728; 1103pp; English.

CC This invention describes novel human NOX polypeptides which have  
CC cytosolic, cardiant, antiarteriosclerotic, antiasthmatic and hypotensive  
CC activity. Pharmaceutical compositions comprising the NOX proteins or  
CC nucleic acid molecules or NOX antibodies are useful for preventing or  
CC treating a disorder associated with aberrant NOX expression or activity  
CC e.g. cancer, hypertension, atherosclerosis, cardiomyopathy or bronchial



CC aetna. The products of the invention can be used for gene therapy or in  
 CC a vaccine. ABX13460-ABX13462 and ABX97186-ABX97593 represent PCR primers  
 CC and probes used in the amplification and isolation of the NOVX  
 CC polynucleotides represented in ABX97008-ABX97185 which encode the  
 CC polypeptides represented in ABU65041-ABU65218

XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

Qy 3285 CCCGAGCTGAGAGACT 3302

Db 1 CCCGAGCTGAGAGACT 18

RESULT 1445  
 ABL45990/c

ID ABL45990 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ABL45990;

XX 26-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Humanised anti-Fas antibody related PCR primer SEQ ID NO 55.

XX Human; mouse; humanised anti-Fas antibody; Fas/Fas ligand;  
 XX light chain subunit; apoptosis; immunosuppressive; anti-allergic;  
 XX autoimmune disease; allergy; atopic; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX JP2001342148-A.

XX 11-DEC-2001.

XX 28-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00093106.

XX 29-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00090918.

XX (SANY ) SANKYO CO LTD.

XX WPI; 2002-145113/19.

XX Drug containing humanized anti-Fas antibody, used for preventing and  
 XX treating autoimmune diseases, allergy, and atopy.

XX Example 14 (Preparatory); Page 32; 194pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a preventive or treating agent for diseases  
 XX caused by abnormality in Fas/Fas ligand system containing as the active  
 XX component an antibody having as the light chain subunit a polypeptide  
 XX containing residues 1-218 of one of 3, 239 residue amino acid sequences,  
 XX or residues 1-451 of one of 3, 470 residue amino acid sequences, all  
 XX fully defined in the specification and having an activity of combining  
 XX specifically with mammalian Fas and an activity of inducing apoptosis in  
 XX a cell expressing Fas. The agent has immunosuppressive and anti-allergic  
 XX activity and is used for preventing and treating autoimmune diseases,  
 XX allergy, atopy and others. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer,  
 XX useful to the invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

Qy 3065 GCGTCAGCTGAGACT 3082

Db 19 GCGTCAGCTGAGACT 2

RESULT 1446  
 ABL45989

ID ABL45989 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ABL45989;

XX 26-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Humanised anti-Fas antibody related PCR primer SEQ ID NO 48.

XX Human; mouse; humanised anti-Fas antibody; Fas/Fas ligand;  
 XX light chain subunit; apoptosis; immunosuppressive; anti-allergic;  
 XX autoimmune disease; allergy; atopic; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX JP2001342148-A.

XX 11-DEC-2001.

XX 28-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00093106.

XX 29-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00090918.

XX (SANY ) SANKYO CO LTD.

XX WPI; 2002-145113/19.

XX Drug containing humanized anti-Fas antibody, used for preventing and  
 XX treating autoimmune diseases, allergy, and atopy.

XX Example 14 (Preparatory); Page 31; 194pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a preventive or treating agent for diseases  
 XX caused by abnormality in Fas/Fas ligand system containing as the active  
 XX component an antibody having as the light chain subunit a polypeptide  
 XX containing residues 1-218 of one of 3, 239 residue amino acid sequences,  
 XX or residues 1-451 of one of 3, 470 residue amino acid sequences, all  
 XX fully defined in the specification and having an activity of combining  
 XX specifically with mammalian Fas and an activity of inducing apoptosis in  
 XX a cell expressing Fas. The agent has immunosuppressive and anti-allergic  
 XX activity and is used for preventing and treating autoimmune diseases,  
 XX allergy, atopy and others. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer,  
 XX useful to the invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

Qy 3065 GCGTCAGCTGAGACT 3082

Db 1 GCGTCAGCTGAGACT 18

RESULT 1447

ID ABL45989 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ABL45989;

XX 26-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Humanised anti-Fas antibody related PCR primer SEQ ID NO 49.

XX Human; mouse; humanised anti-Fas antibody; Fas/Fas ligand;  
 XX light chain subunit; apoptosis; immunosuppressive; anti-allergic;  
 XX autoimmune disease; allergy; atopic; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX JP2001342148-A.

XX 11-DEC-2001.

XX 28-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00093106.

XX 29-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00090918.

XX (SANY ) SANKYO CO LTD.

XX WPI; 2002-145113/19.

XX Drug containing humanized anti-Fas antibody, used for preventing and  
 XX treating autoimmune diseases, allergy, and atopy.

XX Example 14 (Preparatory); Page 31; 194pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a preventive or treating agent for diseases  
 XX caused by abnormality in Fas/Fas ligand system containing as the active  
 XX component an antibody having as the light chain subunit a polypeptide  
 XX containing residues 1-218 of one of 3, 239 residue amino acid sequences,  
 XX or residues 1-451 of one of 3, 470 residue amino acid sequences, all  
 XX fully defined in the specification and having an activity of combining  
 XX specifically with mammalian Fas and an activity of inducing apoptosis in  
 XX a cell expressing Fas. The agent has immunosuppressive and anti-allergic  
 XX activity and is used for preventing and treating autoimmune diseases,  
 XX allergy, atopy and others. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer,  
 XX useful to the invention

XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
XX W02003010335-A2.  
XX  
XX  
XX 06-FEB-2003.  
PD  
XX  
XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP007956.  
PF  
XX  
XX 20-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306912P.  
PR  
XX  
XX (HOFF ) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMAH.  
PA (HOFF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.  
PI  
XX Mirel DB, Erlich HA, Bugawan TL, Noble JA, Valdez AM;  
XX WPI; 2003-248086/24.  
DR  
XX  
XX  
XX Determining an individual's risk for type 1 diabetes, comprises detecting  
PT the presence of an insulin dependent diabetes mellitus-associated  
PT interleukin 4 receptor allele in a nucleic acid sample of the individual.  
XX  
XX  
PS Example 4; Page 35; 79pp; English.  
XX  
XX The sequences given in AB080141-52 represent primers which were used to  
CC identify wild type and variant loci in the human interleukin 4 receptor  
CC (IL4R). These primer sequences were used in the method of the invention  
CC for determining an individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The method  
CC comprises detecting the presence of an insulin dependent diabetes  
CC mellitus (IDDM)-associated interleukin 4 receptor allele in a nucleic  
CC acid sample of the individual, where the presence of the allele indicates  
CC the individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The method identifies one or  
CC more single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) within the IL4R gene listed in  
CC the specification. The method and the SNP's are useful for determining an  
CC individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The IL4R SNP's are also useful for  
CC determining an individual's risk for any autoimmune disease or condition  
CC or any T helper type 1 mediated disease, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,  
CC multiple sclerosis, psoriasis, inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus  
CC erythematosus, scleroderma, Grave's disease, systemic  
CC sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, Guillain-Barre syndrome, or Hashimoto's  
CC thyroiditis  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 3965 CAGGGCCTCTGCTGGACA 3982  
Db 2 CTGGGCTCTGCTGGTCA 19  
RESULT 1448  
XACA60236  
ID AACA60236 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX AACA60236;  
AC  
XX  
XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO328 PCR primer #1.  
DE  
XX  
XX Human, ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO;  
KM gene therapy; chromosome identification; chromosome marker; primer.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
XX US2003003530-A1.  
PN  
XX  
XX 02-JAN-2003.  
PD  
XX  
XX 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904011.  
PF

XX  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065936P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066346P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US000365.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.



PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030939.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.  
XX  
XX  
PA (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PI Aabkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N;  
PI Flyvbjerg E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Garney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-370793/35.  
DR  
XX  
XX New genes and secreted and transmembrane polypeptides (e.g. PRO245 or  
PT PRO355), useful for treating or diagnosing e.g. Alzheimer's disease,  
PT cancers, hemorrhage, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes, cirrhosis, ischemia  
PT or strokes.  
XX  
XX  
PS Example 42; Page 109; 482pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention describes a new isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising  
CC the full length coding sequence of the DNA deposited with the American  
CC Type Culture Collection (e.g. ATCC Deposit No. 209258), or a sequence  
CC with at least 80% identity to a DNA encoding a PRO polypeptide comprising  
CC any of 61 sequences having 164-119 amino acids fully defined in the  
CC specification. The PRO polypeptides or polynucleotides are useful as  
CC pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or bioreactors. These are  
CC particularly useful for detecting or treating e.g. Parkinson's disease,  
CC Alzheimer's disease, inflammation, nephritis, wound healing, nerve  
CC repair, collateral blood vessel formation, cancers (e.g. colorectal  
CC cancer), haemorrhage (or reduce risk for haemorrhage), rheumatoid  
CC arthritis, diabetes, cirrhosis of the liver, fibrosis of the lungs,  
CC restenosis, dermal fibrotic conditions (e.g. keloids or scarring),  
CC ischaemia, strokes, hypertension, heart attacks, atherosclerosis, or  
CC infertility in mammals (e.g. humans, dogs, cats, cattle, horses, sheep,  
CC pigs, goats, or rabbits). The PRO polypeptides are useful as targets for  
CC therapeutic intervention in these diseases, and diagnostic determination  
CC of the presence of these diseases. The PRO polypeptides are also useful  
CC as molecular weight markers, or for chromosome identification. The PRO  
CC genes are useful as hybridisation probes, or for screening libraries of  
CC human cDNA, genomic DNA or mRNA. The PRO genes may also be used in gene  
CC therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. This sequence  
CC represents a novel human secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptide  
CC associated primer  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2099 CCTGCACCTGCTGATGC 2116  
DB 2 CCTGCAGTTCTCGATGC 19  
RESULT 1450  
ACD20499  
ID ACD20499 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX ACD20499;  
AC  
XX 26-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
DT  
XX  
XX Human NOVX DNA PCR primer #48.  
DE  
XX  
XX Human; NOVX; inflammatory disorder; demyelination disease; stroke;  
KW renal disorder; infection; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; acne;  
KW hypertension; pancreatitis; Von Hippel-Lindau; endometriosis; fertility;  
KW scleroderma; cirrhosis; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease;  
KW haemophilia; autoimmune disease; allergy; AIDS;  
KW graft versus host disease; Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; pain;  
KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; obesity; diabetes;  
KW hair growth; hair loss; asthma; schizophrenia; glomerulonephritis;  
KW lupus erythematosus; psoriasis; antidiabetic; anorectic; metabolic;  
KW neutropenic; neuroprotective; cytostatic; antibacterial; virucide;  
KW protozoicide; antiarteriosclerotic; hypotensive; cerebroprotective;  
KW antiinflammatory; gynaecological; antifertility; dermatological;  
KW hepatotropic; haemostatic; immunosuppressive; antiallergic;  
KW antirheumatic; anticonvulsant; antisepticoeic; antiaesthetic;  
KW neuroleptic; anti-HIV; analgesic; nephrotoxic; antipsoriatic; PCR;  
KW primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
XX WO200298917-A2.  
PN  
XX  
XX 12-DEC-2002.  
PD  
XX  
XX 12-FEB-2002; 2002MO-US022049.  
PF  
XX  
XX 12-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268821P.  
PR 13-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268496P.  
PR 14-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268646P.  
PR 14-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268655P.  
PR 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269136P.  
PR 16-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269310P.  
PR 16-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269530P.  
PR 15-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276405P.  
PR 15-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276399P.  
PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276703P.  
PR 23-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278199P.  
PR 28-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279274P.  
PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0280238P.  
PR 02-APR-2001; 2001US-0280999P.  
PR 08-APR-2001; 2001US-0310797P.  
PR 14-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312284P.  
PR 14-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322294P.  
PR 14-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322295P.  
PR 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330293P.  
PR 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330393P.  
PR 31-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335104P.  
PR 31-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335109P.  
PR 21-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332127P.  
PR 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-0331772P.  
XX  
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.  
PA  
XX  
XX Guo X, Fernandes E, Li L, Kekuda R, Liu Y, Leite M, Spytek KA;  
PI Ji W, Casman SJ, Boldog FL, Patkurajan M, Vernet CM, Ballinger RA;  
PI Malynkar UM, Tchernov VT, Blalock AD, Gusev VY, Rastelli L;  
PI Mezes PD, Ellerman K, Heyes M, Hermann JU, Shinkets RA, Iolme N;  
PI Pena CE, Shenoy SG, Taupier RJ, Gerlach V, Gorman L;  
XX

DR WPI; 2003-148650/14.  
XX Novel NOXV polypeptide useful for identifying an agent that binds to the  
PT polypeptide, and for treating cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis,  
PT hypertension, infertility, scleroderma, cirrhosis, and inflammatory bowel  
PT disease.  
XX  
XX Example 3; Page 496; 566pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human  
CC polypeptides referred to as NOXV (NOV1-NOV37), variants of these  
CC proteins, and the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The NOXV  
CC proteins of the invention share homology to various types of protein  
CC families such as zinc finger-like proteins, enzymes, receptors, and  
CC lipoproteins. The sequences of the invention may be useful in the  
CC manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome associated with a  
CC human disease. For example they can be used to treat inflammatory  
CC disorders, demyelination disease, renal disorders, infections,  
CC cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension, stroke, pancreatitis, Von  
CC Hippel-Lindau, endometriosis, fertility, scleroderma, cirrhosis,  
CC inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, haemophilia, autoimmune  
CC diseases, allergies, graft versus host disease, Alzheimer's disease,  
CC arthritis, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, obesity, diabetes,  
CC acne, hair growth/loss, asthma, schizophrenia, AIDS, pain,  
CC glomerulonephritis, lupus erythematosus, and psoriasis. The present  
CC sequence represents a PCR primer used in the examples of the present  
CC invention. Note: SEQ ID Nos 113-460 are known sequences used for homology  
CC purposes  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 3285 CCCGAGCTGAGAGGCT 3302  
1 CCCGAGCTGAGAGGAT 18  
Db  
RESULT 1451  
ABX71684  
ID ABX71684 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ABX71684;  
XX  
DT 10-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DB Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO328 PCR primer #1.  
XX  
KW Human; PRO, secreted protein; transmembrane protein; enterocolitis;  
KW gastrointestinal ulceration; skin disease; ss; PCR; primer;  
KW abnormal keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; epithelial cancer;  
KW squamous cell carcinoma; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;  
KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; inflammatory disease;  
KW rheumatoid arthritis; asthma; multiple sclerosis; organ failure;  
KW atherosclerosis; cardiac injury; infertility; birth defect;  
KW premature aging; AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; cancer;  
KW diabetic complication; wound repair.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2002132240-A1.  
XX  
PD 19-SEP-2002.  
XX  
PF 18-JUL-2001; 2001US-00909320.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063512P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063512P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98KO-US019824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98KO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98KO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98KO-US019437.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98KO-US025108.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99KO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99KO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99KO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99KO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99KO-US023089.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99KO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99KO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99KO-US028301.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99KO-US028564.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99KO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99KO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99KO-US030911.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99KO-US030919.  
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000KO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000KO-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000KO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000KO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000KO-US005841.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000KO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000KO-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000KO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000KO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000KO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000KO-US023328.



PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US01917.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104086P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113326P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003555.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
 XX  
 PA (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi A, Bolstein D, Deanoys J, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertlisen MB, Goddard A,  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin LJ,  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart Th, Tunes D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-492258/46.  
 XX  
 PT Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides  
 PT encoding them useful for treating abnormal bleeding involved in  
 PT gynecological diseases, skin diseases and neurodegenerative diseases.  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; Page 112; 478pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide. PRO317 is useful in  
 CC diagnosing or treating abnormal bleeding involved in gynecological  
 CC diseases e.g. to avoid or lessen the need for hysterectomy. PRO317 may  
 CC also be useful as an agent that affects angiogenesis and PRO317 is useful  
 CC in anti-tumour indications or in treating coronary ischaemic conditions.  
 CC PRO211 and PRO217 polypeptides are useful for treating disorders  
 CC associated with the preservation and maintenance of gastrointestinal  
 CC mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal lesions, skin diseases  
 CC associated with abnormal keratinocyte differentiation (e.g. psoriasis).  
 CC PRO187 polypeptide is useful for treating Parkinson's disease,  
 CC Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies  
 CC and disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer. PRO219  
 CC polypeptide plays a regulatory role in the blood coagulation cascade.  
 CC PRO246 polypeptides which serves as tumour specific antigens may be  
 CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs. PRO269  
 CC polypeptide is useful as an antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for  
 CC haemorrhage as compared with heparin. PRO317 polypeptide is useful in  
 CC treating endometrial bleeding angiogenesis. PRO287 polypeptides and  
 CC portion have therapeutic applications in wound healing and tissue repair.

CC PRO234 polypeptides are useful for treating asthma, rheumatoid arthritis,  
 CC psoriasis and multiple sclerosis. The polypeptide and its nucleic acid  
 CC are useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC present sequence represents a human secreted/transmembrane PRO  
 CC polypeptide PCR primer  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 . Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Oy 2099 CTTGCACTTGCTGATGC 2116  
 Db 2 CCTGCACTTCTGATGC 19  
 RESULT 1453  
 ABX75029  
 ID ABX75029 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ABX75029;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human gene 216 polymorphism detection PCR primer #86.  
 DE  
 XX  
 XX Human; mouse; ss; primer; gene 216; antisense; antiinflammatory;  
 KW anorectic; chromosome 20p13-p12; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;  
 KW gene therapy; respiratory disease; asthma; obesity; PCR;  
 KW bronchial hyper-responsiveness; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;  
 KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; inflammatory bowel syndrome.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX WO200283077-A2.  
 EN  
 XX  
 PD 24-OCT-2002.  
 XX  
 XX 15-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012063.  
 PF  
 XX 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.  
 PR 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.  
 PA (SCHER ) SCHERING CORP.  
 XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.  
 PI Keith T, Little RD, Van Berdewegh P, Dupuis J, Del Maestro RG;  
 PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-092960/08.  
 XX  
 PT New isolated gene 216 nucleic acids, useful for diagnosing, preventing or  
 PT treating a disorder, such as asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness,  
 PT chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, obesity or inflammatory bowel  
 PT syndrome.  
 XX  
 PS Example 10; Page 155; 650pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC This invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid, gene 216,  
 CC identified from human chromosome 20p13-p12. The invention also discloses  
 CC regions of the 216 gene that contain single nucleotide polymorphisms  
 CC (SNP's) which may be used as markers for disease susceptibility or  
 CC severity. The nucleotides of the invention may have antisense,  
 CC antiinflammatory or anorectic activities and may be used in gene therapy.  
 CC The nucleic acids, antibodies or its fragments are useful for diagnosing,  
 CC preventing or treating a disorder, such as respiratory diseases (e.g.  
 CC asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness, chronic obstructive pulmonary  
 CC disease or adult respiratory distress syndrome), obesity, or inflammatory



CC bowel syndrome. The nucleic acids are also useful for identifying  
CC increased susceptibility of a subject to the disorders mentioned. The  
CC nucleic acids can also be used as primers and templates for the  
CC recombinant production of disorder-associated peptides or polypeptides,  
CC for chromosome and gene mapping, or for tissue distribution studies. The  
CC present sequence represents a gene 216 specific PCR primer used in the  
CC scope of the invention  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.34; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.94; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Indels 2;  
QY 4145 AAAACCCAGCTTCTCC 4162  
Db 1 AAGCCACAGCTTCTCC 18  
RESULT 1454  
ABX96253  
ID ABX96253 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ABX96253;  
XX  
DT 13-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #51, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
KW Human; PCR; primer; 89; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; pharmaceutical;  
KW diagnostic; bioensor; bio-reactor; therapeutic; hyperplasia;  
KW endometriosis; cancer; tumour; ischaemia; coronary arterial disease;  
KW polycystic kidney disease; renal failure; inflammatory response; asthma;  
KW rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis; multiple sclerosis; gene therapy;  
KW cytosarctic; gynecological; cardiac; nephrotropic; hepatotropic;  
KW antiinflammatory.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2002160374-A1.  
XX  
PD 31-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PE 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905291.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062815P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065933P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US022089.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
XX  
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
PA Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
XX Fliaveroit E, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-288105/28.  
DR  
XX  
XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides (e.g. PRO533 or PRO245)  
PT and genes encoding them, useful for detecting or treating e.g.  
PT hyperplasia, endometriosis, cancers, ischemia, coronary arterial disease  
PT or inflammations.  
XX  
XX Example 42; Page 112; 477p; English.  
XX  
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating

CC at least one biological activity of a cell. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are also useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics,  
 CC biosensors or bioreactors, for detecting or treating e.g. hyperplasia,  
 CC endometriosis, cancers (e.g. those involving solid tumours), ischemia,  
 CC coronary arterial disease, polycystic kidney disease, chronic or acute  
 CC renal failure, or inflammatory responses (e.g. asthma, rheumatoid  
 CC arthritis, psoriasis or multiple sclerosis) in mammals. The PRO genes may  
 CC also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective  
 CC gene. The sequences presented in ABX96017-ABX96378 are the genes  
 CC encoding the primers amplifying and the probes detecting the PRO  
 CC polynucleotides of the invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

Qy 2099 CCTGCACCTGCTGATGC 2116

Db 2 CCTGCACCTGCTGATGC 19

RESULT 1455

ACA05574

ID ACA05574 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ACA05574;

XX 29-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Human secreted protein PRO328 forward primer.

XX Human, gene therapy; mucosal lesion; ulcer; enterocolitis; skin disease;  
 XX psoriasis; cancer; lung cancer; colon cancer; nerve cell disease;  
 XX Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; Usher syndrome; angiodenesis;  
 XX atrophla areata; inflammatory disease; asthma; rheumatoid arthritis;  
 XX lechaemia; ss; primer; PCR.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US2003023054-A1.

XX 30-JAN-2003.

XX 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906742.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066124P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.

(GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnayers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerrieten ME, Goddard A,  
 PI Gidvari K, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin J,  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;

XX WPI; 2003-331485/31.  
XX Sixty one isolated nucleic acids encoding a PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO245  
PT or PRO1868, useful in chromosome and gene mapping, in generating  
PT antisense RNA and DNA, and in treating cancer and Alzheimer's disease.  
XX  
XX Example 42; Page 115; 481pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to sixty one nucleic acids encoding PRO  
CC polypeptides (secreted and transmembrane). The polynucleotide is useful  
CC in molecular biology, including uses as hybridisation probes, in  
CC chromosome and gene mapping, in generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in  
CC gene therapy. The polynucleotide may also be used in preparing PRO  
CC polypeptides by recombinant techniques, and in generating either  
CC transgenic animals or knock-out animals which, in turn, are useful in the  
CC development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. The PRO  
CC polypeptide or the antibody is used in preparing a medicament for  
CC treating a condition responsive to the polypeptide or antibody, such as  
CC mucosal lesions e.g. ulcers and enterocolitis, skin disease e.g.  
CC psoriasis, cancer e.g. lung cancer and colon cancer, nerve cell disease  
CC e.g. Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease, Usher syndrome,  
CC atrophla areata, angiogenesis, inflammatory disease e.g asthma and  
CC rheumatoid arthritis, ischaemia, and in various diagnostic assays. The  
CC present sequence represents an PCR primer used in isolating a PRO  
CC polypeptide  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.34; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.94; Pred. No. 1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 2099 CCGCACTTCCTGATGC 2116  
Db 2 CCGCACTTCCTGATGC 19  
|||||  
ACD20241  
RESULT 1456  
ID ACD20241 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX ACD20241;  
XX  
XX 25-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human secreted / transmembrane polypeptide PRO328 forward primer.  
XX  
XX Human; SB; PCR; primer; gene therapy; tumour; tissue typing; obesity;  
XX diabetes; hypoinulinaemia; hyperinulinaemia; vascular permeability;  
XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; immune response; regeneration; cartilage;  
XX auditory hair cell; hearing loss; bone disorder; sports injury;  
XX arthritis.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003036060-A1.  
XX  
XX 20-FEB-2003.  
XX  
XX 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904859.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-006593P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US000365.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.

PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.  
XX  
PA (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Deeneyers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N;  
PI Flivaraoff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IV;  
PI Macher JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-417923/39.  
XX  
PT Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptide for modulating biological  
PT activity of cell expressing the polypeptide, identifying agonists or  
PT antagonists of polypeptide, and as molecular weight markers.  
PS  
XX Example 42; Page 110; 469pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to an isolated, secreted and transmembrane  
XX polypeptide, termed PRO polypeptide. The polypeptide is useful for  
XX identifying agonists or antagonists of the polypeptide, for preparing  
XX variants of the polypeptide, as molecular weight markers for protein  
XX electrophoresis purpose and the nucleic acid is useful for recombinantly  
XX expressing those markers. The polypeptide is also useful as therapeutic  
XX agent. PRO is useful in assays to identify other proteins or molecules  
XX involved in binding interaction. The nucleic acid is useful as  
XX hybridisation probe, in chromosome and gene mapping, in generation of  
XX antisense RNA and DNA, in the preparation of PRO polypeptide, for  
XX generating transgenic animals or knockout animals which in turn are  
XX useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful  
XX reagents, to construct hybridisation probes for mapping the gene which  
XX encodes the PRO and for the genetic analysis of individuals with genetic  
XX disorders, in gene therapy, for chromosome identification, as chromosome  
XX marker, and for generating probes for polymerase chain reaction (PCR),  
XX Northern analysis, Southern analysis and Western analysis. PRO antibody  
XX is useful in diagnostic assays for PRO, e.g. detecting its expression in  
XX specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO  
XX from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The polypeptide or its  
XX antibody is useful for the preparation of medicament for treating  
XX conditions which is responsive to the PRO polypeptide or anti-PRO  
XX antibody e.g. tumour. The polypeptide and the nucleic acid is useful for  
XX tissue typing. The polypeptide is useful for treating obesity, diabetes  
XX or hypo- or hyper-insulinaemia and cardiac insufficiency disorders, for  
XX inhibiting tumour growth, enhances vascular permeability and immune  
XX response, for inducing regeneration of auditory hair cells and for  
XX treating hearing loss in mammals and for treating bone and/or cartilage  
XX disorders such as sports injuries and arthritis. The present sequence  
XX represents a human secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptide PCR primer  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2099 CCTGCACCTGCGTATGC 2116  
DB 2 CCTGCAGTTCGATGC 19  
RESULT 1457  
ACAS5044  
ID ACAS5044 standard; DNA, 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ACAS5044;  
XX  
XX 05-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX  
XX  
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane protein associated primer #133.  
XX  
XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; gene therapy; psoriasis;  
XX keratoconjunctivitis; gastrointestinal ulceration; skin disease;  
XX keratinocyte differentiation; epithelial cancer; Alzheimer's disease;  
XX squamous cell carcinoma; Parkinson's disease; inflammatory disease;  
XX ankyrotrophic lateral sclerosis; rheumatoid arthritis; asthma;  
XX multiple sclerosis; organ failure; atherosclerosis; cardiac injury;  
XX infertility; birth defect; premature aging; AIDS; cancer;  
XX diabetic complication; wound repair; tissue re-growth; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003017463-A1.  
XX  
XX  
XX 23-JAN-2003.  
XX  
XX  
XX 11-JUN-2001; 2001US-00903640.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062155P.  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063455P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
XX 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
XX 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
XX 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
XX 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066354P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066465P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066710P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
XX 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
XX 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.

PR	10-SEP-1998;	98WO-US018824.
PR	14-SEP-1998;	98US-01002622.
PR	14-SEP-1998;	98WO-US019177.
PR	16-SEP-1998;	98WO-US019330.
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98US-0100058P.
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98WO-US019437.
PR	13-OCT-1998;	98US-0104080P.
PR	20-NOV-1998;	98US-0109304P.
PR	01-DEC-1998;	98WO-US02510B.
PR	22-DEC-1998;	98US-0113296P.
PR	07-JUL-1999;	99US-0143048P.
PR	26-JUL-1999;	99US-0145698P.
PR	28-JUL-1999;	99US-0146222P.
PR	08-SEP-1999;	99WO-US020594.
PR	13-SEP-1999;	99WO-US020944.
PR	15-SEP-1999;	99WO-US02109P.
PR	05-OCT-1999;	99WO-US021547.
PR	29-NOV-1999;	99WO-US023089.
PR	30-NOV-1999;	99WO-US028214.
PR	01-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028313.
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028301.
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028564.
PR	16-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028565.
PR	20-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030911.
PR	05-JAN-2000;	99WO-US030999.
PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US000219.
PR	12-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US003565.
PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004414.
PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US005004.
PR	20-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US005841.
PR	30-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US007377.
PR	22-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US008439.
PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000WO-US014042.
PR	28-JUL-2000;	2000WO-US015264.
PR	24-AUG-2000;	2000WO-US020710.
PR	18-SEP-2000;	2000WO-US023328.
PR		
PA	(GETH )	GENENTECH INC.
XX		
PI	Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N,	
PI	Filvaroso E, Fong S, Gao W, Gether H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,	
PI	Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavini IJ,	
PI	Mathew JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,	
PI	Williams PM, Wood WJ;	
XX		
DR	WPI; 2003-341586/32.	
XX		
PT	New PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules, useful in diagnosing or	
PT	treating inflammatory diseases, organ failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac	
PT	injury, infertility, cancer, AIDS, Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's	
PT	disease.	
XX		
PS	Example 42; Page 106; 473pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The invention describes sixty one nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides	
CC	(secreted and transmembrane). The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids are	
CC	useful in diagnosing or treating enterocolitis, gastrointestinal	
CC	ulceration, skin diseases associated with abnormal Keratinocyte	
CC	differentiation, e.g. psoriasis or epithelial cancers such as squamous	
CC	cell carcinoma, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic	
CC	lateral sclerosis, inflammatory diseases, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,	
CC	asthma or multiple sclerosis, organ failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac	
CC	injury, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, AIDS, cancer,	
CC	diabetic complications, or mutations in general. The polypeptides are	
CC	also useful for wound repair and associated therapies concerned with re-	
CC	growth of tissue. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules are	
CC	also useful in gene therapy, and as molecular weight markers for protein	
CC	electrophoresis purposes. The anti-PRO antibodies may be used in	
CC	diagnostic assays for PRO, or for the affinity purification of PRO from	
CC	recombinant cell culture or natural sources. This sequence represents a	
CC	novel human PRO polypeptide associated primer	

XX	Sequence	19 BP, 2 A, 6 C, 4 G, 7 T, 0 U, 0 Other;
SQ		
	Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
	Best Local Similarity	88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
	Matches	16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	2099	CCTGCACCTTCCCTGATGC 2116
DB	2	CCTGCACCTTCCCTGATGC 19
	RESULT 1458	
ID	ABZ69566/c	
XX	ABZ69566 standard; DNA; 19 BP.	
AC	ABZ69566;	
XX		
XX	11-AUG-2003 (first entry)	
DT		
XX		
DE	Epididymal cell line related PCR primer #16.	
XX		
KW	Immortalized cell line; epididymal; male fertility; infertility;	
KM	contraceptive; epididymis; PCR; primer; ss.	
XX		
OS	Unidentified.	
XX		
PN	DE10129863-A1.	
XX		
PD	27-MAR-2003.	
XX		
PF	21-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01029863.	
XX		
PR	21-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01029863.	
XX		
PA	(IHFR-) IHF INST HORMON & FORTPFLANZUNGS.	
XX		
PI	Ivell R, Kaeppler-Hanno K, Kirchhoff C, Telgmann R;	
XX		
DR	WPI, 2003-356167/34.	
XX		
PT	Immortalized epididymal cell lines, useful e.g. for identifying agents	
XX	that modify male fertility and for assessing promoter activity.	
PS		
XX	Disclosure; Page 12, 22pp; German.	
CC		
CC	The present invention relates to an immortalized cell line of epididymal	
CC	origin produced by immortalizing primary cultures of mammalian epididymal	
CC	cells. The cells are useful for identifying agents that increase or	
CC	reduce male fertility (potentially useful for treating infertility or as	
CC	contraceptives) and to assess their cytotoxicity, analysing the	
CC	function of the epididymis and assessing activity of a promoter (by	
CC	expressing a gene controlled by it in the cells. They can also be used in	
CC	co-cultures with sperm, in serum-free medium, for maturation of the	
CC	sperm. The present sequence is a PCR primer used in the exemplification	
CC	of the invention	
XX		
SQ	Sequence	19 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
	Best Local Similarity	88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
	Matches	16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	333	CTGGCTTTCTACCACT 350
DB	19	CTGGCTTTCTACCACT 2
	RESULT 1459	
ID	ACD19879	
XX	ACD19879 standard; DNA; 19 BP.	
AC	ACD19879;	

XX 22-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
 XX Human secreted / transmembrane polypeptide PRO328 forward primer.  
 DE  
 XX Human; 89; PCR; primer; gene therapy; apoptosis; bleeding; tumour; ALS;  
 KW synaerological disease; hysterectomy; angiogenesis; skin disease; cancer;  
 KW coronary ischaemic condition; gastrointestinal mucosa disorder; asthma;  
 KW mucosal lesion repair; keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis;  
 KW Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;  
 KW neuropathy; blood coagulation cascade disorder; thrombosis; haemorrhage;  
 KW neurodegenerative disease; endometrial bleeding; wound healing;  
 KW tissue repair; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; tissue typing.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX US2003027143-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 06-FEB-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906838.  
 PF  
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065932P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.

PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100252P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100252P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100253P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000021P.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000021P.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000021P.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000021P.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000021P.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000021P.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000021P.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0000021P.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0000021P.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0000021P.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0000021P.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0000021P.  
 XX (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers J, Raton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Fliviaroff B, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerltzen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2003-417249/39.  
 DR Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides  
 XX encoding them useful for treating abnormal bleeding involved in  
 PT synaerological diseases, skin diseases and neurodegenerative diseases.  
 PS Example 42; Page 106; 467pp; English.  
 XX The invention relates to an isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO  
 CC polypeptide. The PRO polypeptides are useful for modulating biological  
 CC activity of a cell, in diagnosing or treating abnormal bleeding involved  
 CC in synaerological diseases e.g. to avoid or lessen the need for  
 CC hysterectomy, for treating angiogenesis, tumour, coronary ischaemic  
 CC condition, disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance of  
 CC gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal  
 CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte  
 CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's  
 CC disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies, disease  
 CC related to uncontrolled cell growth (e.g. cancer), blood coagulation  
 CC cascade disorders, neurodegenerative disease, thrombosis, haemorrhage,  
 CC endometrial bleeding, wound healing, tissue repair, asthma, rheumatoid  
 CC arthritis, multiple sclerosis. Nucleic acid encoding PRO polypeptides are  
 CC useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes and in  
 CC the generation of antisense RNA and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides,

CC for generating transgenic animals or knockout animals. The PRO  
CC polypeptides and their nucleic acids are useful for tissue typing. PRO  
CC antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of  
CC sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for  
CC PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and  
CC for affinity purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural  
CC sources. The present sequence represents a human secreted and  
CC transmembrane PRO polypeptide PCR primer  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;  
QY 2099 CCTGCACCTTCCTGATGC 2116  
Db 2 CCTGCACCTTCCTGATGC 19  
RESULT 1460  
ADB29491  
ID ADB29491 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADB29491;  
XX  
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;  
XX Gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;  
XX Keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;  
XX Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;  
XX cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;  
XX antichromobiotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;  
XX kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;  
XX Immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; neurotropic; neuroprotective;  
XX cytostatic; virucide; anticoagulant.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003092002-A1.  
XX  
XX 15-MAY-2003.  
XX  
XX 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902615.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059265P.  
XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063466P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
XX

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063353P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064609P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-006593P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005044.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
XX  
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX Ahkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
PI Flvetroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavich I;  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumaas D;



PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX MPI, 2003-765473/72.  
 XX  
 XX Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for treating Parkinson's  
 PT disease, enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome gastrointestinal  
 PT ulceration, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Usher  
 PT syndrome.  
 XX  
 XX Example 42, Page 104, 469pp: English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful  
 CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance  
 CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal  
 CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte  
 CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's  
 CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and  
 CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.  
 CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be  
 CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also  
 CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral  
 CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine  
 CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an  
 CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with  
 CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating  
 CC endothelial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney  
 CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of  
 CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in  
 CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library  
 CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in  
 CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,  
 CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or  
 CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of  
 CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis  
 CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly  
 CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins  
 CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as  
 CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO  
 CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful  
 CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical  
 CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in  
 CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific  
 CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from  
 CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be  
 CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The  
 CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO  
 CC polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 19 BP, 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2099 CCTGCACTTGGCTGATGC 2116  
 DB 2 CCTGCACTTGGCTGATGC 19  
 RESULT 1461  
 ADA18347  
 ID ADA18347 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADA18347;

XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 DT Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #3, PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 DE Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;  
 XX gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;  
 KW keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;  
 KW cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;  
 KW antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endothelial bleeding angiogenesis;  
 KW kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;  
 KW immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; neurotropic; neuroprotective;  
 KW cyostatic; viricide; anticoagulant.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 PN US2003039971-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 27-FEB-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906646.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059146P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063122P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066456P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.

PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030959.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.

(GENTH) GENENTECH INC.

PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Batton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Pilvaroff B, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2003-503392/47.

XX New secreted and transmembrane polypeptides useful for treating skin,  
 PT neurodegenerative diseases, asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and  
 PT multiple sclerosis.

XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 471pp; English.

XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful  
 CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance  
 CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal  
 CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte  
 CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's  
 CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and  
 CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.

CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be  
 CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also  
 CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral  
 CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine  
 CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an  
 CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for hemorrhage as compared with  
 CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating  
 CC endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney  
 CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of  
 CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in  
 CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library  
 CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in  
 CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,  
 CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or  
 CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of  
 CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis  
 CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly  
 CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins  
 CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as  
 CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO  
 CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful  
 CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical  
 CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in  
 CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific  
 CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from  
 CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be  
 CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The  
 CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO  
 CC polynucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No.: 1e+03; Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2099 CCGGCACTTCCTGATGC 2116

Db 2 CCGGCACTTCCTGATGC 19

RESULT 1462

ACD67026 ACD67026 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ACD67026;

XX 17-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO328 PCR primer #1.

XX Human; ss; PRO; secreted and transmembrane protein; inflammation;  
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis; multiple sclerosis; atherosclerosis;  
 KW infertility; birth defect; premature aging; malignancy; cancer; stroke;  
 KW heart attack; hypertension; gastrointestinal ulceration;  
 KW Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; AIDS; cholesterol uptake;  
 KW wound healing; tissue repair; gene therapy.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003045693-A1.

XX 06-MAR-2003.

XX 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903749.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.



```
RESULT 1463
ACD83187
ID ACD83187 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ACD83187;
XX
XX 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PRO PCR primer #134.
XX
XX Human PRO: PRO; primer; ss; secreted polypeptide; transmembrane polypeptide;
KM abnormal bleeding; gynaecological disease; hysterectomy; mucosal lesion;
KM coronary ischaemic condition; gastrointestinal mucosa; skin disease; ALS;
KM keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease; asthma;
KM Alzheimer's disease; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; cancer;
KM amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; neuropathy; uncontrolled cell growth; PCR.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003044793-A1.
XX
XX 06-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903786.
XX
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
XX 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
XX 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
XX 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
XX 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
```

```
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US015177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 200WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 200WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 200WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 200WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 200WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 200WO-US007377.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 200WO-US008435.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 200WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 200WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 200WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 200WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
XX (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Aabkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillen KJ, Kijavlin ID;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-492256/46.
XX
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and polynucleotides
PT encoding them, useful for treating abnormal bleeding involved in
PT gynecological diseases, skin diseases and neurodegenerative diseases.
XX
XX Example 42; Page 108; 475pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to human PRO polypeptides (secreted and
XX transmembrane polypeptides) and the PRO polynucleotides encoding them.
XX The PRO polypeptides and polynucleotides can be used in diagnosing or
XX treating abnormal bleeding involved in gynaecological diseases e.g. to
XX avoid or lessen the need for hysterectomy. They can also be used in
XX treating coronary ischaemic conditions, disorders associated with the
XX preservation and maintenance of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of
XX acute and chronic mucosal lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal
XX keratinocyte differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease,
XX Alzheimer's disease, asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and diseases related to
XX uncontrolled cell growth, such as cancer. This sequence represents a PCR
XX primer used to isolate a human PRO polynucleotide of the invention
```

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ Query Match 0.34; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred.No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 2099 CCTGCACTTCTCTATGC 2116  
DB 2 CCTGCACTTCTCTATGC 19  
RESULT 1464  
ADA16322  
ID ADA16322 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX ADA16322;  
AC  
XX  
XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; 5'; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
KM retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
KM hypotinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
KM arthritis; cardiac; valvular; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
KM osteopathic; anticholinergic; anorectic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003049621-A1.  
XX  
XX 13-MAR-2003.  
XX  
XX 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904119.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059268P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062128P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065633P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0091882P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100263P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101943P.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109310P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146229P.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146209P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146210P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146215P.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146218P.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146214P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146213P.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146211P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146210P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146211P.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146211P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146211P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146211P.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0146211P.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0146211P.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0146211P.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0146211P.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0146211P.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0146211P.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0146211P.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0146211P.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0146211P.  
PR 28-JUN-2000; 2000US-0146211P.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0146211P.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0146211P.  
XX  
XX (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Deanovs L, Eaton D, Ferrara N;  
PI Piliavoff B, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin IJ;  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
PI Williams FM, Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-521801/49.  
XX  
XX New genes encoding for secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides,  
XX useful for treating e.g. cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds,  
XX cancers, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia, hypotinsulinaemia, or

PT arthritis.  
PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 476bp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2099 CCTGCACCTTCCTGATGC 2116  
Db 2 CCTGCACCTTCCTGATGC 19  
RESULT 1465  
ADA42467  
ID ADA42467 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADA42467;  
XX  
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;  
KW gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;  
KW keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;  
KW Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;

KW cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;  
KW antichromobiotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding; angiodenesis;  
KW kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;  
KW immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; nootropic; neuroprotective;  
KW cytostatic; virucide; anticoagulant.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
PN US2003054401-A1.  
XX  
XX 20-MAR-2003.  
PD  
XX  
PF 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903520.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.

PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
 PR 18-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
 PR 08-DEC-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.

XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoletti NF, Roy MA, Stewart TB, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;

XX WPI; 2003-755054/71.

PT Novel PRO polypeptides useful for treating Parkinson's disease,  
 PT Alzheimer's disease, enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome,  
 PT psoriasis, epidermoid carcinoma of the vulva and gliomas, gynecological  
 PT diseases.

XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 479bp; English.

CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful  
 CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance  
 CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal  
 CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte  
 CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's  
 CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and  
 CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.  
 CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be  
 CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also  
 CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral  
 CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine  
 CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an  
 CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with  
 CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating  
 CC endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney

CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of  
 CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in  
 CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library  
 CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in  
 CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,  
 CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or  
 CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of  
 CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis  
 CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly  
 CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins  
 CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as  
 CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO  
 CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful  
 CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical  
 CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in  
 CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific  
 CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from  
 CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be  
 CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The  
 CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO  
 CC polynucleotide of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.34; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

Db 2099 CCGGCACTTCCGATGTC 2116  
 2 CCGGCACTTCCGATGTC 19

RESULT 1466  
 ACD23365  
 ID ACD23365 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ACD23365;  
 XX  
 DT 26-AUG-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 XX Human PRO PCR primer #125.  
 XX  
 KW Human; PRO; primer; see Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; AIDS;  
 KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; cancer; viral infection; AIDS;  
 KW Turner's syndrome; haemorrhage; enterocolitis; Zollinger-Ellison syndrome;  
 KW gastrointestinal ulceration; congenital microvillus atrophy; psoriasis;  
 KW skin disease; endometrial bleeding; angiogenesis; ischaemic condition;  
 KW asthma; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; inflammatory disease;  
 KW atherosclerosis; infertility; birth defect; premature aging; stroke; PCR;  
 KW diabetic complication.  
 KW Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX  
 PN US2003064367-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 03-APR-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904485.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059268P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.



PR	24-OCT-1997	97US-00628466
PR	24-OCT-1997	97US-00628166
PR	24-OCT-1997	97US-00630455
PR	24-OCT-1997	97US-00631202
PR	24-OCT-1997	97US-00631212
PR	24-OCT-1997	97US-00631278
PR	24-OCT-1997	97US-00631288
PR	24-OCT-1997	97US-00635496
PR	28-OCT-1997	97US-00635507
PR	28-OCT-1997	97US-00635649
PR	28-OCT-1997	97US-00635649
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-0063435P
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-0063704P
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-0063732P
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-0063734P
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-0063735P
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-0063738P
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-0064215P
PR	31-OCT-1997	97US-0063870P
PR	31-OCT-1997	97US-0064103P
PR	03-NOV-1997	97US-0064248P
PR	03-NOV-1997	97US-0064480P
PR	12-NOV-1997	97US-0065186P
PR	17-NOV-1997	97US-0058466P
PR	18-NOV-1997	97US-0065593P
PR	21-NOV-1997	97US-0066124P
PR	21-NOV-1997	97US-0066364P
PR	24-NOV-1997	97US-0066453P
PR	24-NOV-1997	97US-0066465P
PR	24-NOV-1997	97US-0066511P
PR	24-NOV-1997	97US-0066772P
PR	24-NOV-1997	97US-0066840P
PR	25-NOV-1997	97US-0067425P
PR	12-DEC-1997	98US-0008026P
PR	04-JUN-1998	98US-0009803P
PR	10-SEP-1998	98MC-US018824
PR	14-SEP-1998	98US-0100282P
PR	14-SEP-1998	98MC-US019177
PR	16-SEP-1998	98MC-US019330
PR	17-SEP-1998	98US-0100658P
PR	17-SEP-1998	98MC-US019437
PR	13-OCT-1998	98US-0104050P
PR	20-NOV-1998	98US-0109304P
PR	01-DEC-1998	98MC-US025108
PR	22-DEC-1998	98US-011326P
PR	07-JUL-1999	99US-0143048P
PR	26-JUL-1999	99US-0145688P
PR	28-JUL-1999	99US-0146222P
PR	08-SEP-1999	99MC-US020594
PR	13-SEP-1999	99MC-US020944
PR	15-SEP-1999	99MC-US021090
PR	15-SEP-1999	99MC-US021547
PR	05-OCT-1999	99MC-US023089
PR	30-NOV-1999	99MC-US028214
PR	30-NOV-1999	99MC-US028313
PR	01-DEC-1999	99MC-US028301
PR	02-DEC-1999	99MC-US028564
PR	02-DEC-1999	99MC-US028565
PR	16-DEC-1999	99MC-US030095
PR	16-DEC-1999	99MC-US030911
PR	05-JAN-2000	99MC-US030999
PR	05-JAN-2000	2000MC-US000219
PR	11-FEB-2000	2000MC-US003565
PR	22-FEB-2000	2000MC-US004414
PR	22-FEB-2000	2000MC-US005004
PR	02-MAR-2000	2000MC-US005841
PR	20-MAR-2000	2000MC-US007377

```

PR 30-MAR-2000; 200OWO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 200OWO-US0140432.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 200OWO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 200OWO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 200OWO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 200OWO-US065350.
XX
PA (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,
PI Filvarsoff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Guney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ,
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tamas D,
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-567176/53.
XX
PT Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g., PRO245 and PRO1868, useful for
PT treating e.g., Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic
PT lateral sclerosis, cancer, neuropathies, diabetes and psoriasis.
PS
PS Example 42; Page 109; 477pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to human PRO polypeptides and the polymucleotides
XX encoding them. The polypeptides and polymucleotides are used for treating
XX diseases related to growth or survival of nerve cells such as Parkinson's
XX disease, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) and
XX neuropathies, diseases related to uncontrolled cell growth such as
XX cancer, viral infections, Usher's syndrome, haemorrhage, enterocolitis,
XX Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, gastrointestinal ulceration, congenital
XX microvillus atrophy, skin diseases such as psoriasis and epithelial
XX cancers, endometrial bleeding, angiogenesis, ischaemic conditions,
XX asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, inflammatory diseases,
XX atherosclerosis, cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects, premature
XX aging, AIDS, stroke and diabetic complications. The polynucleotides are
XX also useful in chromosome and gene mapping. This sequence represents a
XX PCR primer used in isolation of a human PRO polynucleotide of the
XX invention
SQ
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Dy Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Db Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;
Dy 2099 CCTGCAGCTTCGTGATSC 2116
Db 2 CCTGCAGTTTCTCGATGC 19
RESULT 1467
ADAL6746
ID ADAL6746 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADAL6746;
DT
XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DB Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;
KW gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;
KW keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;
KW Alzheimer's diseases; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;
KW cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;
KW antitumouric agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;
KW kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;
KW immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; motropic; neuroprotective;
KW cyostatic; vincide; anticoagulant.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
DS
PN US2003039969-A1.
```

XX 27-FEB-2003.  
 PD 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904786.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0062128P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0062129P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0062187P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0062486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065933P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0068425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0103040P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0103080P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113295P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.

PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00653550.  
 (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PR Ashkenazi A, Boetsen D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,  
 PI Gadowaki PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin IJ;  
 PI Maher JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 XX Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 DR WPI; 2003-503391/47.  
 XX  
 PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO187, which is a  
 PT member of the epidermal growth factor-8 (EGF-8) family of proteins,  
 PT useful for treating cancer.  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 471bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful  
 CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance  
 CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal  
 CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal Keratinocyte  
 CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's  
 CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and  
 CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.  
 CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be  
 CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also  
 CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral  
 CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine  
 CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an  
 CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with  
 CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating  
 CC endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney  
 CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of  
 CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in  
 CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library  
 CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in  
 CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,  
 CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or  
 CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of  
 CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis  
 CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly  
 CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins

CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as  
CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic  
CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO  
CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful  
CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical  
CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in  
CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific  
CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from  
CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be  
CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The  
CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO  
CC polynucleotide of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 2; Gaps 0;

Db 2099 CCTGCACTTGCTGATGC 2116  
2 CCTGCACTTGCTGATGC 19

RESULT 1468

ADA13175  
ADA13175 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ADA13175;

DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.

KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;  
KW gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;  
KW keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;  
KW Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;  
KW cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;  
KW antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;  
KW kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;  
KW immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; nootropic; neuroprotective;  
KW cytostatic; virucide; anticoagulant.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN US2003049622-A1.

PD 13-MAR-2003.

XX 14-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904956.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.

PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065633P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098033P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0010824P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101930P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101943P.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-010925108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113286P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00000219.

(GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.

PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers J, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AJ, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2003-521802/49.  
 XX  
 PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides, useful for treating  
 PT cancer, skin disorders, neurodegenerative diseases, and for lessening the  
 PT effects of viral infection.  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 473bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful  
 CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance  
 CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal  
 CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte  
 CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's  
 CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and  
 CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.  
 CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be  
 CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also  
 CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral  
 CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine  
 CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an  
 CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with  
 CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating  
 CC endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney  
 CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of  
 CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in  
 CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library  
 CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in  
 CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,  
 CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or  
 CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of  
 CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis  
 CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly  
 CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins  
 CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as  
 CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO  
 CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful  
 CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical  
 CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in  
 CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific  
 CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from  
 CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be  
 CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The  
 CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO  
 CC polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 SO Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.34; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 2099 CCGGCACTGCGTATGC 2116  
 DB 2 CCGGCACTGCGTATGC 19

RESULT 1469  
 ADA42043

ID ADA42043 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADA42043;  
 XX  
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;  
 KW gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;  
 KW keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;  
 KW Alzheimer's diseases; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;  
 KW cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;  
 KW antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;  
 KW kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;  
 KW immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; nootropic; neuroprotective;  
 KW cyostatic; virucide; anticoagulant.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003082540-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 01-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902634.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059253P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063722P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0018824P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145688P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
 XX  
 XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PA  
 XX  
 PI Abkenazi A, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 PI  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-755103/71.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PT New PRO polypeptides useful for treating Parkinson's disease,  
 PT enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome gastrointestinal ulceration,  
 PT Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and Usher syndrome.  
 PS  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 468bp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful  
 CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance  
 CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal  
 CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte

CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's  
 CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and  
 CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.  
 CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be  
 CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also  
 CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral  
 CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine  
 CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an  
 CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with  
 CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating  
 CC endothelial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney  
 CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of  
 CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in  
 CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library  
 CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs. In  
 CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense animals or  
 CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or  
 CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of  
 CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis  
 CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly  
 CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins  
 CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as  
 CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO  
 CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful  
 CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical  
 CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in  
 CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific  
 CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from  
 CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be  
 CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The  
 CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO  
 CC polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;  
 Qy 2099 CCTGCACCTGCTGATGC 2116  
 Db 2 CCTGCACCTTCTGATGC 19  
 RESULT 1470  
 ADAL7390  
 ID ADAL7390 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADAL7390;  
 XX  
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 XX Human; PCR; primer; 59; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;  
 KW gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;  
 KW keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;  
 KW Alzheimer's diseases; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;  
 KW cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;  
 KW antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endothelial bleeding angiogenesis;  
 KW kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;  
 KW immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; nootropic; neuroprotective;  
 KW cytoskeletal; virulence; anticoagulant.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX US2003017498-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 23-JAN-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00908093.  
 PF  
 XX

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063322P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145688P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.

PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030311.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00655350.  
 XX  
 PA (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin IJ,  
 PI Macher JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart JA, Tumas D,  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI,  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-531434/50.  
 XX  
 PT New isolated nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO245 or  
 PT PRO1868, useful in molecular biology, chromosome and gene mapping, in  
 PT generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in gene therapy.  
 PT  
 XX  
 XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 475bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful  
 CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance  
 CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal  
 CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte  
 CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's  
 CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and  
 CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.  
 CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be  
 CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also  
 CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral  
 CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine  
 CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an  
 CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for hemorrhage as compared with  
 CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating  
 CC endothelial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney  
 CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of  
 CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in  
 CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library  
 CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in  
 CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,  
 CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or  
 CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of  
 CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis  
 CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly  
 CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins  
 CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as  
 CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO  
 CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful  
 CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical

CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in  
CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific  
CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from  
CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be  
CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The  
CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO  
CC polynucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.34; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.94; Pred. No. 1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2099 CCTGCACTTCCTGATGC 2116

Db 2 CCTGCACTTCCTGATGC 19

RESULT 1471

ADA42893

ID ADA42893 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ADA42893;

XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.

DE Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;

KM gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;

KM keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;

KM Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;

KM cell growth; cancer; tumor; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;

KM antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;

KM kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;

KM immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; neurotropic; neuroprotective;

XX cytoskeletal; virucide; anticoagulant.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US2003054351-A1.

XX 20-MAR-2003.

PD 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904462.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.

PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.

PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059265P.

PR 15-SEP-1997; 97US-0062125P.

PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.

PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.

PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.

PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.

PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.

PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.

PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.

PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.

PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.

PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.

PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.

PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.

PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.

PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0101824P.

PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101943P.

PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.

PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.

PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0102510P.

PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.

PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.

PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.

PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0102054P.

PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0102094P.

PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0102157P.

PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0102308P.

PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0102821P.

PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0102831P.

PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0102830P.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0102856P.

PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0103095P.

PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0103091P.

PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0103099P.

PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.

PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0003565P.

PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0004414P.

PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0005004P.

PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005841P.

PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0007377P.

PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0008439P.

PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0101404P.

PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0101526P.

PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0102071P.

PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0102328P.

PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350P.

(GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
PI Filvaroff B, Fang S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerltzen ME, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
PI Mather UP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Thomas D;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;



XX WPI; 2003-755052/71.  
XX  
XX Novel isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptide, useful for  
PT tissue typing, treating Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, birth  
PT defects, cancer.  
XX  
XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 464bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful  
CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance  
CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal  
CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte  
CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's  
CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and  
CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.  
CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be  
CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also  
CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral  
CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine  
CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an  
CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with  
CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating  
CC endothelial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney  
CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of  
CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in  
CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library  
CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in  
CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,  
CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or  
CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of  
CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis  
CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly  
CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins  
CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as  
CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic  
CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO  
CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful  
CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical  
CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in  
CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific  
CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from  
CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be  
CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The  
CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO  
CC polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX  
XX Human PRO PCR primer #125.  
XX  
XX Human PRO primer; seq. secreted polypeptide; transmembrane polypeptide;  
KW leukocyte homing; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis; multiple sclerosis;  
KW mucosal lesion; enterocolitis Zollinger Ellison syndrome; asthma; PCR;  
KW antiasthmatic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; neuroprotective.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003064923-A1.  
XX  
XX 03-Apr-2003.  
XX  
XX 13-Jul-2001; 2001US-00905348.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059265P.  
XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063554P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
XX 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
XX 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065848P.  
XX 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065833P.  
XX 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
XX 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
XX 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.  
XX 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
XX 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.  
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113286P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99MO-US0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
  
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
PA  
XX  
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TH, Tumas D;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-567190/53.  
DR  
XX  
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptide for modulating biological  
PT activity of cell expressing the polypeptide, identifying agonists or  
PT antagonists of polypeptide, and as molecular weight markers.  
XX  
XX Example 42; Page 105; 471pp; English.  
PS  
XX  
XX The invention relates to human PRO polypeptides (secreted and  
CC transmembrane polypeptides) and the polynucleotides encoding them. The  
CC polypeptides are useful for detecting PRO polypeptides and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing the polypeptides, where the  
CC bioactive molecule is a toxin, radiolabel or an antibody. The bioactive  
CC material causes the death of the cell. The polypeptides or antibodies  
CC specific to the polypeptides are useful for modulating at least one  
CC biological activity of a cell expressing the polypeptides. The  
CC polypeptides are useful for treating disorders associated with leukocyte  
CC homing such as asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and multiple  
CC sclerosis, repair of acute and chronic mucosal lesions such as  
CC enterocolitis and Zollinger Ellison syndrome and for identifying agonists  
CC or antagonists of the polypeptides. The polynucleotides are useful as  
CC hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in generation of  
CC antisense RNA and DNA, in the preparation of PRO polypeptides and for  
CC generating probes for polymerase chain reaction (PCR), Northern analysis,  
CC Southern analysis and Western analysis. This sequence represents a PCR  
CC primer used in isolation of a human PRO polynucleotide of the invention  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
Qy 2099 CCTGCACCTTGCCGTGATGC 2116  
Db 2 CCTGCACCTTCCGTGATGC 19  
  
RESULT 1473  
ADB77812  
ID ADB77812 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADB77812;  
XX  
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; 58; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;  
XX Gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;  
XX Keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;  
XX Alzheimer's diseases; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;  
XX cell growth; cancer; tumor; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;  
XX antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;  
XX kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;  
XX immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; neurotropic; neuroprotective;  
XX cytostatic; virucide; anticoagulant.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003077654-A1.  
XX  
PD 24-APR-2003.  
XX  
PF 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902759.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.

PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065633P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-05000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-05000219.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-05000219.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-05000219.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-05000219.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-05000219.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-05000219.  
 PR 12-MAY-2000; 2000US-05014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-05015264.  
 PR 28-JUN-2000; 2000US-05020710.  
 PR 28-AUG-2000; 2000US-05023338.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-05023338.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,  
 PI Filvarcoff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Kijavits ID,  
 PI Macher JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TH, Tumas D,  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI,  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-765399/72.  
 XX  
 PT New isolated secreted and transmembrane polypeptide, useful for treating  
 PT diseases, e.g. Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic  
 PT lateral sclerosis, cancer, neuropathies, diabetes and psoriasis.  
 XX  
 PS Example 42, Page 102; 467pp, English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention discloses isolated and transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise

CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful  
 CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance  
 CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal  
 CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte  
 CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's  
 CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and  
 CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.  
 CC PRO polypeptides also serve as tumour specific antigens which may be  
 CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also  
 CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral  
 CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine  
 CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an  
 CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with  
 CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating  
 CC endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney  
 CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of  
 CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in  
 CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library  
 CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in  
 CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,  
 CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or  
 CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of  
 CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis  
 CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly  
 CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins  
 CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as  
 CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO  
 CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful  
 CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical  
 CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in  
 CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific  
 CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from  
 CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be  
 CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The  
 CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO  
 CC polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 GY 2099 CCGCAGTTCCTGATGC 2116  
 DB 2 CCGCAGTTCCTGATGC 19  
 RESULT 1474  
 ADB74948  
 ID ADB74948 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADB74948;  
 XX  
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;  
 KW gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;  
 KW keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;  
 KW Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;  
 KW cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;  
 KW antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;  
 KW kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;  
 KW immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; neurotropic; neuroprotective;

KW cytostatic; virucide; anticoagulant.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX US2003082542-A1.  
 PN 01-MAY-2003.  
 PD 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907979.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059253P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065933P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0140860P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.

PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
 PI Mether JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2003-765412/72.  
 DR  
 XX Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing,  
 PT modulating biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in  
 PT protein electrophoresis, for treating enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison  
 PT syndrome.  
 PT  
 XX  
 XX Example 42; Page 109; 475bp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful  
 CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance  
 CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal  
 CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte  
 CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's  
 CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and  
 CC additionallly, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.  
 CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be  
 CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also  
 CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral  
 CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine  
 CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an  
 CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with  
 CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating  
 CC endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney  
 CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of  
 CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in  
 CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library  
 CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in

CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,  
CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or  
CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of  
CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis  
CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly  
CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins  
CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as  
CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic  
CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO  
CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful  
CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical  
CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in  
CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific  
CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from  
CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be  
CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The  
CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO  
CC polynucleotide of the invention.

CC Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC Query Match 0.34; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

CC Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC 2099 CCTGCACCTGCGCTGATGC 2116

CC 2 CCTGCACCTGCTGATGC 19

CC RESULT 1475

CC ADC28594 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

CC AC ADC28594;

CC DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

CC XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.

CC Human; PCR; primer; 53; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
CC tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
CC neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
CC endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
CC rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
CC cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
CC retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
CC hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
CC arthritis; cardiac; vulvovaginal; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
CC osteopathic; antarthritic; anorectic.

CC OS Homo sapiens.

CC PN US2003059772-A1.

CC XX 27-MAR-2003.

CC PF 18-JUL-2001; 2001US-00909064.

CC PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
CC PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
CC PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
CC PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
CC PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
CC PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.  
CC PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
CC PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
CC PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
CC PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
CC PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
CC PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063712P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065833P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066340P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066456P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUN-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.

PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
XX  
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavits IJ;  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tamas D;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-540670/51.  
XX  
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides  
XX encoding them useful for treating skin, neurodegenerative diseases,  
XX antithrombotic agent and for inducing endothelial cell apoptosis.  
XX  
XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 470pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
XX and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
XX antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
XX at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
XX for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
XX polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
XX of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
XX polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
XX bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
XX heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
XX proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
XX stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
XX retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
XX cells, modulating glucose or PPA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
XX differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
XX detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
XX tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
XX retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,  
XX hypoinsulinemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
XX arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
XX expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
XX are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
XX for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
XX cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
XX and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
XX animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
XX screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
XX genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
XX recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
XX The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
XX purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
XX those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
XX the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
XX useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
XX immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
XX antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
XX expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
XX purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
XX PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
XX defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
XX amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX 2099 CCGGACGTTCCGATGC 2116  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

DB 2 CCGGACGTTCCGATGC 19  
RESULT 1476  
ID ADC39794  
AC ADC39794 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX ADC39794;  
XX  
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; 5S; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
XX neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
XX endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
XX rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; PPA; chondrocyte;  
XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
XX retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinemia;  
XX hypoinsulinemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
XX arthritis; cardiac; vulnery; cytosolic; ophthalmological;  
XX osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003059828-A1.  
XX  
XX 27-MAR-2003.  
XX  
XX 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904553.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0061255P.  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
XX 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
XX 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
XX 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.

PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0068425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028554.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028555.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003555.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
 XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,  
 PI Pliavakoff B, Pong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin IJ;  
 PI Maehar JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams FM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI, 2003-540675/51.  
 XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides  
 PT encoding them useful for treating skin, neurodegenerative diseases, as an  
 PT antithrombotic agent and for inducing endothelial cell apoptosis.  
 XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 477bp; English.  
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a

CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioeffectors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hypoinulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 SO Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 GY 2099 CCGCACTGCGCGATGC 2116  
 Db 2 CCGCACTGCGCGATGC 19  
 RESULT 1477  
 ADCA0308  
 ID ADCA0308 standard; DNA, 19 BP.  
 AC  
 XX ADCA0308;  
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
 DB  
 XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
 KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
 KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
 KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
 KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
 KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
 KW hypoinulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
 KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnery; cyrostatic; ophthalmological;  
 KW osteopathic; antiarthritis; anorectic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX US2003059829-A1.



XX 27-MAR-2003. 97US-0059113P.  
XX 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905381.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066344P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.

PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
XX (SETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
PA Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
XX Filvaroff E, Fong W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin J;  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Peoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX WPI; 2003-540676/51.  
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides  
PT encoding them useful for treating skin, neurodegenerative diseases, as an  
PT antithrombotic agent and for inducing endothelial cell apoptosis.  
XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 473pp; English.  
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
CC bioeffectors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hypernatraemia,  
CC hyponatraemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify

CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 2; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Indels 0;

QY 2099 CCTGCACTTCCTGATGC 2116  
Db 2 CCTGCACTTCCTGATGC 19

RESULT 1478  
ADCI9132

ID ADCI9132 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ADCI9132;

XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.

KW Human; PCR; primer; 5'; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hypernatraemia;  
KW hypotension; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
KW arthritis; cardiac; valvular; cystic; ophthalmological;  
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US2003036061-A1.

XX PD 20-FEB-2003.

XX PF 18-JUL-2001; 2001US-00909204.

XX PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059265P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066354P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0080826P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-01019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-01019437.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113286P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-00909204.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-00909204.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-00909204.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-00909204.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00909204.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-00909204.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00909204.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-00909204.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-00909204.  
PR 28-JUN-2000; 2000US-00909204.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-00909204.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00909204.

XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
PI

PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
PI William PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-615762/58.  
XX  
XX  
PT Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptide for modulating biological  
PT activity of cell expressing the polypeptide, identifying agonists or  
PT antagonists of polypeptide, and as molecular weight markers.  
XX  
XX  
PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 476bp; English.  
XX  
XX  
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
CC hypoparathyroidism, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX  
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX  
KW Human; PCR; primer; 58; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
KW hypoparathyroidism; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnerable; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX  
PN US2003036094-A1.  
XX  
PD 20-FEB-2003.  
XX  
XX  
PF 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904820.  
XX  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062387P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-00631045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.

PR	25-NOV-1997;	97US-0066840P.
PR	12-DEC-1997;	97US-0069425P.
PR	04-JUN-1998;	98US-0088026P.
PR	10-SEP-1998;	98US-009803P.
PR	10-SEP-1998;	98WO-US018824.
PR	14-SEP-1998;	98US-0100262P.
PR	14-SEP-1998;	98WO-US019177.
PR	16-SEP-1998;	98WO-US019330.
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98US-0100858P.
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98WO-US019437.
PR	13-OCT-1998;	98US-0104080P.
PR	20-NOV-1998;	98US-0109304P.
PR	01-DEC-1998;	98WO-US025108.
PR	22-DEC-1998;	98US-0113296P.
PR	07-JUL-1999;	99US-0143048P.
PR	26-JUL-1999;	99US-0145698P.
PR	28-JUL-1999;	99US-0146222P.
PR	08-SEP-1999;	99WO-US020594.
PR	13-SEP-1999;	99WO-US020944.
PR	15-SEP-1999;	99WO-US021090.
PR	15-SEP-1999;	99WO-US021547.
PR	05-OCT-1999;	99WO-US023089.
PR	29-NOV-1999;	99WO-US028214.
PR	30-NOV-1999;	99WO-US028313.
PR	01-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028301.
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028564.
PR	16-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028565.
PR	20-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030095.
PR	20-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030911.
PR	20-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030999.
PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000219.
PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US003565.
PR	22-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004414.
PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US005004.
PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US005841.
PR	20-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US007337.
PR	30-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US008439.
PR	02-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014042.
PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000WO-US015264.
PR	28-JUL-2000;	2000WO-US020710.
PR	24-AUG-2000;	2000WO-US023328.
PR	18-SEP-2000;	2000US-00665350.
XX	(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.	
PA		
XX		
P1	Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Baion DL, Ferrara N;	
P1	Pilvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;	
P1	Godowski FJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavits I;	
P1	Maccheri JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;	
P1	Williams PW, Wood W;	
XX		
DR	WPI, 2003-615763/58.	
XX		
PT	Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides	
PT	encoding chem useful for treating cancers, asthma, rheumatoid arthritis,	
PT	neurological diseases, and skin diseases.	
XX		
PS	Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 478pp; English.	
XX		
XX	The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides	
CC	and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise	
CC	antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a	
CC	biocative molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating	
CC	at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful	
CC	for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a	
CC	biocative molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO	
CC	polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity	
CC	of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or	
CC	polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or	
CC	bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal	
CC	heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated	
CC	proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of	
CC	stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of	

CC	retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC	cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
CC	-differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC	detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC	tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC	retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC	hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC	arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC	expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC	are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC	for cDNA libraries to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC	cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC	and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC	animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC	screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC	genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC	recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC	The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC	purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC	those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC	the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC	useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC	immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC	antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC	expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC	purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC	PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC	defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC	amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
CC	
XX	
SQ	Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity	88.9%; Pred.No.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
DY	2099 CCTGCACCTTCGCTGATGC 2116             DB 2 CCTGCAGTTTCTGATGC 19
RESULT 1480	
ADC29487	
ID ADC29487 standard; DNA; 19 BP.	
AC	
XX	
AD	ADC29487;
XX	
DT	18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.
XX	
KW	tissue; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KM	neonatal heart; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KM	endothelial cells; stimulated T-Lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KM	rod photoreceptor cell; c-Fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KM	cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KM	retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
KM	hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KM	arthritis; cadaveric; vulnerable; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KM	osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PV	US2003049676-A1.
XX	
PD	13-MAR-2003.
XX	
PF	10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902736.
XX	
PR	17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR	17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR	17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059265P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0146228P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146229P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.

PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
 (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Abkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin IJ;  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Ann Roy M, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-585107/55.  
 XX  
 PT Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO234 (useful for treating  
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and multiple sclerosis) and PRO187  
 PT (useful for treating Alzheimer's disease, cancer).  
 PS  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 451pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hypotensiinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a

CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
XX amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2099 CCTGCACTTCCGATGC 2116  
Db 2 CCTGCACTTCCGATGC 19  
RESULT 1481  
ADCC29018  
ID ADCC29018 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADCC29018;  
XX  
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
KM Human; PCR; primer; 5'; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; PFA; chondrocyte;  
KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
KM retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
KM hypohinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
KM arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
KM osteopathic; antiarthritis; anorectic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003049677-A1.  
PD 13-MAR-2003.  
XX  
XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907794.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101937P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101943P.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-010925108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113286P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000365.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000504.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000584.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000737.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000843.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0001404.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0001564.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0002071.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0002332.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00065350.  
XX  
XX (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers J, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,  
PI Flivieroff B, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerltzen ME, Goddard A,  
PI Goddard PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin ID,  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI,  
XX WPI; 2003-615797/58.  
XX  
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides

PT encoding them useful for treating skin, neurodegenerative diseases, as an  
PT antithrombotic agent and for inducing endothelial cell apoptosis.  
PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 470pp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;  
QY 2099 CCTGCACTTCCTGATGC 2116  
Db 2 CCTGCACTTCCTGATGC 19  
RESULT 1482  
ADCA0903  
ID ADCA0903 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX ADCA0903;  
XX  
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; seq; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;

KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnery; cyrostatic; ophthalmological;  
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
PN US2003054400-A1.  
XX  
XX 20-MAR-2003.  
PD  
XX  
XX 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902692.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063341P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.



PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104060P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
 PR 08-DEC-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 23-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.  
 XX (GSTM ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PA Aabkenazi A, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N;  
 XX P1 Pilvaroff E, Peng S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WJ;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-708343/67.  
 XX  
 PT Novel PRO polypeptides useful for treating Parkinson's disease,  
 PT Alzheimer's disease, enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome,  
 PT psoriasis, epidermoid carcinoma of the vulva and gliomas, gynecological  
 PT diseases.  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 473bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or

CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of transgenic  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 68.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Indels 2;  
 QY 2099 CCTGCAGTTCCTGATGC 2116  
 Db 2 CCTGCAGTTCCTGATGC 19  
 |||||  
 ADL19560  
 ID ADL19560 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX  
 AC ADL19560;  
 XX  
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KW Human; PCR; primer; seq; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
 KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
 KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
 KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
 KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
 KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
 KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
 KW arthritis; cardiac; vlnnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
 KW osteopathic; antiarthritis; anorectic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 FN US2003054441-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 20-MAR-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905056.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059126P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063554P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-00088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098003P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098033P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098034P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101930P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101943P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0146222P.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0146222P.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0146222P.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0146222P.

PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005841.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0022328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.  
 XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PA  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Machover JF, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI William PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-65902/66.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PT Novel isolated PRO polypeptide useful for treating Parkinson's disease,  
 PT enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, gastrointestinal ulceration,  
 PT Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 478bp; English.  
 XX  
 XX  
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hypotension, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 2099 CCGGCACTGCGGATGC 2116  
Db 2 CCGGCACTGCGGATGC 19  
RESULT 1484  
ID ADC34008 standard; DNA, 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADC34008;  
XX  
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; 5'; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
XX neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
XX endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
XX rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
XX retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
XX hypotensinemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
XX arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
XX osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003073077-A1.  
XX  
PD 17-Apr-2003.  
XX  
PF 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905088.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063554P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063733P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.

PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066349P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099804P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100267P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101930P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101943P.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000355P.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000414P.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000504P.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000584P.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000737P.  
PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000US-0001404P.  
PR 22-JUN-2000; 2000US-0001526P.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0002071P.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0002328P.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00065350.  
XX  
XX (GENT ) GENTECH INC.  
PA Aabkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
PI Alvarado E, Fong S, Garber H, Gerritsen MB, Goddard A;  
PI Goddard PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, KJavin J;  
PI Mather UP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tamas D;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX WPI; 2003-695953/66.  
XX  
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO245 and PRO1868, useful for  
XX treating e.g. Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic  
XX lateral sclerosis, cancer, neuropathies, diabetes and psoriasis.  
XX Example 42, SEQ ID NO 286; 476p; English.  
XX  
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
XX and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise

CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
CC hypoparathyroidism, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2099 CCGTCACTTGCCTGATGC 2116  
|||  
Db 2 CCGTCACTTGCCTGATGC 19

RESULT 1485  
ADCL3078  
ID ADCL3078 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADCL3078;  
XX  
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
KW hypoparathyroidism; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
KW arthritis; cardiac; vlnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003073079-A1.  
XX  
PD 17-APR-2003.  
XX  
PF 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907575.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-008026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-009803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.

PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000MO-US065350.  
 XX (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi A, Bontstein D, Deenoyers L, Batton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff E, Pong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoi NF, Roy WA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI, 2003-743809/70.  
 DR  
 XX  
 PT Novel isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO245  
 PT and PRO168, useful for treating e.g. Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's  
 PT disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, cancer, neuropathies, diabetes and  
 PT peoriasss.  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 473bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioeffectors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hypoinulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and

CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e-03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2099 CTTGCACTTCCTGATGC 2116  
 Db 2 CTTGCACTTCCTGATGC 19  
 ADCT12530  
 ID ADCT12530 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC ADCT12530;  
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DB Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
 KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
 KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
 KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
 KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
 KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
 KW hypoinulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
 KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
 KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003082541-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 01-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902713.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059126P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059283P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059285P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059287P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063446P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065633P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.

PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.  
 XX  
 XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Abhkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerlicsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavini ID;  
 PI Mather UP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI, 2003-743881/70.  
 XX  
 PT New secreted transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids encoding  
 PT the polypeptides, useful in gene therapy, in identifying chromosomes, as  
 PT chromosome markers, in generating probes and in tissue typing.  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 487bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hypoparathyroidism, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2099 CCGCACTTCCTGATGC 2116  
 Db 2 CCGCACTTCCTGATGC 19

RESULT 1487  
 ADD05085  
 ID ADD05085 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC ADD05085;  
 XX  
 DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
 XX  
 KM Human; PCR; primer; 53; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
 KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
 KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
 KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
 KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
 KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumor; retinal disorder;  
 KM retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinemia;  
 KM hypotension; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
 KM arthritis; cardiac; valvular; cystic; osteoarthritis; ophthalmological;  
 KM osteopathic; antihypertensive; anorectic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 PN US2003104469-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 05-JUN-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907652.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0101882P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101930P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101943P.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0113266P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113266P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Aekhenaz A, Betstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvarolo E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Klaban IJ;  
 PI Macher JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2003-801231/75.  
 XX  
 PT Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing,  
 PT modulating biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in  
 PT protein electrophoresis, for treating enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison  
 PT syndrome.  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 474bp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity



CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hypernatraemia,  
CC hypotension, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2099 CCGTGCATTGCGCTGATGC 2116

Db 2 CCGTGCATTGCGCTGATGC 19

RESULT: 1488

ADD04091 ADD04091 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ADD04091;

DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.

XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;

KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;

KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;

KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;

KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;

KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;

KM retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hypernatraemia;

KM hypotension; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;

KM arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytosatic; ophthalmological;

KM osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US2003104381-A1.

PN 05-JUN-2003.

XX 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903823.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0063416P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063328P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.  
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.

PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030091.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030099.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
  
(GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
PI Pilvaroff B, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillen KJ, Kijavits IJ;  
PI Mather UP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-80126/75.  
XX  
XX Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for treating Parkinson's  
PT disease, enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome gastrointestina  
PT ulceration, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Usher  
PT syndrome.  
XX  
XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 487bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or PPA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
CC hypohinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of

CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
  
QY 2099 CTTGCACTTCCCTGATGC 2116  
Db 2 CTTGCACTTCCCTGATGC 19  
|||||  
|||  
  
RESULT 1489  
ADD03667  
ID ADD03667 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADD03667;  
XX  
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
DB  
XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; PPA; chondrocyte;  
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
KW hypohinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytoskeletal; ophthalmological;  
KW osteopathic; antiarthritis; anorectic.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
PN US2003108983-A1.  
XX  
PD 12-JUN-2003.  
XX  
PF 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902572.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059268P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063554P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063722P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-009803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.

XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

PA Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerlitsen ME, Goddard A;

PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavini II;  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI, 2003-801268/75.

XX Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing,  
 PT modulating biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in  
 PT protein electrophoresis, for treating enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison  
 PT syndrome.

XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 472pp; English.

XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hypoparathyroidism, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2099 CCTGCACCTGCGATGC 2116  
 Db 2 CCTGCACCTTCTGATGC 19

RESUL1 1490

ADD19588 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ADD19588;  
 AC ADD19588;

XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 XX Oreochromis niloticus SNP OLA primer SEQ ID NO:223.  
 DB single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; fish; Salmo galar;  
 KM Oreochromis niloticus; Atlantic halibut; microsatellite; cod;  
 KM polymorphic site; seahorse; salmonidae; Tilapia; rainbow trout; halibut;  
 KM detection; primer; ss.  
 OS Synthetic.  
 OS Oreochromis niloticus.  
 PN WO2003060160-A2.  
 XX 24-JUL-2003.  
 PD 17-JAN-2003; 2003WO-IB000112.  
 XX 18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0349950P.  
 PR 16-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404200P.  
 XX (GENO-) GENOMAR ASA.  
 PA Lile O, Slettan A, Hoyum M, Lingaas F;  
 PI WPI, 2003-627388/59.  
 XX Novel isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising single nucleotide  
 PT polymorphism associated with fish, useful for forming PCR primers which  
 PT are used for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms in fish nucleic  
 PT acids.  
 PS Claim 6, SEQ ID NO 223; 233pp; English.  
 XX The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) comprising a  
 CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) chosen from: (i) a nucleic acid of  
 CC Salmo salar SNPs, Oreochromis niloticus SNPs or Atlantic halibut SNPs;  
 CC and (ii) a nucleic acid having nucleotide sequence that hybridises to  
 CC (i), or its complement under highly stringent hybridisation conditions.  
 CC Also described: (1) an isolated oligonucleotide (II) comprising at least  
 CC 17 contiguous nucleotides of a nucleotide sequence of S. salar SNPs, O.  
 CC niloticus SNPs, O. niloticus microsatellites, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod  
 CC polymorphic sites and seahorse polymorphic sites, or their complement; (2)  
 CC a primer pair (III) suitable for use in PCR, comprising two (ii) capable  
 CC of amplifying a nucleotide sequence chosen from S. salar SNPs and, O.  
 CC niloticus SNPs, O. niloticus microsatellites, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod  
 CC polymorphic sites and seahorse polymorphic sites; and determining (M1) the  
 CC origin of fish sample comprising providing a parent genotype database  
 CC comprising a collection of candidate parent genotypes, where each of the  
 CC candidate parent genotype represents a distinct origin, and comparing a  
 CC sample genotype to the parent genotype database, where a match between  
 CC the sample genotype and one of the candidate parent genotype identifies  
 CC the origin of the sample. (M1) is useful for determining the origin of  
 CC a fish sample such as family salmonidae, S. salar, Tilapia, O. niloticus,  
 CC rainbow trout, halibut, seahorse and Atlantic cod. (II) is useful for  
 CC detecting nucleic acid molecule comprising SNP in a sample, which  
 CC involves contacting the sample containing nucleic acids with one or more  
 CC (ii) derived from nucleotide sequence of S. salar SNPs and O. niloticus  
 CC SNPs, and identifying nucleic acid that hybridises to (ii). (ii) is  
 CC useful for detecting nucleic acid molecule comprising a polymorphic  
 CC sequence in a sample, comprising contacting the sample containing nucleic  
 CC acids with one or more (ii) which is derived from O. niloticus  
 CC microsatellite, O. niloticus SNPs, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod polymorphic  
 CC sites or seahorse polymorphic sites, and identifying a nucleic acid that  
 CC hybridises to (ii). (iii) is useful for detecting nucleic acid molecule  
 CC comprising a microsatellite sequence in sample. The present sequence is  
 CC used in the exemplification of the present invention.  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 GY 3438 GGCCCTGAGCAGAGAA 3455  
 DB 18 GTCCAGAGCAGAGAA 1  
 RESULT 1491  
 ID ADE65749/c  
 ID ADE65749 standard; RNA, 19 BP.  
 AC ADE65749;  
 XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
 DB Human c-fos siRNA lower strand, SEQ ID NO:204.  
 XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA;  
 KM short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;  
 KM short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;  
 KM drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;  
 KM pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping;  
 KM central nervous system disorder; Alzheimer's disease;  
 KM Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy; dementia;  
 KM amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis;  
 KM polycystic kidney disease; inflammatory disease; allergic disease;  
 KM viral infection; HIV infection; autoimmune disease; transplant rejection;  
 KM vasotropic; nocotropic; antiparkinsonian; neuroprotective; cytostatic;  
 KM antiinflammatory; antiallergic; virucide; anti-HIV; immunosuppressive;  
 KM antiviral; nephrotropic; human; c-fos; ss.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX WO2003070914-A2.  
 XX 28-AUG-2003.  
 PD 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005162.  
 XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-038680P.  
 PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-036312P.  
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0366782P.  
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
 PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
 PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-040129P.  
 XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.  
 PA Mcswigen J, Belgelman L;  
 PI WPI, 2003-679877/64.  
 XX New short interfering nucleic acid downregulates expression of the c-fos  
 PT gene useful for treatment and diagnosis of diseases, e.g. cancer and  
 PT inflammation.  
 XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 204; 145pp; English.  
 PS The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siRNA) which  
 CC downregulate expression of the human c-fos gene by RNA interference. The  
 CC siRNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single  
 CC stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense regions, or  
 CC alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense  
 CC oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siRNAs include short interfering RNA  
 CC (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA  
 CC (shRNA). The siRNAs can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain  
 CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a  
 CC vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits  
 CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA; conjugates and/or complexes  
 CC of siRNA; and vectors that express siRNA. The siRNAs are used to modulate  
 CC expression of the c-fos gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms  
 CC (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the

CC treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating  
CC central nervous system lesions and injuries (e.g., Alzheimer's disease,  
CC Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, epilepsy, dementia or  
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis); various cancers; other proliferative  
CC diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic kidney disease); inflammatory  
CC and/or allergic diseases; viral infections (including HIV infection);  
CC autoimmune diseases; and transplant rejection. The siRNAs are also useful  
CC for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and  
CC validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene  
CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).  
CC The present sequence represents the lower strand of a human c-fos-  
CC targeted double-stranded siNA.  
CC  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 4684 TTGAGCCAGTCCTGGGAC 4701  
Db 18 TTGAGCCAGGCTCGGATC 1  
RESULT 1492  
ADE65633  
ID ADE65633 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
XX ADE65633;  
AC  
XX  
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human c-fos transcript target sequence/siNA upper strand, SEQ ID NO:88.  
DE  
XX  
XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;  
XX short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;  
XX short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;  
XX drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;  
XX pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping;  
XX central nervous system disorder; Alzheimer's disease;  
XX Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy; dementia;  
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis;  
XX polycystic kidney disease; inflammatory disease; allergic disease;  
XX viral infection; HIV infection; autoimmune disease; transplant rejection;  
XX vasotropic; nocotropic; antiparkinsonian; neuroprotective; cytostatic;  
XX antiinflammatory; antiallergic; virucide; anti-HIV; immunosuppressive;  
XX anticonvulsant; nephroretropic; human; c-fos; target sequence; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
XX WO2003070914-A2.  
PN  
XX  
XX 28-AUG-2003.  
PD  
XX  
XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005162.  
PF  
XX  
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
XX  
XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.  
XX  
XX Mcswigen J, Beigelman L;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-679877/64.  
XX  
XX New short interfering nucleic acid downregulates expression of the c-fos  
PT gene useful for treatment and diagnosis of diseases, e.g. cancer and  
PT inflammation.

XX  
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 88; 145bp; English.  
PS  
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which  
XX downregulate expression of the human c-fos gene by RNA interference. The  
XX siRNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single  
XX stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense regions, or  
XX alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense  
XX oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siRNAs include short interfering RNA  
XX (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA  
XX (shRNA). The siRNAs can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain  
XX deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a  
XX vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits  
XX for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates and/or complexes  
XX of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siRNAs are used to modulate  
XX expression of the c-fos gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms  
XX (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the  
XX treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating  
XX central nervous system lesions and injuries (e.g., Alzheimer's disease,  
XX Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, epilepsy, dementia or  
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis); various cancers; other proliferative  
XX diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic kidney disease); inflammatory  
XX and/or allergic diseases; viral infections (including HIV infection);  
XX autoimmune diseases; and transplant rejection. The siRNAs are also useful  
XX for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and  
XX validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene  
XX function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).  
XX The present sequence represents the upper strand of a human c-fos-  
XX targeted double-stranded siNA, which is identical to the c-fos transcript  
XX target sequence.  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 72.2%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 13; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 4684 TTGAGCCAGTCCTGGGAC 4701  
Db 2 TTGAGCCAGGCTCGGATC 19  
RESULT 1493  
ADE27175/c  
ID ADE27175 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
XX ADE27175;  
AC  
XX  
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Stearoyl-CoA desaturase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:119.  
DE  
XX  
XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition; SCD;  
XX stearyl-CoA desaturase; RNA interference; anorectic; antidiabetic;  
XX antiarteriosclerotic; cytosatic; virucide; obesity; diabetes;  
XX atherosclerosis; cancer; viral infection; drug screening;  
XX genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.  
XX  
XX Synthetic.  
OS  
XX  
XX WO2003070885-A2.  
PN  
XX  
XX 28-AUG-2003.  
PD  
XX  
XX 13-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004317.  
PF  
XX  
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
PR 20-SEP-2002; 2002US-0412304P.

```
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Mcwiggan J, Belgelman L, Thompson J;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-721687/68.
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of obesity or diabetes, downregulates expression of the
PT stearyl-CoA desaturase gene.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 119; 139pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
CC that downregulates expression of the SCD (stearyl-CoA desaturase) gene
CC by RNA interference. Also described: (1) modulating expression of SCD
CC genes in cells, tissue explants or organisms by introduction of siNA; (2)
CC kits for in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or
CC complexes of siNA; and (4) vectors that express siNA. SCD inhibiting
CC siNAs have anorectic, antidiabetic, antiarteriosclerotic, cytostatic and
CC virucide activities. The siNAs can be used to modulate expression of SCD
CC genes, in cells, tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity;
CC diabetes (types I and II); atherosclerosis; cancer and viral infections.
CC They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents an SCD siNA, which is
CC used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 0 G; 0 T; 15 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 5406 AAGAGAAAAATGAAATTA 5423
XX |||||
XX 18 AAGAGAAAAAGAAAGAA 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1494
XX ADE37465
XX ID ADE27465 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ADE27465;
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Stearyl-CoA desaturase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:409.
XX
XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition; SCD;
XX stearyl-CoA desaturase; RNA interference; anorectic; antidiabetic;
XX antiarteriosclerotic; cytostatic; virucide; obesity; diabetes;
XX atherosclerosis; cancer; viral infection; drug screening;
XX genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2003070885-A2.
XX
XX
XX 28-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 13-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004317.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX 20-SEP-2002; 2002US-0412304P.
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
```

```
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Mcwiggan J, Belgelman L, Thompson J;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-721687/68.
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of obesity or diabetes, downregulates expression of the
PT stearyl-CoA desaturase gene.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 409; 139pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
CC that downregulates expression of the SCD (stearyl-CoA desaturase) gene
CC by RNA interference. Also described: (1) modulating expression of SCD
CC genes in cells, tissue explants or organisms by introduction of siNA; (2)
CC kits for in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or
CC complexes of siNA; and (4) vectors that express siNA. SCD inhibiting
CC siNAs have anorectic, antidiabetic, antiarteriosclerotic, cytostatic and
CC virucide activities. The siNAs can be used to modulate expression of SCD
CC genes, in cells, tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity;
CC diabetes (types I and II); atherosclerosis; cancer and viral infections.
CC They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents an SCD siNA, which is
CC used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 3 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 5406 AAGAGAAAAATGAAATTA 5423
XX |||||
XX 2 AAGAGAAAAAGAAAGAA 19
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1495
XX ADE34919
XX ID ADE34919 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ADE34919;
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
XX neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
XX endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
XX rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
XX retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
XX hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
XX arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
XX osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003077583-A1.
XX
XX 24-APR-2003.
XX
XX 13-JUN-2001; 2001US-00905075.
XX
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
```

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063484P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063554P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063722P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063724P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066349P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 26-NOV-1997; 97US-0066480P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-00003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-00004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-00005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-00007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0022328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.  
 XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PA  
 XX  
 PI Aabkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavitt J;  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI, 2003-777194/73.  
 XX  
 XX New isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO245 and PRO1868, useful for  
 PT treating e.g. Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic  
 PT lateral sclerosis, cancer, neuropathies, diabetes and psoriasis.  
 PT  
 XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286, 474pp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hypernatraemia,  
 CC hypohidrotic anhidrosis, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to



CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2099 CCTGCACTTGCCTGATGC 2116  
DB 2 CCTGCACTTGCCTGATGC 19  
RESULT 1496  
ADP37651/C  
ID ADP37651 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADP37651;  
XX  
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human VEGFR3 short interfering nucleic acid (siNA) SEQ ID NO:1940.  
XX  
KM double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid;  
KM short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation;  
KM vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGFR; antiangiogenic;  
KM cytoskeletal; antidiabetic; ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic;  
KM nephrotropic; gynaecological; angiogenesis-associated condition; cancer;  
KM diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration; neovascular glaucoma;  
KM arthritis; psoriasis; endometriosis; angiofibroma;  
KM polycystic kidney disease; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2003070910-A2.  
XX  
PD 28-AUG-2003.  
XX  
PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005022.  
XX  
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
PR 23-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US017674.  
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
PR 03-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393796P.  
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-039348P.  
PR 23-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
PR 04-NOV-2002; 2002US-00287949.  
PR 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-00306747.  
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Mcawiggen J, Beigelman L, Pavco P;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-679876/64.  
XX  
PT New double-stranded interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment  
PT and diagnosis of cancer, downregulates the vascular endothelial growth  
PT factor receptor gene.  
XX  
XX  
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 1940; 207pp; English.  
XX  
CC The present invention describes a double-stranded short interfering  
CC nucleic acid (siNA) that downregulates expression of the vascular  
CC endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR) gene. Also described: (1) a  
CC siNA that downregulates the VEGF gene; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo  
CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; (4) vectors  
CC that express siNA; and (5) single-stranded siNA with similar properties.  
CC The siNA have antiangiogenic, cytoskeletal, antidiabetic,

CC ophthalmological, antiarthritic, antipsoriatic, nephrotropic and  
CC gynaecological activities. The siNA are useful for modulating  
CC (downregulating) the expression of VEGFR gene. The siNA are potentially  
CC useful for treating a wide range of angiogenesis-associated conditions,  
CC particularly cancers, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,  
CC neovascular glaucoma, arthritis, psoriasis, endometriosis, angiofibroma,  
CC and polycystic kidney disease. The siNA may also be useful for diagnosis,  
CC drug screening, target identification and validation, genetic  
CC engineering, studying gene function, and also for gene mapping (e.g. of  
CC single-nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence is used in the  
CC exemplification of the present invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 3434 TGAGGCGCCCTGAGCAGG 3451  
DB 18 TGAGGCGCCCGAGCTGG 1  
RESULT 1497  
ADP37404  
ID ADP37404 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADP37404;  
XX  
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human VEGFR3 short interfering nucleic acid (siNA) SEQ ID NO:1693.  
XX  
KM double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid;  
KM short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation;  
KM vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGFR; antiangiogenic;  
KM cytoskeletal; antidiabetic; ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic;  
KM nephrotropic; gynaecological; angiogenesis-associated condition; cancer;  
KM diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration; neovascular glaucoma;  
KM arthritis; psoriasis; endometriosis; angiofibroma;  
KM polycystic kidney disease; ss.  
XX  
OS Synthetic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2003070910-A2.  
XX  
PD 28-AUG-2003.  
XX  
PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005022.  
XX  
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
PR 23-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US017674.  
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
PR 03-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393796P.  
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-039348P.  
PR 23-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
PR 04-NOV-2002; 2002US-00287949.  
PR 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-00306747.  
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Mcawiggen J, Beigelman L, Pavco P;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-679876/64.  
XX  
PT New double-stranded interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment  
PT and diagnosis of cancer, downregulates the vascular endothelial growth  
PT factor receptor gene.

```
XX PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 1693; 207pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a double-stranded short interfering
CC nucleic acid (siNA) that downregulates expression of the vascular
CC endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR) gene. Also described: (1) a
CC siNA that downregulates the VEGF gene; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; (4) vectors
CC that express siNA; and (5) single-stranded siNA with similar properties.
CC The siNA have antiangiogenic, cytostatic, antidiabetic,
CC ophthalmological, antihypertensive, antiproliferative, nephroprotective and
CC gynecological activities. The siNA are useful for modulating and
CC (downregulating) the expression of VEGFR genes. The siNA are potentially
CC useful for treating a wide range of angiogenesis-associated conditions,
CC particularly cancers, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
CC neovascular glaucoma, arthritis, psoriasis, endometriosis, angiodiroma,
CC and polycystic kidney disease. The siNA may also be useful for diagnosis,
CC drug screening, target identification and validation, genetic
CC engineering, studying gene function, and also for gene mapping (e.g. of
CC single-nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3434 TGAAGGCGCCCTGAGCAGG 3451
Db 2 UGAGGGCCCGAGACTUGG 19
RESULT 1498
ADP49808
ADP49808 standard; RNA, 19 BP.
XX
AC ADP49808;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human BCL2 siNA lower sequence SEQ ID NO:536.
XX
KM ss; siNA; human; BCL2; short interfering nucleic acid; RNA interference;
KM cytostatic; immunosuppressive; virucide; anti-HIV; cancer;
KM autoimmune disease; viral infection; HIV.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003070969-A2.
XX
PD 28-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 18-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004908.
XX
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-0396905P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-712622/67.
XX
PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of cancer or autoimmune disease, downregulates expression of
PT the BCL2 gene.
```

```
XX PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 536; 148pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
CC that downregulates expression of the BCL2 gene by RNA interference. A
CC siNA of the invention has cytostatic, immunosuppressive, virucide, and
CC anti-HIV activity. The siNA are useful for modulation (inhibition) of
CC expression or activity of BCL2 by RNA interference. siNA are used to
CC modulate expression of BCL2 genes, in cells, tissue explants or
CC organisms, e.g. for treating cancer, autoimmune diseases and viral
CC infections (including by HIV) but also for drug screening, diagnosis,
CC target identification and validation, genetic engineering,
CC pharmacogenomics, studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single
CC -nucleotide polymorphisms). The sequences shown in ADP49273-ADP50143
XX represent siNA of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 61.1%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 11; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1929 TTTGAGCAGGCGACTTG 1946
Db 1 UUGGGCGAGCAUGUUG 18
RESULT 1499
ADP49394/C
ADP49394 standard; RNA, 19 BP.
XX
AC ADP49394;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human BCL2 siNA lower sequence SEQ ID NO:122.
XX
KM ss; siNA; human; BCL2; short interfering nucleic acid; RNA interference;
KM cytostatic; immunosuppressive; virucide; anti-HIV; cancer;
KM autoimmune disease; viral infection; HIV.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003070969-A2.
XX
PD 28-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 18-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004908.
XX
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-0396905P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-712622/67.
XX
PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of cancer or autoimmune disease, downregulates expression of
PT the BCL2 gene.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 122; 148pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
CC that downregulates expression of the BCL2 gene by RNA interference. A
CC siNA of the invention has cytostatic, immunosuppressive, virucide, and
```

CC anti-HIV activity. The siNA are useful for modulation (inhibition) of  
CC expression or activity of BCL2 by RNA interference. siNA are used to  
CC modulate expression of BCL2 genes, in cells, tissue explants or  
CC organisms, e.g. for treating cancer, autoimmune diseases and viral  
CC infections (including by HIV) but also for drug screening, diagnosis,  
CC target identification and validation, genetic engineering,  
CC pharmacogenomics, studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single  
CC -nucleotide polymorphisms). The sequences shown in ADF49273-ADP50143  
CC represent siNA of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP, 6 A; 8 C; 2 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1929 TTTCGACGAGGACGCTTG 1946  
DB 19 TTTCGAGCGAGGACGCTTG 2

RESULT 1500

ADP1737/c  
ID ADF1737 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ADF1737;

XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE Oligo marker TCG330 used for mapping S\_bulbocastanum Rpi-b1b.

XX PCR; primer; marker; ss; Rpi-b1b gene cluster; growth regulator;  
KM oomycete infection; introgression breeding; plant; late blight.

XX Solanum bulbocastanum.

XX EP134979-A1.

XX 13-AUG-2003.

XX 08-FEB-2002; 2002EP-00075565.

XX 08-FEB-2002; 2002BP-00075565.

XX (KWEK-) KWEK EN RESEARCHBEDRIJF AGRICO BV.

XX Van Der Vossen BAG, Allefs JTHM;

XX WPI; 2003-714439/68.

XX New resistance gene conferring resistance against an oomycete pathogen,  
PT useful for producing plants, especially potatoes and tomatoes, resistant  
PT against oomycete pathogens such as Phytophthora infestans.

XX Example 7; SEQ ID NO 13; 86bp; English.

XX This invention relates to novel isolated polynucleotides that confer  
CC resistance against late blight caused by the oomycete pathogen  
CC Phytophthora infestans, which threatens both tomato and potato crops.  
CC Specifically, it refers to a gene cluster (namely Rpi-b1b) that encodes  
CC leucine-rich repeat (LRR) proteins identified in Solanum bulbocastanum,  
CC and which cause disease resistance to bacteria, fungi, nematodes etc.  
CC These R genes, namely Rpi-b1b, RGC1-b1b, RGC3-b1b and RGC4-b1b, can be  
CC described as plant growth regulators. They are useful in providing  
CC resistance to Phytophthora infestans, especially in Solanum tuberosum  
CC (potato) plants to protect against oomycete infection or to demonstrate  
CC disease susceptibility. Resistance can be conferred by transformation of  
CC existing potato and tomato cultivars with the gene, a procedure that is  
CC more straightforward and faster than conventional introgression breeding.  
CC This oligonucleotide sequence is a PCR primer used as a marker for  
CC mapping the Solanum bulbocastanum Rpi-b1b gene cluster of the invention.  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 3995 CTGAGCTGTGAGACTG 4012  
DB 18 CTGAGCTGTGAGACTG 1

RESULT 1501

ADP31721  
ID ADF31721 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX ADF31721;

XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE Human IGF-1R siNA lower strand, SEQ ID NO:386.

XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;

KM short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;

KM short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;

KM drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;

KM pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; cancer;

KM proliferative disease; restenosis; polycystic kidney disease;

KM inflammatory disease; allergic disease; autoimmune disease;

KM transplant rejection; cytostatic; vasotropic; nephrotropic;

KM antiinflammatory; anti-allergic; immunosuppressive; human;

XX insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor; IGF-1R; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003070911-A2.

XX 28-AUG-2003.

XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005044.

XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-036782P.

XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409283P.

XX 13-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Mcswiggen J, Belgelman L, Chowrira B;

XX WPI; 2003-721691/68.

XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and  
PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of the insulin-like growth  
PT factor-1 receptor gene.

XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 386; 147bp; English.

XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which  
CC downregulate expression of the human insulin-like growth factor 1  
CC receptor (IGF-1R) gene by RNA interference. The siNA may or may not  
CC comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They  
CC further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are  
CC assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide.  
CC Specifically, the siNA include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-  
CC stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNA  
CC can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain  
CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a  
CC vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits  
CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA, conjugates and/or complexes  
CC of siNA, and vectors that express siNA. The siNA are used to modulate  
CC expression of the IGF-1R gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms

```
CC (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the
CC treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating
CC cancer and other proliferative diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic
CC kidney disease), inflammatory and/or allergic diseases, autoimmune
CC diseases and transplant rejection. The siRNAs are also useful for drug
CC screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and validation,
CC genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene
CC mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence
CC represents the lower strand of a human IGF-1R-targeted double-stranded
CC siNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 9 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3092 TTGCGTTGGGCGTAGAG 3109
DB 2 TTGCGCGTGGCGAGAG 19
RESULT 1502
ADP31444/C
ID ADF31444 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADF31444;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IGF-1R transcript target sequence/siNA upper strand, SEQ ID NO:109.
XX
KW RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification; cancer;
KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; cancer;
KW proliferative disease; restenosis; polycystic kidney disease;
KW inflammatory disease; allergic disease; autoimmune disease;
KW transplant rejection; cytostatic; vasotrophic; nephrotropic;
KW antiinflammatory; anti-allergic; immunosuppressive; human;
KW insulin-like growth factor I receptor; IGF-1R; target sequence; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO2003070911-A2.
XX
PD 28-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005044.
XX
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Mcswigen J, Beigelman U, Chowrira B;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-721691/68.
XX
PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
XX PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of the insulin-like growth
XX factor-1 receptor gene.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 109; 147bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
CC downregulate expression of the human insulin-like growth factor I
```

```
CC receptor (IGF-1R) gene by RNA interference. The siNAs may or may not
CC comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They
CC further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are
CC assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide.
CC Specifically, the siNAs include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-
CC stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs
CC can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain
CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesized, expressed from a
CC vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits
CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates and/or complexes
CC of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNAs are used to modulate
CC expression of the IGF-1R gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms
CC (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the
CC treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating
CC cancer and other proliferative diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic
CC kidney disease), inflammatory and/or allergic diseases, autoimmune
CC diseases and transplant rejection. The siNAs are also useful for drug
CC screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and validation,
CC genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene
CC mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence
CC represents the upper strand of a human IGF-1R-targeted double-stranded
CC siNA, which is identical to the IGF-1R transcript target sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3092 TTGCGTTGGGCGTAGAG 3109
DB 18 TTGCGGTGGCGAGAG 1
RESULT 1503
ADP34667/C
ID ADF34667 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADF34667;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PEG10 reverse transcriptase PCR primer #2.
XX
KW ss; reverse transcriptase; RT-PCR; primer; cell proliferation;
KW paternally expressed gene 10; PEG10; cell death; cancer; liver cancer;
KW hepatoma; hepatic carcinoma; apoptosis; human.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2003093066-A.
XX
PD 02-APR-2003.
XX
PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00290248.
XX
PR 21-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00290248.
XX
PA (JYTY ) UNITV TOKYO.
XX
PI (ONKO-) ONKO THERAPY SCI KK.
XX
DR WPI; 2003-572666/54.
XX
PT Promoting or suppressing cell proliferation by increasing or decreasing
XX PT paternally expressed gene 10 (PEG10) protein levels.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 4; 25bp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of promoting or suppressing cell
CC proliferation by increasing or decreasing paternally expressed gene 10
CC (PEG10) protein levels, and suppressing or promoting cell death by
CC increasing or decreasing PEG10 protein levels in the cell. The method is
CC useful for promoting or suppressing cell proliferation or cell death.
```

CC Preferably, the method is useful for promoting or suppressing  
CC proliferation or death of cancer cell, preferably liver cancer cell e.g.,  
CC hepatoma cell. A pharmaceutical composition is useful for treating or  
CC preventing cell proliferative diseases. The diagnosing method and the  
CC diagnostic reagent are useful for diagnosing hepatic carcinoma,  
CC preferably hepatoma. The present sequence is used in the exemplification  
CC of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 4609 GTGCTGAGCCAGAGCAG 4626  
DB 19 GTGCAGAGCCAGGTGCAG 2  
RESULT 1504  
ADP93768/C  
ID ADP93768 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADP93768;  
XX  
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human TERT siNA lower strand, SEQ ID 495.  
XX  
CYCOSTATIC; VASOTROPIC; PROTOZOACIDE; IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE; DERMATOLOGICAL;  
KM neuroprotective; anti-HIV; ophthalmological; antiulcer; antirheumatic;  
KM antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; gene therapy; telomerase; human; terc;  
KM RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;  
KM short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;  
KM short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;  
KM drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;  
KM pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; TERC; TERT; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2003070742-A1.  
XX  
PD 28-AUG-2003.  
XX  
PF 11-FEB-2003; 2003MO-US004088.  
XX  
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
PR 17-JUL-2002; 2002US-0396600P.  
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
XX  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-689777/65.  
XX  
PT New short interfering nucleic acid downregulates expression of the  
XX telomerase gene useful e.g. for treatment and diagnosis of cancer.  
XX  
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 495; 145bp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which  
CC downregulate expression of the one or more telomerase genes by RNA  
CC interference. The siNA may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may  
CC be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense  
CC regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and  
CC an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNA include short  
CC interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short

CC hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNA can be unmodified or chemically modified,  
CC can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised,  
CC expressed from a vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also  
CC relates to kits for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates  
CC and/or complexes of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNA are  
CC used to modulate expression of the telomerase genes in cells, tissue  
CC explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and  
CC transplants for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be  
CC used for treating cancer, restenosis, infectious diseases (specifically  
CC protozoal), transplant rejection, or autoimmune or age-related diseases,  
CC e.g. multiple sclerosis, lupus erythematosus, AIDS, macular degeneration,  
CC skin ulcers and rheumatoid arthritis. The siNA are also useful for drug  
CC screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and validation,  
CC genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene  
CC mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence  
CC represents the lower strand of a human TERT-targeted double-stranded  
CC siNA.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 1474 TTGGCCGAGGCTGCAT 1491  
DB 18 TTGGCCGAGGCTGCAT 1  
RESULT 1505  
ADP93514  
ID ADP93514 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADP93514;  
XX  
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human TERT transcript target sequence/siNA upper strand, SEQ ID 231.  
XX  
CYCOSTATIC; VASOTROPIC; PROTOZOACIDE; IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE; DERMATOLOGICAL;  
KM neuroprotective; anti-HIV; ophthalmological; antiulcer; antirheumatic;  
KM antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; gene therapy; telomerase; human; terc;  
KM RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;  
KM short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;  
KM short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;  
KM drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;  
KM pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; TERC; TERT; ss.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN WO2003070742-A1.  
XX  
PD 28-AUG-2003.  
XX  
PF 11-FEB-2003; 2003MO-US004088.  
XX  
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.  
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.  
PR 17-JUL-2002; 2002US-0396600P.  
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.  
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
XX  
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;  
XX  
DR WPI; 2003-689777/65.  
XX  
PT New short interfering nucleic acid downregulates expression of the  
XX telomerase gene useful e.g. for treatment and diagnosis of cancer.

```
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 231; 145pp; English.
PS
XX
CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siRNA) which
CC downregulate expression of the one or more telomerase genes by RNA
CC interference. The siRNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may
CC be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense
CC regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and
CC an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siRNAs include short
CC interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short
CC hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siRNAs can be unmodified or chemically modified,
CC can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised,
CC expressed from a vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also
CC relates to kits for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA; conjugates
CC and/or complexes of siRNA; and vectors that express siRNA. The siRNAs are
CC used to modulate expression of the telomerase genes in cells, tissue
CC explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and
CC transplants for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be
CC used for treating cancer, restenosis, infectious diseases (specifically
CC protozoal), transplant rejection, or autoimmune or age-related diseases,
CC e.g. multiple sclerosis, lupus erythematosus, AIDS, macular degeneration,
CC skin ulcers and rheumatoid arthritis. The siRNAs are also useful for drug
CC screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and validation,
CC genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene
CC mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence
CC represents the upper strand of a human TERT-targeted double-stranded
CC siRNA, which is identical to the c-fos transcript target sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 61.1%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 11; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1474 TTGCGCCAGGCGCTGGAT 1491
      ::::|||||:|||||:|:|
Db      2 UUGGCCGAGGCCUGCAU 19

RESULT 1506
ADP84781/c
ID ADP84781 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ADP84781;
XX
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human ABL1-targeted siRNA - SEQ ID 1075.
XX
XX short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA; breakpoint cluster region;
XX v-abl Abelson murine leukaemia viral oncogene homologue 1; BCR-ABL;
XX cytostatic; leukaemia; lymphoma; human; ss; siRNA; ABL1.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003070972-A2.
XX
PD 28-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005234.
XX
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
XX
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX
XX 15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404039P.
XX
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX
XX 14-JAN-2003; 2003US-0439922P.
XX
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX
```

```
PI Ncswiggen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-679889/64.
DR
XX
XX New double-stranded interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment
PT and diagnosis of leukemia and lymphoma, downregulates the breakpoint
PT cluster region-Abelson (BCR-ABL) gene.
XX
XX Example 7; SEQ ID NO 1075; 197pp; English.
PS
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel double-stranded short interfering
CC nucleic acid (siRNA) that downregulates expression of the breakpoint
CC cluster region-v-abl Abelson murine leukaemia viral oncogene homologue 1
CC (BCR-ABL) gene. The siRNA of the invention demonstrates cytostatic
CC activity and may be useful for modulating expression of the BCR-ABL gene,
CC as well as for treating leukaemia or lymphoma and in diagnosis, drug
CC screening, target identification and validation, genetic engineering,
CC gene function studies and gene mapping. The current sequence is that of
CC the human ABL1-targeted siRNA of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 10 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      2665 TCTCTGAGTCCCTCCAC 2682
      |||||
Db      19 TCTCTGAGCCCTCCTC 2

RESULT 1507
ADP84462
ID ADP84462 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ADP84462;
XX
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human ABL1-targeted siRNA - SEQ ID 756.
XX
XX
XX short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA; breakpoint cluster region;
XX v-abl Abelson murine leukaemia viral oncogene homologue 1; BCR-ABL;
XX cytostatic; leukaemia; lymphoma; human; ss; siRNA; ABL1.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003070972-A2.
XX
XX
XX 28-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005234.
XX
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
XX
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX
XX 15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404039P.
XX
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX
XX 14-JAN-2003; 2003US-0439922P.
XX
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Ncswiggen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-679889/64.
XX
XX New double-stranded interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment
PT and diagnosis of leukemia and lymphoma, downregulates the breakpoint
PT cluster region-Abelson (BCR-ABL) gene.
XX
```

PS Example 7, SEQ ID NO 756; 197bp; English.  
XX The invention relates to a novel double-stranded short interfering  
CC nucleic acid (siRNA) that downregulates expression of the breakpoint  
CC cluster region-v-abl Abelson murine leukaemia viral oncogene homologue 1  
CC (BCR-ABL) gene. The siRNA of the invention demonstrates cytostatic  
CC activity and may be useful for modulating expression of the BCR-ABL gene,  
CC as well as for treating leukaemia or lymphoma and in diagnosis, drug  
CC screening, target identification and validation, genetic engineering,  
CC gene function studies and gene mapping. The current sequence is that of  
CC the human ABL1-targeted siRNA of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 12; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 2665 TCTCTGAGTCCCTCCAC 2682  
Db 1 UCTUCGAGCCCTCCCTC 18  
RESULT 1508  
ADH59402  
ID ADH59402 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
AC ADH59402;  
XX  
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human secreted/cranmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
DE  
XX Human; PCR; primer; 59; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
KM neonatal heart; vasculature endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
KM retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hypernatraemia;  
KM hypotnatraemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
KM arthritis; cardiac; valvular; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
KM osteopathic; antiarthritis; anorectic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003039972-A1.  
XX  
PD 27-FEB-2003.  
XX  
PF 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906700.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
XX

PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063722P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065633P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-01018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-01019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-01019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0109437.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000355P.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-00004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-00005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00005841.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-00007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-00014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-00015264.  
PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-00020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-00022328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00065350.  
XX  
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX



PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
PI Filivaro E, Fong S, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kilavin DJ;  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
DR WPI, 2003-503393/47.  
XX  
XX New isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO211, PRO217 and PRO230, useful for  
PT treating Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral  
PT sclerosis, cancer, neuropathies and psoriasis.  
XX  
XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 476bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
SQ  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.0; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

AC AD138181;  
XX  
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
XX neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
XX endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
XX rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
XX retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
XX hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
XX arthritis; cardiac; vulnery; cytotoxic; ophthalmological;  
XX osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003054352-A1.  
XX  
XX 20-MAR-2003.  
XX  
XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907925.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
XX 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
XX 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
XX 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
XX 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065933P.  
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066346P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088036P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0113048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0202094P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0202094P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0202094P.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0202094P.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0202094P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0202094P.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0202094P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0202094P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0202094P.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0202094P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0202094P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0202094P.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers J, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,  
XX Pflavrovic E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,  
XX Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ,  
XX Mather UP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TH, Tamas D,  
XX Williams PM, Wood WI,  
XX WPI; 2003-695899/66.  
XX  
XX Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for treating Parkinson's  
XX disease, entorocollitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, gastrointestinal  
XX ulceration, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Usher  
XX syndrome.  
XX  
XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 471bp; English.

CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or PPA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
CC hypoparathyroidism, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC purification in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.34; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2099 CCGGCACTTCCTGATGC 2116  
DB 2 CCGGCACTTCCTGATGC 19

RESULT 1510  
AD100303/C  
ID AD100303 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX AD100303;  
AC  
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)  
DT  
XX PCR primer SEQ ID 83 used to amplify human PKD-1 exon 13 DNA.  
DE  
XX mutation analysis; PKD; polycystic kidney disease; human; PKD-1; ss; PCR;  
XX primer.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003152936-A1.  
PN 14-AUG-2003.  
PD  
XX 26-FEB-2002; 2002US-00083246.  
PP  
XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328739P.  
PR  
XX (ATHE-) ATHENA DIAGNOSTICS INC.  
PA  
XX Jones JG, Hennigan AN, Curran JA, Allen SK, Robichaud NJ, Wang J;  
PI Flynn KE, Garces JA, Palatucci CM;  
XX WPI; 2003-897708/82.  
XX

PT Analyzing mutations of a target nucleic acid by detecting heteroduplexes  
PT from generated duplexes, useful for diagnosing patients affected with  
PT polycystic kidney disease.  
XX  
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 63; 126bp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention relates to a novel method of mutation analysis of a target  
CC nucleic acid which comprises incubating a sample having the target  
CC nucleic acid in a reaction mixture, in the presence of at least one first  
CC and second nucleic acid, where incubation produces amplified products,  
CC generating duplexes in the amplified products and detecting the presence  
CC or absence of a heteroduplex from the duplexes, where its presence  
CC indicates a potential mutation in the target nucleic acid and its absence  
CC indicates the absence of mutation in the target nucleic acid. The method  
CC and compositions of the invention may be useful for analysing mutation  
CC and diagnosing patients affected with PKD (polycystic kidney disease).  
CC The current sequence is that of a PCR primer of the invention which was  
CC used to amplify human polycystic kidney disease PKD-1 DNA.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
OY 3276 TAGTGCAGCCCGAGCCT 3293  
Db 19 TTGTCCAGCCCGAGCCT 2  
ACAA59132  
ID ACA59132 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ACA59132;  
XX  
DT 16-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human PRO PCR primer #125.  
XX  
XX Human; PRO; primer; seq; secreted polypeptide; transmembrane polypeptide;  
XX pathological disorder; cardiac insufficiency disorder; protein secretion;  
XX pancreas; diabetes; gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; psoriasis;  
XX skin disease; keratinocyte differentiation; epithelial cancer; tumour;  
XX lung squamous cell carcinoma; epidermoid carcinoma; vulva; glioma; PCR;  
XX cytosarcoma; cardiac; endocrine; antidiabetic; gastrointestinal;  
XX antitumor; dermatological; vulnery.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2002146709-A1.  
XX  
PD 10-OCT-2002.  
XX  
PF 18-JUL-2001; 2001US-00909088.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-006593P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US028219.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.  
XX  
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PI Aahkenazi A, Botstein D, Desmoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
PI Flivrovit E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerder H, Geritsen ME, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavini ID;  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-328338/31.

PT Isolated nucleic acid useful for e.g., treating pathological disorders  
PT encodes a secreted or transmembrane protein.  
XX  
XX Example 42; Page 107; 473pp; English.  
XX The invention relates to human PRO polypeptides (secreted or  
transmembrane polypeptides) and the polynucleotides encoding them. The  
PRO polypeptides and polynucleotides can be used in treating pathological  
disorders and tumours, in therapeutic treatment of cardiac insufficiency  
disorders and in therapeutic treatment of disorders involving protein  
secretion by the pancreas, including diabetes. They can also be used in  
treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance of  
gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal  
lesions, and skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte  
differentiation (e.g., psoriasis, epithelial cancers such as lung  
squamous cell carcinoma, epidermoid carcinoma of the vulva and gliomas).  
The sequences can be used as molecular markers for protein  
electrophoresis purposes and can be utilised in protein-protein binding  
assays, biochemical screening assays, immunoassays and cell-based assays.  
CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used to isolate a human PRO  
polynucleotide of the invention  
CC  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP, 2 A, 6 C, 4 G, 7 T, 0 U, 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2099 CTTGCACTTGCCTGATGC 2116  
Db 2 CTTGCACTTGCCTGATGC 19  
ACAS8529  
ID ACAS8529 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
AC ACAS8529;  
XX  
XX 10-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
XX  
XX PCR primer #135 used to isolate cDNA encoding a human PRO polypeptide.  
XX  
XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO polypeptide; cancer;  
KW Alzheimer's disease; ischaemia; cytostatic; neurotropic; vasotropic;  
KW neuroprotective; PCR; primer; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX OS  
XX PN US2002192659-A1.  
XX  
XX PD 19-DEC-2002.  
XX  
XX 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902853.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059146P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063554P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065633P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98KO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98KO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98KO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98KO-US019437.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 98KO-US025108.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99KO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99KO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99KO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99KO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99KO-US023089.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99KO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99KO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99KO-US028301.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99KO-US028564.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99KO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99KO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99KO-US030911.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99KO-US030999.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000KO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000KO-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000KO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000KO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000KO-US005841.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000KO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000KO-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000KO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000KO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000KO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000KO-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00663550.  
XX  
XX (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,  
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerltzen ME, Goddard A,  
PI Gadowicki PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ,  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI,  
XX  
XX WPI; 2003-361832/34.  
XX  
XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO245 or



PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi A, Boetstein D, Desnoyers L, Bacon DL, Ferrara N,  
 PI Filvaroff E, Gong S, Gao W, Gerdler B, Gerlitsen MS, Goddard A,  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavich TJ,  
 PI Macher JP, Pan Y, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WJ;  
 XX  
 DR WPI, 2003-708341/67.  
 XX  
 PT Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing,  
 PT modulating biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in  
 PT protein electrophoresis, for treating enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison  
 syndrome.  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 483pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioeffectors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hypetinulinemia,  
 CC hypotinulinemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridization probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 XX  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0

Db 2 CCTCAGTTCTCATGC 19

RESULT 1514  
ADL69866  
ID ADL69866 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
XX ADL69866;  
XX  
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human GIPr transcript target sequence/siNA upper strand, SEQ ID NO:87.  
DE  
XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;  
XX short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;  
XX short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;  
XX drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;  
XX pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; obesity;  
XX type 1 diabetes; type 2 diabetes; anorectic; antidiabetic; human;  
XX gastric inhibitory polypeptide receptor; GIPr; target sequence; ss.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
XX WO2003070968-A2.  
XX  
XX 28-AUG-2003.  
XX  
XX 18-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004907.  
XX  
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.  
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0353124P.  
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-036782P.  
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.  
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.  
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.  
XX  
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.  
XX  
XX Mcswiggen J, Belgelman L, Usman N;  
PI  
XX WPI; 2003-697624/66.  
XX  
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and  
PT diagnosis of obesity and diabetes, downregulates expression of the gene  
PT for gastric inhibitory polypeptide receptor.  
XX  
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 87; 141pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which  
XX downregulate expression of the human gastric inhibitory polypeptide (GIP)  
CC or the GIP receptor (GIPr) gene by RNA interference. The siNAs may or may  
CC not comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They  
CC further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are  
CC assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide.  
CC Specifically, the siNAs include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-  
CC stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs  
CC can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain  
CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesized, expressed from a  
CC vector or enzymatically synthesized. The invention also relates to kits  
CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates and/or complexes  
CC of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNAs are used to modulate  
CC expression of the GIPr gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms (e.g.,  
CC by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the treatment  
CC of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating treating  
CC obesity or type 1 or 2 diabetes. The siNAs are also useful for drug  
CC screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and validation,  
CC genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene  
CC mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence  
CC represents the upper strand of a human GIPr-targeted double-stranded  
CC siNA, which is identical to the GIPr transcript target sequence.  
XX  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 72.2%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 13; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2635 CCGTCCCTGCAGCTGCTG 2652  
DB 2 CCGATCCCTGCAGCTGCTG 19

## RESULT 1515

ADL69979/C  
ID ADL69979 standard; RNA, 19 BP.

AC ADL69979;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human GIPR siNA lower strand, SEQ ID NO:200.

XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;  
XX short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;  
KM short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;  
KM drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic; target identification;  
KM pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; obesity;  
KM type 1 diabetes; type 2 diabetes; anorectic; antidiabetic; human;  
KM gastric inhibitory polypeptide receptor; GIPR; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO2003070968-A2.

PD 28-AUG-2003.

PF 18-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004907.

PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409283P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Mcswigen J, Beigelman L, Usman N;

PI WPI; 2003-697624/66.

XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and

PT diagnosis of obesity and diabetes, downregulates expression of the gene

PT for gastric inhibitory polypeptide receptor.

XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 200; 141pp; English.

PS The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which

XX downregulate expression of the human gastric inhibitory polypeptide (GIP)

CC or the GIP receptor (GIPR) gene by RNA interference. The siNAs may or may

CC not comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They

CC further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are

CC assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide.

CC Specifically, the siNAs include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-

CC stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs

CC can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain

CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesized, expressed from a

CC vector or enzymatically synthesized. The invention also relates to kits

CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates and/or complexes

CC of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNAs are used to modulate

CC expression of the GIPR gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms (e.g.,

CC ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the treatment

CC of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating creating

CC obesity or type 1 or 2 diabetes. The siNAs are also useful for drug

CC screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and validation,

CC genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene

CC mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence

CC represents the lower strand of a human GIPR-targeted double-stranded

CC siNA.

CC

XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

QY 2635 CCGTCCCTGCAGCTGCTG 2652  
DB 18 CCGATCCCTGCAGCTGCTG 1

RESULT 1516  
ABD24924  
ID ABD24924 standard; DNA, 19 BP.

AC ABD24924;

DT 28-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE AI095492-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3936.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;  
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;  
XX surfactant depletion; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;  
XX anasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;  
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;  
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;  
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;  
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285309-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

PR (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense

PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to

PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and

PT bronchodilating agent.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3936; 763pp; English.

PS This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,

CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating

CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and

CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,

CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The

CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating

CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung

CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.

CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery

CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)

CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition

CC of the invention has antiasthmatic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,

CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a

CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or



CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered  
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production  
CC or availability of or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to  
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The  
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung  
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated  
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,  
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory  
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary  
CC hyperextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary  
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.  
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to  
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of  
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system  
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to  
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 16 A; 0 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 5391 TTTAAAAAATTCAAAAA 5408  
Db 2 TTTAAAAAATTCAAAAA 19  
RESULT 1517  
ADE79364  
ID ADE79364 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADE79364;  
XX  
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human secreted/cranmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
KW Human; PCR; primer; 5s; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hypernatraemia;  
KW hypotension; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
KW arthritis; cardiac; valvular; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003135025-A1.  
XX  
PD 17-JUL-2003.  
XX  
PF 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904992.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063122P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063554P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065633P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066354P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101930P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101943P.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-010925108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146232P.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-00800219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-00800365.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-00800414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-00800504.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00800541.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-00800737.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00808439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-01014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-01015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-01020710.



PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145688P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028501.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US00219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.  
XX  
XX (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
PA  
PI Aebkenazi A, Batstein D, Deenoysers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,  
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ,  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TM, Tunnas D,  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI,  
XX  
XX WPI, 2004-020353/02.  
XX  
XX New PRO nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for  
PT diagnosing or treating tumor or for tissue typing.  
PS  
XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 480bp, English.  
XX  
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or

CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or PFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
CC hypotension, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
XX  
XX Query Match 0.34; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
XX  
XX QY 2099 CCGTCACTTCCTGATGC 2116  
XX ||||| |||||  
XX Db 2 CCGTCACTTCCTGATGC 19  
XX  
XX RESULT 1519  
XX ADE73464  
XX ID ADE73464 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ADE73464;  
XX  
XX XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)  
XX DT  
XX XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX DB  
XX XX Human; PCR; primer; seq; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
XX KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
XX KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
XX KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
XX KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; PFA; chondrocyte;  
XX KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
XX KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
XX KW hypotension; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
XX KW arthritis; cardiac; vlnetary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
XX KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
XX  
XX OS Homo sapiens.  
XX XX  
XX PN US2003129592-A1.  
XX XX  
XX PD 10-JUL-2003.  
XX

PR 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905449.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.

PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030991.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
 XX  
 XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 PA  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers I, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerder H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
 PI Mether JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI, 2004-020333/02.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PT New nucleic acids encoding polypeptides designated PRO have sequence  
 PT identity to various secreted proteins and transmembrane proteins and are  
 PT useful in molecular techniques and as therapeutic agents.  
 XX  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 474bp; English.  
 PS  
 XX  
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hypoinulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for

CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 16; Conservative 0; Indels 2; Gaps 0;

2099 CCTGCACCTTCCTATGTC 2116

2 CCTGCACCTTCCTATGTC 19

RESULT 1520

AD873999 standard, DNA, 19 BP.

AD873999;

29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.

Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;

tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;

neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;

endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;

rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;

cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;

retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;

hypoparathyroidism; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;

arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;

osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003148370-A1.

XX 07-AUG-2003.

XX 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904838.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.

XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.

XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.

XX 15-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.

XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.

XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062486P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062818P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.

XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.

XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063554P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.

PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.

PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.

PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.

PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.

PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065639P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.

PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.

PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.

PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-00880026P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.

PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.

PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.

PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.

PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.

PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.

PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.

PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145638P.

PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.

PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.

PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.

PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.

PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.

PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.

PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.

PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.

PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.

PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.

PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.

PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.

PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.

PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.

PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.

PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.

PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.

PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.

PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.

PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.

PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.

PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.

(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Flivaeroff E, Fong S, Garber H, Gerltzen MB, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin IU,  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;

PI	Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX	WPI: 2004-020440/02.
XX	
PT	Isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO nucleic acids and the proteins
PT	they encode, e.g. PRO245, PRO269 and PRO1868, useful for preventing,
PT	diagnosing and treating e.g. disorders relating to blood coagulation.
XX	
PS	Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 1pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC	and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC	antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC	bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC	at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC	for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC	bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC	polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC	of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC	polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC	bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC	heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC	proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC	stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC	retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC	cells, modulating glucose or PPA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
CC	-differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC	detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC	tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC	retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hypethinaemia,
CC	hypominaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC	arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC	expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC	are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC	for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC	cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC	and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC	animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC	screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC	genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC	recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC	The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC	purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC	those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC	the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC	useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC	immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC	antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC	expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC	purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC	PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC	defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC	amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
	Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No.1e+03; 2; Indels 0;
	Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Gaps 0
QY	2099 CCTGCACCTGCCTGATGC 2116
DB	2 CCTGCAGTTTCTCTGATGC 19
RESULT 1521	
ID ADE99553	
XX ADE99553	standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX ADE99553;	
DT 12-FEB-2004	(first entry)
XX	

DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.

XX Human, PCR; primer; 58; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;

KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;

KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;

KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;

KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; PFA; chondrocyte;

KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumor; retinal disorder;

KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinemia;

KW hypoparathyroidism; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;

KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnery; cytostatic; ophthalmological;

KW osteopathic; antirheumatic; anorectic.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN US2003211576-A1.

XX

PD 13-NOV-2003.

XX

XX 18-NOV-2002; 2002US-00298993.

PF 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.

XX 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.

XX

PA (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.

XX

PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,

PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerdler H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,

PI Godwani RJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavitsky IJ,

PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NP, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,

PI Williams FM, Wood WI;

XX

XX WPI; 2004-021580/02.

XX

XX New PRO polypeptide for preparing a medicament for treating a condition

PT that is responsive to the PRO polypeptide or anti-PRO antibody, e.g.

PT inflammatory diseases, cancer or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

PI

PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 476bp; English.

XX

XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides

CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise

CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a

CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating

CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful

CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a PRO

CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO

CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity

CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or

CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or

CC bioeffectors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal

CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated

CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of

CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of

CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial

CC cells, modulating glucose or PFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-

CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for

CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous

CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to

CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,

CC hypoparathyroidism, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or

CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the

CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides

CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes

CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other

CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA

CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic

CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and

CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the

CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for

CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.

CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis

CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify

CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred.No.1e+03; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Qy 2099 CCTGCAGTTCCTGATGC 2116  
Db 2 CCTGCAGTTCCTGATGC 19

RESULT 1522

ADE98672

ID ADE98672 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ADE98672;

XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.

KW Human; PCR; primer; 53; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
KW hypotinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
KW arthritis; cardiac; vulvovaginal; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003211569-A1.

PD 13-NOV-2003.

PR 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904938.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063705P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063712P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063714P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066354P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113286P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030939.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000365.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US0004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005581.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665550.

(GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Deansyere L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
PI





CC	and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC	animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC	screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC	genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC	recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC	The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC	purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC	those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC	the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC	useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC	immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC	antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC	expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC	purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC	PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC	defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
XX	amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
SQ	Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Dy	Query Match                  0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19; Best Local Similarity        88.9%; Pred. NO. 1e+03; Matches      16; Conservative    0; Mismatches     2; Indels        0; Gaps        0;
Dz	2099 CCTGCACCTGCGCTCATGC 2116                   2 CCTGCAGTTTCTGTATTC 19
RESULT 1524	
ID	ADG40569 standard; DNA, 19 BP.
XX	ADG40569;
DT	26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DE	Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.
XX	
KW	Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KM	tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; proliferation;
KM	neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KM	endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KM	cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KM	retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hypernatraemia;
KM	hypoinatremia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW	arthritis; cardiac; vulnerable; cytotoxic; ophthalmological;
KW	osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	US2003225253-AI.
XX	
PD	04-DEC-2003.
XX	
PF	29-MAY-2003; 2003US-00448923.
XX	
PR	24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR	16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR	30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR	22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR	18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00663350.
PR	12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905125.
XX	
PA	(DESN/) DESNOYERS L.
PA	(GODD/) GODDARD A.
PA	(GODO/) GODOWSKI P J.
PA	(GURN/) GURNEY A L.
PA	(MATR/) MATHER J P.
PA	(WILL/) WILLIAMS P M.
PA	(WOOD/) WOOD W I.
XX	

PI	Denoyer/L, Goddard A, Godowski RJ, Gurney AL, Mather JP;
P1	Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX	WPI; 2004-022084/02.
DR	
XX	
XX	New PRO nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for
PT	diagnosing or treating tumor, for chromosome mapping or for tissue
PT	typing.
XX	
PS	Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 463bp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC	and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC	antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC	bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC	at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC	for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC	bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC	polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC	of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC	polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC	bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC	heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC	proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC	stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC	retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC	cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
CC	-differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC	detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC	tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC	retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyponatremia,
CC	hypotension, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC	arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC	expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC	are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC	for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC	cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC	and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC	animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC	screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC	genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC	recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC	The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC	purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC	those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC	the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC	useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC	immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC	antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC	expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC	purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC	PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC	defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC	amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
CC	
XX	
QQ	Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QQ	
Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity	88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches
Matches	16; Conservative 0; Pindata 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY	2099 CCTGCACCTTGCTGATGC 2116
DB	2 CCTGCAGTTTCTGATGC 19
RESULT 1525	
ADP73963	
ID	ADP73963 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX	ADP73963;
XX	26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
 DE  
 XX  
 XX Human: PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
 KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
 KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
 KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
 KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
 KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
 KM retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
 KM hyperinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
 KM arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
 KM osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX  
 XX US2003180312-A1.  
 XX  
 XX 25-SEP-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 18-NOV-2002; 2002US-00299976.  
 PF  
 XX 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
 XX  
 XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff E, Rong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ,  
 PI Mather JF, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 XX WPI; 2004-031838/03.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New PRO polypeptide useful for preparing a medicament for treating a  
 PT condition that is responsive to the PRO polypeptide or anti-PRO antibody,  
 PT e.g. inflammatory diseases, cancer or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.  
 PT  
 XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 473bp; English.  
 PS  
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hyperinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis

CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 SQ  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2099 CCTGCACCTGCCGTGATGC 2116  
 DB 2 CCTGCAGTTCCTGATGC 19  
 RESULT 1526  
 ADF73539  
 ID ADF73539 standard; DNA, 19 BP.  
 XX  
 XX ADF73539;  
 AC  
 XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)  
 DT  
 XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
 DE  
 XX  
 XX Human: PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
 KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
 KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
 KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
 KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
 KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
 KM retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
 KM hyperinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
 KM arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
 KM osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
 XX  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 XX US2003166051-A1.  
 PN  
 XX 04-SEP-2003.  
 PD  
 XX 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904920.  
 PF  
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.

PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065633P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.  
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113266P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030939.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
 XX  
 PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Abhkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;

PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Gadoweki PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, KJavin ID;  
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tamas D;  
 PI William PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI, 2004-020549/02.  
 DR  
 XX  
 XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids, useful  
 PT in tissue therapy, in chromosome and gene mapping, as chromosome markers,  
 PT or arthritis.  
 PT  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 478bp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hypoparathyroidism, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs. In chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e-03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 2099 CCTGCACTTCCTGATGC 2116  
 Db 2 CCTGCACTTCCTGATGC 19  
 RESULT 1527  
 ADG92362  
 ID ADG92382 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 XX

AC ADG92382;  
XX  
XX 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; 8S; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
XX neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
XX endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
XX rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; PFA; chondrocyte;  
XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
XX retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
XX hypotension; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
XX arthritis; cardiac; vulnery; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
XX osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
XX US2003027145-A1.  
PN  
XX  
PD 06-FEB-2003.  
XX  
XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907613.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065633P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-006670P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066722P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-01001824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-01019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0109330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0109437.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104060P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-010925108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0100219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0100414.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0100414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0100414.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0100414.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0100414.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0100414.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0100414.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0100414.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0100414.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0100414.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0100414.  
XX  
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Baion DL, Ferrara N;  
PI Pilveroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI, 2004-118832/12.  
XX  
XX New nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide for use as hybridization  
XX probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in generating antisense RNA and  
XX DNA, and in gene therapy for treating e.g. cancer, Parkinson's disease  
XX and wounds.  
XX  
XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 471pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
XX and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
XX antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
XX at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
XX for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
XX polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
XX of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
XX polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
XX bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
XX heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated

CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or PRA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
CC hypolinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

SO Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.34; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+3; Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 2099 CCTGCAGTTCTCGATGC 2116

DB 2 CCTGCAGTTCTCGATGC 19

RESULT 1528

ID ADG92809 standard; DNA, 19 BP.

XX ADG92809;

DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.

XX Human; PCR; primer; 59; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
XX neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
XX endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
XX rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; PRA; chondrocyte;  
XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
XX retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
XX hypolinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
XX arthritis; cardiac; vlnary; cytosolic; ophthalmological;  
XX osteopathic; antiarthritis; anorectic.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN US2003027146-A1.

PD 06-FEB-2003.

XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907942.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063484P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 97US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 97US-0098033P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 97US-0098033P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 97US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 97US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 97US-0101917P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 97US-0101917P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 97US-0100658P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 97US-0100658P.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 97US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 97US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 97US-0109304P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 97US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 97US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 97US-0143698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 97US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 97US-0146222P.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 97US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 97US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 97US-0146222P.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 97US-0146222P.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 97US-0146222P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 97US-0146222P.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 97US-0146222P.



PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
 (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 Filvaroff R, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
 Mather JP, Pan J, Pironi NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 WPI; 2004-106404/11.  
 Isolated nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide useful for various  
 applications e.g. hybridization probes.  
 Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 474pp; English.  
 The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,  
 hypoinulinemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The

CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
 XX  
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Qy 2099 CCTGCACTTGCTGATGC 2116  
 Db 2 CCTGCACTTGCTGATGC 19  
 RESULT 1529  
 ADG47553/c  
 ID ADG47553 standard; RNA; 19 BP.  
 AC ADG47553;  
 XX  
 DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Oligomer ON #2 RNA used to inhibit target gene expression.  
 XX  
 XX Therapy; leukaemia; viral infection; cytomegalovirus; CMV;  
 KM herpes simplex virus; HSV; HTLV; human immuno deficiency virus; HIV;  
 KM hepatitis B virus; HBV; human papilloma virus; HPV; VZV; influenza virus;  
 KM rhinovirus; gene expression; cytostatic; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;  
 KM ss.  
 XX Unidentified.  
 OS  
 XX  
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers  
 FT modified\_base 1..15  
 FT /tags a  
 FT /mod\_base OTHER  
 FT /note="C" represents 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; U\*  
 FT represents 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine "  
 XX  
 PN US2003096980-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 22-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00024818.  
 XX  
 PR 12-FEB-1996; 96US-00599738.  
 XX  
 PA (FROE/) FROEHLER B.  
 PA (WAGN/) WAGNER R.  
 PA (MATTE/) MATTEUCCI M.  
 PA (JONE/) JONES R J.  
 PA (GUTTI/) GUTIERREZ A J.  
 PA (PUDLO/) PUDLO J.  
 XX  
 XX Froehler B, Wagner R, Matteucci M, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ;  
 PI Pudio J;  
 PT  
 DR WPI; 2004-008952/01.  
 XX  
 XX New oligomer containing modified pyrimidines, useful for treating  
 PT leukemia or viral infection by inhibiting expression of target genes, or  
 PT as diagnostic assays, and primers.  
 XX  
 PS Example 6; SEQ ID NO 17; 66pp; English.  
 XX  
 XX The present invention relates to novel nucleomonomer and oligomer  
 CC analogues. The invention is useful for evaluating candidate antisense  
 CC oligomer for its ability to inhibit gene expression. The invention is  
 CC also useful for treating leukaemia or viral infection such as  
 CC cytomegalovirus (CMV), herpes simplex virus (HSV)-1, HSV-2, HTLV-1, human  
 CC immuno deficiency virus (HIV)-1, HIV-2, hepatitis B virus (HBV), human  
 CC papilloma virus (HPV), VZV, influenza virus and rhinovirus. The present



CC sequence is a RNA oligomer used to inhibit target gene expression.  
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 0 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 5407 AAGAAAAATGAAATTA 5424  
DB 19 AAGAAAAATGAAATTA 2  
RESULT 1530  
ID ADH20598 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX ADH20598;  
XX  
XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
XX neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
XX endothelial cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
XX rod photoreceptor cell; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
XX retinitis pigmentosa; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
XX hypotension; anemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
XX arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
XX osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
XX  
XX Homo sapiens.  
OS  
XX  
XX US2004005553-A1.  
XX  
XX 08-JAN-2004.  
XX  
XX 18-JUL-2001; 2001US-00908576.  
XX  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
XX 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
XX 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065866P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065866P.  
XX 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
XX 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
XX 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
XX 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
XX 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.  
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.  
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100658P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100658P.  
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101943P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101943P.  
XX 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
XX 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109301P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109301P.  
XX 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0102510P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0102510P.  
XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113266P.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113266P.  
XX 07-JUN-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 07-JUN-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
XX 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145688P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145688P.  
XX 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
XX 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
XX 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
XX 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
XX 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
XX 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
XX 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
XX 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
XX 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
XX 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
XX 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000356P.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000356P.  
XX 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000414P.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000414P.  
XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000504P.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000504P.  
XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000581P.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000581P.  
XX 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000737P.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000737P.  
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000843P.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000843P.  
XX 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0001402P.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0001402P.  
XX 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0001526P.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0001526P.  
XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0002071P.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0002071P.  
XX 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0002332P.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0002332P.  
XX 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0006535P.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0006535P.  
XX  
XX (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,  
XX Fliedler A, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gottlieb M, Goddard A,  
XX Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kjaer J,  
XX Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tamas D,  
XX Williams PM, Wood WI,  
XX WPI; 2004-081703/08.  
XX  
XX New pro nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for  
XX diagnosing or treating tumor, for chromosome mapping or for tissue

PT typing.  
XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 126bp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,  
CC hypotension, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC recombinant analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC the recombinant analysis of the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;  
QY 2099 CCTGCAGTTCCGATGC 2116  
DB 2 CCTGCAGTTCCGATGC 19  
RESULT 1531  
ADH07453  
ID ADH07453 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC ADH07453;  
XX  
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
KM Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
KM protein therapy.  
XX

OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2004006211-A1.  
XX  
PD 08-JAN-2004.  
XX  
XX 29-MAY-2003; 2003US-00448713.  
XX  
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00663350.  
PR 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905125.  
XX  
PA (DESN/) DESNOYERS L.  
PA (GODD/) GODDARD A.  
PA (GODO/) GODOWSKI P J.  
PA (GURN/) GURNEY A L.  
PA (MATH/) MATHER J P.  
PA (WILL/) WILLIAMS P M.  
PA (WOOD/) WOOD W I.  
XX  
PI Desnoyers L, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Mather JP;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2004-081748/08.  
XX  
XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids, useful  
PT in gene therapy, as molecular weight markers for protein electrophoresis,  
PT as hybridization probes or as therapeutic agents.  
XX  
PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 466bp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
CC bioreactors. The PRO sequences can be used in gene and protein therapy.  
CC The PRO polypeptide, the agonist or antagonist or the anti-PRO antibody  
CC can be used in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of a  
CC condition which is responsive to the PRO polypeptide, the agonist or  
CC antagonist or the anti-PRO antibody. The nucleic acids encoding PRO  
CC polypeptides are used as hybridisation probes for gene mapping,  
CC generating transgenic animals useful in the development and screening of  
CC useful reagents, in chromosome identification or for tissue typing. The  
CC PRO polypeptides are also useful in gene therapy, may be employed as  
CC molecular weight markers for protein electrophoresis or as therapeutic  
CC agents. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays or for the  
CC affinity purification of PRO for recombinant cell culture or natural  
CC sources. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify  
CC a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;  
QY 2099 CCTGCAGTTCCGATGC 2116  
DB 2 CCTGCAGTTCCGATGC 19  
RESULT 1532  
ADH5998  
ID ADH5998 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ADH59998;  
 XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
 XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
 XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
 KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
 KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
 KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
 KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
 KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hypernatraemia;  
 KW hypoplasia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
 KW arthritis; cardiac; valvular; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
 KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX US2003215904-A1.  
 PD 20-NOV-2003.  
 XX 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906722.  
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063556P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-00000219.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
 XX (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyer J, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen MB, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
 PI Mather UP, Pan J, Paoletti NF, Roy MA, Stewart TH, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX WPI; 2004-141684/14.  
 DR Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing, as  
 XX molecular weight markers in protein electrophoresis, for treating  
 PT enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, congenital microvillus  
 PT atrophy.  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 470pp; English.  
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal

CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hypoinulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2099 CCGGACCTTGGCTGATGC 2116  
 |||||  
 Db 2 CCGGACCTTGGCTGATGC 19

RESULT 1533  
 ADH51509/c  
 ID ADH51509 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
 AC ADH51509;  
 XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)  
 XX  
 DE Plant infection-related PCR primer SeqID26.  
 XX  
 KW plant disease; oomycete infection; Phytophthora infestans; fungicide;  
 KW Rpi-blb protein; plant; late blight; Solanaceae; potato; tomato; PCR;  
 KW primer; ss.  
 XX  
 OS Solanum bulbocastanum.  
 XX  
 PN US2003221215-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 27-NOV-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 07-FEB-2003; 2003US-00360522.  
 XX  
 PR 07-FEB-2003; 2003US-00360522.  
 XX  
 XX (KWEE-) KWEEK EN RESEARCHBEDRIJF AGRICO BV.  
 PA ALLEFS JHM, Van Der Vossen EAG;  
 XX  
 PI WPI; 2004-010903/01.  
 DR

XX New isolated or recombinant Rpi-blb nucleic acids and proteins, useful  
 PT for providing members of the Solanaceae family e.g. Solanaceae tuberosum  
 PT with resistance against oomycete infection.  
 XX

PS Example 7; SEQ ID NO 26; 98bp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel DNA sequence in the field of plant  
 CC disease, in particular oomycete infections. The DNA sequence encodes a  
 CC protein which may provide a plant or its progeny with at least partial  
 CC resistance against an oomycete infection caused by Phytophthora  
 CC infestans. The invention may be useful for the development of compounds  
 CC with a fungicide activity. The DNA sequence of the invention encodes an  
 CC Rpi-blb protein comprising 970 amino acids. The nucleic acid, vector, its  
 CC cell, protein or binding molecule is useful for providing a plant or its  
 CC progeny with resistance against an oomycete infection such as late blight  
 CC (a disease of major importance to production of Solanaceae such as potato  
 CC and tomato cultivars). The present sequence is that of a PCR primer which  
 CC was used in the exemplification of the invention.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3995 CCGGACCTTGGGAGCTG 4012  
 |||||  
 Db 18 CCGGACCTTGGGAGCTG 1

RESULT 1534  
 ADH07026

ID ADH07026 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ADH07026;

XX  
 DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.

KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;

KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;

XX Homo sapiens.

XX PN US2004005665-A1.

XX PD 08-JAN-2004.

XX PF 29-MAY-2003; 2003US-00449656.

XX PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.

XX PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.

XX PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.

XX PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.

XX PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.

XX PR 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907794.

XX PA (DESN/) DESNOYERS L.

XX PA (GODO/) GODDARD A.

XX PA (GURNE/) GURNEY A L.

XX PA (MATH/) MATHER J P.

XX PA (WILL/) WILLIAMS P M.

XX PA (WOOD/) WOOD W I.

XX PI Desnoyers L, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Mather JP;

XX PI Williams PM, Wood WI;

XX WPI; 2004-081725/08.

XX DR

PT New PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules, useful in gene therapy,  
PT or preparing a medicament for treating a condition that is responsive to  
PT the PRO polypeptide or anti-PRO antibody, e.g. inflammatory diseases,  
PT cancer or AIDS.  
XX  
PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 462bp; English.  
XX  
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
CC bioreactors. The PRO sequences can be used in gene and protein therapy.  
CC The PRO polypeptide, the agonist or antagonist or the anti-PRO antibody  
CC can be used in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of a  
CC condition which is responsive to the PRO polypeptide, the agonist or a  
CC antagonist or the anti-PRO antibody. The nucleic acids encoding PRO  
CC polypeptides are used as hybridisation probes for gene mapping,  
CC generating transgenic animals useful in the development and screening of  
CC useful reagents, in chromosome identification or for tissue typing. The  
CC PRO polypeptides are also useful in gene therapy, may be employed as  
CC molecular weight markers for protein electrophoresis or as therapeutic  
CC agents. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays or for the  
CC affinity purification of PRO for recombinant cell culture or natural  
CC sources. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify  
CC a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred.No.1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2099 CCTGCAGTTCCTGATGC 2116  
Db 2 CCTGCAGTTCCTGATGC 19  
RESULT 1535  
AD118768  
ID AD118768 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
AC AD118768;  
XX  
DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; proliferation;  
XX neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
XX endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
XX rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
XX retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinflammation;  
XX hypoinflammation; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
XX arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
XX osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US200315299-A1.  
XX  
PD 14-AUG-2003.  
XX  
PP 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904766.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063466P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063554P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063722P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065635P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0143638P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US009439.  
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.  
XX  
XX (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N;  
PI Pilvaroff E, Pong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin LJ;  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TH, Tumas D;  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
XX  
XX WPI; 2004-020479/02.  
XX  
XX Sixty two isolated nucleic acids encoding a PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO245  
PT or PRO1868, useful for treating psoriasis and epithelial cancers such as  
PT lung squamous cell carcinoma.  
XX  
XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 426bp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,  
CC hypoinsulinemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity

CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2099 CCTGCAGTTCCTGATGC 2116  
DB 2 CCTGCAGTTCCTGATGC 19  
RESULT 1536  
AD165488  
ID AD165488 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX AD165488;  
AC  
XX  
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)  
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinemia;  
KW hypoinsulinemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnery; anorectic.  
XX  
OS Homo sapiens.  
XX  
PN US2003148419-A1.  
XX  
PD 07-AUG-2003.  
XX  
XX 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903603.  
XX  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.

```

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065633P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100658P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104808P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US021508.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113286P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145658P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US023039.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.
XX
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Deansyars L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,
XX P1 Filvarsoff E, Fong S, Gao W, Geider H, Gerritsen MB, Goddard A,
XX P1 Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin IJ,
XX P1 Maher JP, Pan J, Piont NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,
XX Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2004-020444/02.

```

[illegible]



KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
 KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
 KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
 KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
 KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
 KM retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
 KM hypotinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
 KM arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytosatic; ophthalmological;  
 KM osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.  
 XX  
 OS Homo sapiens.  
 PN US2003096340-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 22-MAY-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906760.  
 XX  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063466P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063554P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065863P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066349P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.

PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
 PR 18-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
 XX  
 PA (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Flavneroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Gadowski RJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;  
 PI Mether JP, Pan J, Paoletti NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-008942/01.  
 XX  
 PT New PRO nucleic acid, useful for producing a PRO polypeptide,  
 PT manufacturing a medicament for diagnosing or treating tumor, or for  
 PT tissue typing.  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 474pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioeffectors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,



PR	14-OCT-1997	97US-0063128P
PR	27-OCT-1997	97US-0063327P
PR	27-OCT-1997	97US-0063329P
PR	28-OCT-1997	97US-0063541P
PR	28-OCT-1997	97US-0063542P
PR	28-OCT-1997	97US-0063544P
PR	28-OCT-1997	97US-0063545P
PR	28-OCT-1997	97US-0063550P
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-0063564P
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-0063704P
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-0063732P
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-0063734P
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-0063735P
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-0063738P
PR	29-OCT-1997	97US-0064215P
PR	31-OCT-1997	97US-0064387P
PR	31-OCT-1997	97US-0064513P
PR	31-OCT-1997	97US-0064528P
PR	07-NOV-1997	97US-0064609P
PR	12-NOV-1997	97US-0065186P
PR	17-NOV-1997	97US-0065846P
PR	18-NOV-1997	97US-0065639P
PR	21-NOV-1997	97US-0066120P
PR	21-NOV-1997	97US-0066364P
PR	24-NOV-1997	97US-0066453P
PR	24-NOV-1997	97US-0066466P
PR	24-NOV-1997	97US-0066511P
PR	24-NOV-1997	97US-0066770P
PR	25-NOV-1997	97US-0066772P
PR	25-NOV-1997	97US-0066840P
PR	12-DEC-1997	97US-0069425P
PR	04-JUN-1998	98US-0080802P
PR	10-SEP-1998	98US-0098033P
PR	10-SEP-1998	98MO-US018824
PR	14-SEP-1998	98US-0100262P
PR	14-SEP-1998	98MO-US019177
PR	16-SEP-1998	98MO-US019330
PR	17-SEP-1998	98US-0100858P
PR	15-SEP-1999	98MO-US019437
PR	13-OCT-1998	98US-0104080P
PR	20-NOV-1998	98US-0109340P
PR	01-DEC-1998	98MO-US025108
PR	22-DEC-1998	98US-0113296P
PR	07-JUL-1999	99US-0143048P
PR	26-JUL-1999	99US-0145688P
PR	08-JUL-1999	99US-0146222P
PR	08-SEP-1999	99MO-US020594
PR	13-SEP-1999	99MO-US020944
PR	15-SEP-1999	99MO-US021547
PR	15-SEP-1999	99MO-US021590
PR	05-OCT-1999	99MO-US023089
PR	29-NOV-1999	99MO-US028214
PR	30-NOV-1999	99MO-US028313
PR	01-DEC-1999	99MO-US028301
PR	02-DEC-1999	99MO-US028564
PR	02-DEC-1999	99MO-US028565
PR	16-DEC-1999	99MO-US030095
PR	20-DEC-1999	99MO-US030911
PR	20-DEC-1999	99MO-US030999
PR	05-JAN-2000	2000MO-US000219
PR	11-FEB-2000	2000MO-US003565
PR	22-FEB-2000	2000MO-US004411
PR	24-FEB-2000	2000MO-US005054
PR	02-MAR-2000	2000MO-US005541
PR	20-MAR-2000	2000MO-US007377
PR	30-MAR-2000	2000MO-US008439
PR	22-MAY-2000	2000MO-US014432
PR	08-JUN-2000	2000MO-US015664
PR	28-JUN-2000	2000MO-US020710
PR	24-AUG-2000	2000MO-US023328
PR	18-SEP-2000	2000US-00665530

(GBTH ) GENENTECH INC.

P1 Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Deenyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
P1 Elviraoff E, Fong S, Gerber H, Gertlisen ME, Goddard A,  
P1 Godowski PJ, Grimsdi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KU, Kijavin IJ;  
P1 Mather JP, Pan U, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
P1 Williams PM, Wood WI;

XX WPI; 2004-032142/03.

XX New nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide, useful for producing a  
PT recombinant PRO polypeptide and for treating tumors by gene therapy.  
PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 471bp; English.

XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or PFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,  
CC hypoinulinemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

OY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 2 CCTGCAGTTTCCTGATGC 19

RESULT 1540  
ADID65915  
ADID65915 standard; DNA; 19 BP.



CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

Qy 2099 CCTGCACTTCCTGATGC 2116  
 |||||  
 Db 2 CCTGCACTTCCTGATGC 19

RESULT 1541

ADH60658  
 ID ADH60658 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ADH60658;

DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.

XX Human, PCR; primer; seq; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
 KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
 KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
 KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
 KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
 KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
 KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
 KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnerable; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
 KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US2004023331-A1.

PD 05-FEB-2004.

PF 28-APR-2003; 2003US-00425447.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.  
 PR 22-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
 PR 30-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
 PR 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907794.

XX (DESN/) DESNOYERS L.  
 PA (GODD/) GODDARD A.  
 PA (GODO/) GODOWSKI P. J.  
 PA (GURN/) GURNEY A. L.  
 PA (MATH/) MATHER J. P.  
 PA (WILL/) WILLIAMS P. M.  
 PA (WOOD/) WOOD W. I.

PI Desnoyers L, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Mather JP,  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI,  
 XX WPI; 2004-142655/14.

DR WPI; 2004-142655/14.  
 XX  
 PT New secreted and transmembrane nucleic acids and polypeptides, designated  
 PT as PRO, useful for treating inflammation, organ failure, atherosclerosis,  
 PT cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, AIDS, or  
 PT cancer.

PT disclosure, SEQ ID NO 286; 428bp; English.

XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 XX and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides, biosensors or  
 CC bioeffectors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2099 CCGGCACTTGGCTGATGC 2116  
DB 2 CCGGCACTTGGCTGATGC 19

## RESULT 1542

ADJ36757  
ID ADJ36757 standard; DNA, 19 BP.  
AC ADJ36757;  
XX  
XX  
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human gene 216 SNP detection primer seq id 148.

XX antiasthmatic; respiratory; gene therapy; asthma;  
KM bronchial hyperresponsiveness; atopy; chronic obstructive lung disease;  
KM adult respiratory distress syndrome; obesity; inflammatory bowel disease;  
KM human gene 216; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2004002470-A1.

XX 01-JAN-2004.

XX 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-0027216.

XX 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.

PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.

PR 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126022.

XX (KEIT/) KEITH T.

PA (LITT/) LITTLE R D.

PA (VEER/) VAN EERDEWEGH P.

PA (DUPU/) DUPUIS J.

PA (DMAS/) DEL MASTRO R G.

PA (SIMO/) SIMON J.

PA (ALIE/) ALLEN K.

PA (PAND/) PANDIT S.

XX

PI Kelth T, Little RD, Eerdewegh PV, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;

PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;

XX

DR WPI; 2004-061675/06.

XX

PT Gene 216 nucleic acid, useful for preparing a composition for treating

PT disorders e.g., asthma, bronchial hyperresponsiveness, atopy, chronic

PT obstructive lung disease and adult respiratory distress syndrome.

XX

PS Example 10; SEQ ID NO 148; 441bp; English.

XX

CC The invention describes a new isolated nucleic acid comprising a fully

CC defined sequence having 23574 bp or at least its 50 or 15 contiguous

CC nucleotides and includes: allele G of single nucleotide polymorphism

CC (SNP) AB+2; allele G of SNP BC+1; and allele C of SNP BC+2. The invention

CC describes identifying increased susceptibility to a disorder comprising

CC asthma, bronchial hyperresponsiveness, atopy, chronic obstructive lung

CC disease and adult respiratory distress syndrome in a subject comprising

CC testing a biological sample obtained from a subject for the presence of

CC at least one allele or haplotype given in the specification, where the

CC presence identifies an increased susceptibility to the disorder. The

CC nucleic acid is useful for preparing a composition for treating disorders

CC comprising asthma, bronchial hyperresponsiveness, atopy, chronic

CC obstructive lung disease and adult respiratory distress syndrome. This

CC sequence represents a primer used to detect single nucleotide

CC polymorphisms in the human gene 216.

XX

XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 4145 AAAACCCAGCTTCTCCC 4162  
DB 1 AAAACCCAGCTTCTCCC 18

## RESULT 1543

ADJ99715  
ID ADJ99715 standard; DNA, 19 BP.  
AC ADJ99715;  
XX  
XX  
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.

DE Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;

XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;

KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;

KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;

KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;

KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;

KM retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;

KM hypodinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;

KM arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytoskeletal; ophthalmological;

KM osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003187238-A1.

XX 02-OCT-2003.

XX

PD 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903562.

XX

PP 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.

XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.

XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.

XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.

XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063188P.

XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063378P.

XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063379P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.

XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.

XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.

XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.

XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.

XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.

XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.

XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066170P.  
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.  
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.  
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.  
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.  
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.  
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.  
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.  
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.  
PR 05-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.  
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US021899.  
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.  
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.  
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.  
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.  
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.  
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.  
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.  
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.  
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.  
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.  
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.  
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.  
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.  
PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.  
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.  
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.  
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.  
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
XX  
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.  
XX  
XX Aabkenazi A, Botstein D, Deenyere L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,  
PI Filvaot E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,  
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavir IU,  
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,  
PI Williams PM, Wood WI,  
XX  
XX WPI; 2004-032054/03.  
XX  
XX Isolated nucleic acid for making vector for host cell, comprises  
PT specified sequence identity to nucleotide sequence that encodes  
PT polypeptide having amino acid sequence.  
XX  
XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 470pp; English.  
XX

CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides, biosensors or  
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial  
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and  
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the  
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for  
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.  
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis  
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify  
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of  
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are  
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for  
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO  
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its  
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity  
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The  
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a  
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to  
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.  
XX  
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;  
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;  
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
QY 2099 CCTGCACCTGCCTGATGC 2116  
Db 2 CCTGCAGTTCTCGATGC 19  
RESULT 1544  
ADL08908  
ID ADL08908 standard; DNA; 19 BP.  
XX  
XX AC ADL08908;  
XX DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
XX  
XX DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.  
XX  
XX KW Human; PCR; primer; 58; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;  
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;  
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;  
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;  
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;  
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;  
KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;  
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;  
KW



KM arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;  
 KM osteopathic; antiarthritis; anorectic.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS  
 PN US2003186358-A1.  
 XX  
 PD 02-OCT-2003.  
 XX  
 PF 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904877.  
 XX  
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.  
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059265P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.  
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.  
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.  
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.  
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.  
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.  
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.  
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.  
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.  
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.  
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.  
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.  
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.  
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.  
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.  
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.  
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.  
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.  
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0100282P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100624P.  
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101930P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.  
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.  
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.

PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.  
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.  
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0020594P.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0020944P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0021090P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0021547P.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0023089P.  
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0028214P.  
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0028313P.  
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0028301P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0028364P.  
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0028365P.  
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0030095P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0030911P.  
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0030999P.  
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.  
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0003565P.  
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0004414P.  
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0005004P.  
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005841P.  
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0007377P.  
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0008439P.  
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014042P.  
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0015264P.  
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0020710P.  
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0023328P.  
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.  
 XX  
 XX (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.  
 XX  
 XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers J, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;  
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Garber H, Gertsen ME, Goddard A;  
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavits D;  
 PI Mather UP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;  
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;  
 XX  
 DR WPI; 2004-041195/04.  
 XX  
 XX New isolated nucleic acid molecule for use in molecular biology, as  
 PT hybridization probe, in chromosome and gene mapping, and in generation of  
 PT anti-sense ribonucleic acid and deoxyribonucleic acid.  
 XX  
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 472pp; English.  
 XX  
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides  
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise  
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating  
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful  
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a  
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO  
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity  
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or  
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or  
 CC bioeffectors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal  
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated  
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of  
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of  
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing C-fos in endothelial  
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-  
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for  
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous  
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to  
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,  
 CC hypotension, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or  
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the  
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides  
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes  
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other  
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA  
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic  
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and

